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ILLINOIS' FINE BUILDING.

Plans for It Completed and Accepted by Fair Officials.

IT WILL HAVE A GOOD SITE.

To Be Located on the Improved Portion of Jackson Park.

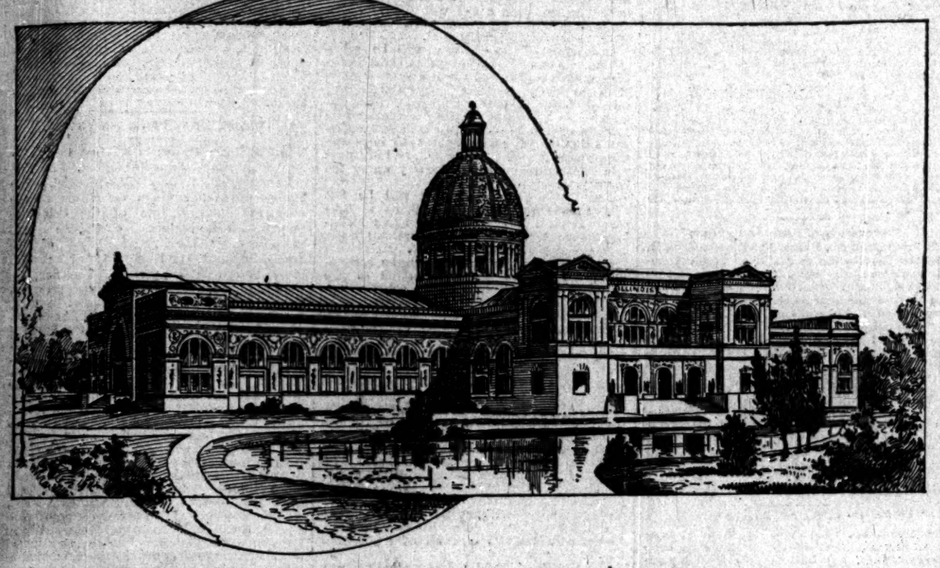
EXHIBITS THAT WILL BE PUT IN IT.

Will Be Under Control of the State Board of Agriculture.

PRESIDENT GAGE'S SPEECH AT MILWAUKEE.

The Illinois State World's Fair building will be located in one of the most favored spots in Jackson Park, where on the south for nearly one mile there will be a view of a beautiful water way, and on the north and east will be the unique buildings of other States and foreign nations.

The designs for the building were given their finishing touches yesterday by Architects W. W. Boyington & Co., and have been approved by all the necessary authorities. Illinois is the first State to be ready with its



PLAN OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

building, and in its construction there will probably be expended $250,000.

The building, with its dome 200 feet high, will be located in the improved portion of Jackson Park near where the boat house now stands on the artificial lake. A broad channel about sixty feet wide is to be extended from the southeast portion of the park up to this lake. The grand entrance to the building will face this waterway, and passengers up the channel will discover the Illinois State building looming up at the end of the route.

The structure is to be placed on a terrace four or five feet high, and in front of the entrances there will be stone terraces with railings, statues, and stone steps leading down to the roadway. The main features will be the terraces north and south, the south more important of the two, as from this point may be viewed the panorama of all the magnificent Fair buildings, as well as the waterway.

The water entrance on the south will be made quite a feature, as it is expected to make a landing for the park boats at this point, with a high stone terrace overlooking the same.

Statuary and Carving.

The building is to be embellished with fine carving and statuary, the material to be cast blocks of some approved composition. It is to be thoroughly lighted, first from the side windows, which are placed about fourteen feet above the floor to permit cases to be placed against the walls; second, with skylights placed in the flat roof of the side aisles; and, third, with continuous skylights on the ridge of a pitched roof or nave. Ventilation is provided for through windows placed a story above the flat aisle roof and the foot of the sloping roof over the nave.

There will be three entrances—the prominent one to the south, one to the west facing the

GROUND PLAN OF THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

Midway Plaisance, and the other on the north end of the Memorial Hall from the boat landing or the edge of the lagoon.

The building in the main is 160 feet wide by 400 feet long, with the school-house, about 75x60 feet, taken out of the east end and within the building. The dome will be seventy-two feet in diameter and about 200 feet high, with a lookout about eighty feet high and another in the lantern about 175 feet high. The side walls are forty-seven feet high, while the center wing on the south will be seventy-two feet high, and both ends fifty-four feet, with a still higher projection in the center.

Memorial Hall.

On the north the Memorial Hall will form a wing 50x75 feet, while on the south will be placed the executive offices in a wing 75x123 feet carried up three stories with a public hall in the third story. In addition to these offices there are to be others in each of the four corners for the departmental officers. The Memorial Hall will have a gallery. There will be a gallery around inside and outside of dome room for viewing the exhibit hall.

The building will be constructed of Illinois stone, brick, and steel. The Memorial Hall and school were formerly designed to be separate buildings, but it was decided to incorporate them in the main structure. Fountains and flowers will decorate the adjacent grounds and allegorical statuary will find a place in the decorative features of the building. The interior of the structure is to be appropriately ornamented. It is thought that an elevator will run up through the center of the dome. If so it is hoped to make it circular in form.

WHAT THE EXHIBITS WILL BE.

Plans of Officials to Secure Objects of Value and of Interest.

There are to be no competitive exhibits in the Illinois State Building. It is to be "a collective, departmental exhibit for the State which shall illustrate its natural resources, together with the methods employed and results accomplished by the State in its municipal capacity through its several departments, boards, commissions, bureaus, and other agencies in the work of promoting the moral, educational, and material welfare of its inhabitants so far as such methods and results are susceptible of exhibition."

A feature is to be a model common schoolroom of high grade, fully equipped and furnished, under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This will include the following:

An illustration of the methods and results of educational work as pursued in the normal universities, the public, technical, and art schools, and the high schools of the State; an exhibit by the University of Illinois of the equipment, methods of instruction, and achievements of that institution in its several departments; an exhibit of the educational and industrial work as conducted in the State charitable institutions.

There will also be collections, correctly classified and labeled, illustrating the natural history and archæology of the State; an exhibit by the State Fish Commission of native and cultivated live fish, with hatchery and appliances and equipments for transportation,

LYMAN GAGE AT MILWAUKEE.

He Discusses the World's Fair at a Banquet Given by the Bankers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—Lyman J. Gage, President of the Columbian Exposition Association, and E. G. Keith of Chicago were the guests of the Milwaukee Bankers' Association tonight on the occasion of their twelfth annual banquet given at the Milwaukee Club House. The interest of the evening centered in Mr. Gage's address on the World's Fair. Mr. Gage spoke of the World's Fair as an effort to bring together representatives of all nations. People have read columns and columns of what the management had not done and columns of what had been done, but Mr. Gage assured his listeners that no time had been lost, and said he wished that he had the time to detail the perplexities and complications that were encountered. All other such exhibits had been on limited space, "but for the Columbian Exposition there is 600 acres frontung on the waters of Lake Michigan; there is along the shore a grand esplanade, and back of that rise great buildings, in which the best genius of America is called into action. A pier extends into the lake with a pavilion at the end. Here is music and recreation, while the pavilion affords a grand view of the entire grounds. Agents of the Fair are now in China and have been for months. They are also in Japan and Egypt, in Turkey, in the South American States, in all lands of the world, and the advices from them are of the most encouraging nature. What is needed now is faith, enthusiasm, and courage on the part of our own people. There has been carping enough and doubting enough. The people of Chicago do not feel that the Exposition is a local affair for Chicago. It stands for the great West. It is the grand opportunity for the people of the Mississippi Valley."

Mr. Gage was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Keith followed Mr. Gage in a short address.

WHERE'S ALL THE MONEY

CARTER HARRISON ASKS ABOUT THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

He Wants to Know What Has Become of the $4,000,000 Left by Mayor Roche—"The Stuffed Eagle" and "Our Frank" Address Two Meetings—A Chinaman's Cheer for Cregier and the Result—Harsh Things Said About "The Family Trust"—Lawler's Document.

"And now I am going to say something that will startle you and ought to arouse all the other people and taxpayers of Chicago, and I want you newspaper men to take it down. There is today in the City Treasury only $600,000, although when Cregier went in there was over $4,000,000, left there for him by Mr. Roche. Where has it all gone?"

This was the statement made with indignant emphasis by Carter H. Harrison at a hall on State street, near Peck court, last night, and responses to the brief query came from more than a thousand throats: "The Family Trust has gobbled it; the boodlers have boozed it; the henchmen put it on the ace." And there were uproarious cheers and laughter long and loud.

Carter and his eagle and "Our Frank" and his grievance had a great time of it last night. They rode roughshod over the gangs and captured all the nationalities. They divided their strength to conquer. While Carter was speaking on State street to the varied nationalities that inhabit the First Ward Frank was orating to an audience of Bohemians, mixed with Poles and Swedes and some of the "ruling race," at Bohemian Hall on West Eighteenth street, near Canter avenue. Then they alternated; and while Carter was waving his Viking sword on the West Side Frank was pelting the City-Hall with hot-shot from State street.

"Lah for Klegee!"

Carter found need last night for all of his polyglot attainments, but he was equal to it, and the bald-headed stuffed eagle, though at first dazed by its immigrant and cosmopolitan surroundings, soon became accustomed to the babel of tongues, most of which were guttural and had too many consonants for his Ashland boulevard ear.

At the State street meeting a Chinaman who kept an opium den shouted, "Lah for Klegee; he lets us and Melican man smokee le plipe." Carter quietly said something in Chinese and the next moment the Cregierite Chinaman was hustled out of the hall by two other pig-tails.

Carter told again how he refused to accept a nomination for the fifth time and his efforts for Cregier.

"Now they are telling why Charley Kern won't support me, and that he is going to make a speech against me," he said. "Ah, Charley Kern, the kicker, make a speech to use me up. But I suppose the poor omadhaun (Carter's Irish blood was in the ascendant at the moment) had to sign a pledge to the ring, and, unlike Frank Lawler, has not the courage to say so and repudiate it. [There were shouts for Lawler and hisses for Kern.] "Just look at it! A Democratic administration demanding a pledge from a Democrat that if he don't support some individual at some future time he will be defeated by the City-Hall!" [Cries of "Shame" and "To the devil with Cregier and the family trust!"]

"I have strains of many, many bloods in my veins," continued Carter, but not a drop of that blood which in some people has flowed through scoundrels since the flood. I am a German, an Indian, and they say I have so many kinks in my head that I suppose I must have some negro blood in me too. [At this a hundred or more colored citizens who were in the hall shouted themselved hoarse with delight.] They say I am a wind-bag, an egotist, have circular insanity, and am a buzz-saw. Before I am through with them they will think I am a Democratic buzz-saw that will tear in pieces the knotty schemes of rings and corruptionists."

On Palmer's Election.

He said the election of John M. Palmer was not only a triumph of the Democratic party but a triumph of the people, and showed that a man can be honored without purchasing his election or robbing the people to perpetuate himself. He referred to his elections to Congress and the Mayoralty of a city that was Republican by 8,000 majority, and before he could get through his vaunting recital one man shouted: "And you'll be elected again," to which another added: "You betcher life," and a third clinched it with "Put that on record," and then everybody yelled. "But the city was not made Democratic by officeholders eating up your taxes."

Carter next referred to the way in which he was vilified simply because he was asking of the people if they wanted him for Mayor, and then said in a way that could leave no doubt as to his future course: "Now, I'm in the race and I can't get out, and I'm going to fight it through, and I'm going to win. [Cheers and "You bet you will."] Now, I'm going to show why I ought to have the Democratic nomination, and why the man now in the Mayor's chair ought not to have it." He told about the increase in taxes and the depletion of the City Treasury, as stated in the opening sentence above, and then added:

"If Cregier is in the office two years longer this city will have to return to scrip." [An indignant shouter proclaimed: "He won't get there"].

"Where has all that money that Roche left in the Treasury gone? A few months ago when a man asked for a position he was told there was no money to pay him; but now any one who pledges himself to vote for Cregier at the primaries is put on the pay rolls." ["That's so," came from several portions of the hall.]

"I have it on the best authority that 500 employés have been recently placed in the Nineteenth Ward." The Chairman of the meeting, William Fitzgerald, said there were over 700 appointed in the Sixth Ward.

"I don't blame any man for taking a position," said Carter, "but what right has the Mayor to employ any one unless the city has need for his services. A Democrat came to me and said Cregier must be defeated for he is playing the deuce with the city and with the Democratic party."

On the statement of Mr. Fitzgerald and others he said two-thirds of the Democratic Central Committee were in the city's employ and that the ring had in its service an army of political hangers-on. He appealed to the people to oust the taxeaters, and again declared if dishonesty was practiced at the primaries he would be in the fight to the close of April 6 and would beat both Washburne and Cregier. [Wild applause and cries of "Yes, and you'll do it easy, too."]

He denounced the appointment of judges, and after illustrating the unfairness of the scheme he said: "I propose to break this machine, and I will do it with my own money, too. I don't want the city to go back to scrip. I have spent in this canvass already $8,000, and I will spend $15,000 or $20,000 to defeat a corrupt ring and drive an incompetent or dishonest clique out of power."

After Carter started for Bohemian Hall Lawrence M. Ennis spoke until the arrival of Frank Lawler, who was greeted with three cheers.

Frank opened by reading resolutions congratulating the people on the election of Palmer, and said that if he had been honestly supported by the City-Hall he would now be Sheriff.

"Last fall I placed in the hands of the Mayor's son-in-law a document," he said, "and I call upon the Mayor to publish that record. If he does I will have some revelations to make. I have been all my life a Democrat, but when I find a man in the executive chair of the city who is trying to perpetuate himself by fraud I will as a Democrat protest. It is a poor reward for dirty work to be put on the pay-roll today and discharged after the primaries are over. Cregier was elected by 12,000 majority, not because of his popularity, but he will be beaten by more than that because of his unpopularity."

"Our Frank" spoke at length at both halls and was cheered all through.

BOUND TO LIBERATE HER LOVER.

Miss Edith Speer Comes to the Rescue of Her Fiance, Now in an Asylum.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—[Special.]—Miss Edith Speer, the fiancée of John R. Ransley, a prominent Cincinnati confectioner, who was sent to an asylum for insanity a few days ago, arrived from New York today. She is determined to liberate her lover at any cost and says that she will spend almost any amount of money to free him. She called on Probate Judge Ferris this morning to obtain an order allowing her to see and converse with her unfortunate lover. Miss Speer is a handsome woman, who is evidently able to take care of herself and accomplish anything reasonable. She has consulted counsel and if necessary she will invoke the aid of the law. At first Judge Ferris did not think he had authority to issue a permit as requested by Miss Speer, and the young lady was greatly disappointed. Miss Speer says she is acting as the agent for Mr. John Jones of Sixth avenue, New York, with whom Mr. Ransley has completed arrangements for going into business.

She has in her possession a number of letters written her by Mr. Ransley just prior to his incarceration which she will produce if necessary to show that the writer was of sound mind. Miss Speer declares that Ransley was brought into court because there was a fear on the part of some people that he would leave this city and assume complete control of his share of his father's estate, which has not been divided. It is probable that an application will be made by Miss Lottie Ransley for the appointment of a guardian for her brother.

Miss Speer called at Longview Asylum and asked permission to see Mr. Ransley, but her request was refused. Mr. Ransley is permitted to go out riding with one of the faculty every day. He is under strict order not to talk about his business and love affairs. It is feared that if Miss Speer was allowed to see Mr. Ransley at this time all the good accomplished by several days of rest would be undone.

WHOLESALE DISCHARGES BY RAILWAYS.

The Coke Strike Causes a Cutting Down of Forces.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12.—[Special.]—As a result of the great stagnation in coke and iron affairs throughout the country, all the local railroads have been compelled to adopt the line of retrenchment which has wrought disastrous results to the employés. The Pennsylvania railroad, the Pennsylvania company, Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Pittsburg and Western, and the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny roads have been making large reductions in their working forces, and railway employés in this section have experienced the effects of the recent coke strike and depression in the iron market. Probably never before in the history of this community have the railroads suffered such great losses, unless from unusual causes. Heretofore the lines have tided over the dullness following a strike of the coal miners, and were enabled by the continuance of other traffic to maintain a full complement of the operating forces, but the trouble between the miners and operators reacted against them, and they were compelled to save themselves from actual loss by chopping off heads and adopting the retrenchment policy.

DENVER, Colo., March 12.—By order of General Manager Clarke of the Union Pacific all telegraph operators of that line in Colorado have been notified that they must sever their connection with the Order of Railway Telegraphers or leave the service of the company at once. Chief Thurston is expected here this evening, when the matter will be thoroughly considered. The men do not regard the action of the road very favorably, and a strike over all the lines of the company will probably be the result.

FOLLOWED HIS GIRL TO CALIFORNIA.

Marriage of a Hungarian Aristocrat on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—[Special.]—Three months ago the young Count Karolyi, the son of the richest man in Hungary, disappeared and searchers have been unable to discover his whereabouts. So complete was his disappearance that only yesterday telegrams were sent out that the young Count was still missing, and that the Austrian Consul at New York was looking for him and had succeeded in tracing him across the continent to San Francisco. One month ago a tall young man, over six feet high, with a dark complexion, slight mustache, and snapping black eyes, dressed in a corduroy suit, walked into the County Clerk's office in Oakland and asked for a marriage license. The license was issued to George Karolyi, aged 23, a native of Hungary and a resident of Oakland, and Boriska Trunk, aged 19, a native of Hungary and a resident of Oakland. The groom was the son of Count Stephen Karolyi, at one time Premier of Austria, and one of the richest men in the world.

The story of the young Count's trip was evidently most romantic. He came to California to marry, and, what was more, he followed his bride across the ocean to New York, and from there to Oakland. There was opposition at home, for while his bride was titled as well as he, still she was his inferior in both wealth and station. Since the marriage they have disappeared, and no one knows where they went.

LEVEES ARE GIVING AWAY

SOUTHERN VILLAGES AND PLANTATIONS UNDER WATER.

The Mississippi River Breaks Through Its Banks in Tennessee, Causing Great Damage—The Tracks of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Swept Away—The People Taking to the Hills for Safety—A Collapse at Sunflower Landing.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 12.—[Special.]—At 12 o'clock last night Buck Bayou Levee in Coahoma County broke, one mile south of Robinsonville Landing, in the dividing line between the Robinsonville and Waverly plantations, owned by John P. Richardson. The first break reported this morning was 125 feet and had been widening all day, despite the heroic efforts of engineers and a large force of men and material to keep the break ends from washing, but tonight at 10 o'clock the gap is 200 feet wide. The cause of the break is not known, but it is believed to have been blown to pieces with dynamite. A few days ago workmen were discharged from Col. Jefferson's works without their pay, and they declared they would walk the levee until they did get it. The levee was in good condition last night at 6 o'clock, and many are positive that they heard an explosion. The plantations abreast of the break are entirely under water. Not far from the break is the Riverside Division of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway, and its embankment was swept away before daylight this morning. All traffic is stopped on the upper division save the transporting of men and materials to aid in stopping the crevasses. The main line of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas is in great danger. No estimate can be made of damages sustained, but they will reach into the millions.

The levee at Conley's Lake, thirty miles south of this city, gave way late last night, and the water poured into the little village, completely flooding everything. The tracks of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas road are completely submerged, and the water is reported to be rising.

JACKSON, Miss., March 12.—[Special.]—Recent heavy rains have put all Mississippi rivers and creeks out of their banks, and, while no loss of life is reported, immense damage to railroad bridges and fences has been done. Through trains on the Illinois Central passed through last night, being the first since last Friday, owing to breaks in the line over the Big Black River. Pearl River is higher than in ten years. Traffic will be abandoned till the water recedes, which may be several days, as as further rise is coming. Several families living in the flat lands below the State Capitol are busy moving household effects to the hills.

BREAK IN MISSISSIPPI.

Collapse of the Levee Near Sunflower Landing.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 12.—There was a break in the levee at Sunflower Landing this morning. Dispatches received from above state that trains on the north end of the Riverside division of the Valley road have been submerged but trains on the main line are still running. The break in the levee is one mile below Sunflower Landing, at a point above where the levee crosses a low flat swamp, out of which flows in Bucks Bayou, and Bucks Bayou empties in Pushpuckana, about one mile from the levee. The water from this break will extend no further north than Bobo station, on the Valley road, which is about eight miles south of Clerkdale. The embankment on the main line of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad will no doubt divert a large quantity of this water in a southerly direction through the center of Bolivar County into Bogue Phalia, and Egypt Ridge on the west will doubtless prevent its reaching points along the Riverside division, and Bogue Phalia will be the drainage for southern Bolivar County. The railroad embankment from Wilzensky to Leland will prevent the water from overflowing that section of Washington County lying west of the main line, though the probabilities are that a part of the Deer Creek country east of the railroad may be affected to a small extent.

If the ends are protected and the break kept from widening the damage will not be as great as it would otherwise be, and Pushpuckana and Bucks Bayou may carry off the water without a serious overflow to either the central portion of Bolivar or the northern portion or Sunflower Counties.

END OF THE HENNESSY MURDER TRIAL.

The Case Given to the Jury Last Night—Matranga Goes Free.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—[Special.]—The Hennessy case is in the hands of the jury. Lawyer Evans this morning closed his address begun yesterday. His main argument was against Macheca and Matranga, who, he said, were the men who had the killing done. Mr. Flinn spoke in behalf of Politz. Mr. Adams addressed the jury for the other accused and was followed by Thomas J. Semmes. District-Attorney Luzenberg closed for the State. He sketched the evidence in general and said that not vengeance but the upholding of the law was demanded. During his address Mr. Luzenberg announced that the State would abandon the case against Bastian Incardona, deeming it just, as a case had not been made out against him. The only evidence against Incardona was that he was in the vicinity at 8:30 and 10:30 o'clock the night of the assassination.

Before beginning his charge Judge Baker instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty against Charles Matranga, no proof having been produced against him. At 6:32 the jury retired. Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is probable the verdict in the case of the other seven will be handed in.

STRANGE RUMORS ABOUT THE MONON.

All the Interested Parties Kept Busy Denying Them.

NEW YORK, March 12.—It was rumored today that the officers of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad were endeavoring to perfect arrangements with a syndicate which proposed to fund the floating debt that is now pressing the company pretty hard. It was also said that this syndicate intends to oust Breyfogle from the Presidency and put Gen. Thomas in his place, and that as a result of this displacement the road would be run in the interests of Calvin S. Brice and Gen. Thomas. President Breyfogle was asked about the matter tonight. He contented himself with saying that there was no truth in the rumor. Mr. Brice also denied emphatically that the Richmond Terminal people were after the Louisville and New Albany. No proceedings have as yet been taken by W. S. Alley against the Louisville and New Albany. He declined to tell a reporter what his intentions were. "I prefer not to commit myself," said Dr. Breyfogle's uncommunicative enemy.

Named in Honor of Gen. Crook.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—The memory of the distinguished Indian fighter, Gen. Crook, was further honored today by the promulgation of a general order from the War Department designating the new military post at Omaha, Neb., Fort Crook. This is in accordance with a provision in the recent Sundry Civil act limiting the cost for the construction of the post to $500,000 and requiring it to be so named. This is the first time for many years that Congress has named a post; this is a matter usually left to the President.

Visiting at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—Secretary Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, Quartermaster General Batchelder, Gen. Williams, Maj. Hill, and Capt. Woodruff spent today in Atlanta inspecting Fort McPherson.

CHILE'S PRESIDENT REPORTED KILLED.

Rumors of Political Assassination in London and Hamburg.

LONDON, March 12.—There are rumors that information has been received at Hamburg by private cablegrams from Chile to the effect that President Balmaceda has been murdered.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The cable dispatches of today containing rumors that President Balmaceda of Chile had been assassinated were shown to merchants directly interested in the South American trade. No news of any character on affairs in Chile had been received during the day either from Chilean or Brazilian sources, and the statement that President Balmaceda had been killed created intense interest. A member of the firm of William R. Grace & Co. said:

"Of course, no news of the revolution in Chile could create much surprise in the mercantile world just now, for almost anything is likely to occur with the country in its present disturbed condition. This report of the assassination of President Balmaceda has not reached us, but it may be true for all that. The absence of news would not be considered as negativing the report for the reason that business transactions between this country and Chile are entirely cut off by the course of the revolutions, and one of the incidents of the war is the recent suspension of news reports direct from that country.

If it is true it is decidedly important from a purely commercial standpoint. It would undoubtedly cause the immediate ending of the revolution, the inauguration of an administration by the insurgent leaders, and the reëstablishment of foreign trade relations. The removal of Balmaceda in the manner indicated would practically wipe out his administration, and the majority of the National Congress, being in sympathy with the insurgents and their cause, would have a tendency to carry them to success."

Mr. Charles R. Flint or Flint & Co. was seen this evening. He had not before heard of the reported assassination of President Balmaceda, but expressed much concern over the news. He feared it might be true, but was not prepared to venture an opinion.

About midnight Mr. Flint met a member of the Chilean Legation at the Hoffman House who had come direct from Washington. That official said there was no confirmation of the report of the killing of President Balmaceda, and he discredited the news. The latest advices were favorable to the Government.

Letters have been received from Chile, giving additional details of the rebellion in that afflicted country. The latest letter follows:

SANTIAGO, Feb. 11.—A bloody battle has been fought at Pisagua. The rebels were defeated, having forty killed and thirty-four wounded. Their commander, Col. Salvador Vergara, was seriously wounded, but was carried away by his soldiers. The Government continues to exile all persons who are in any way inclined toward the rebels. Both natives and foreigners are suffering. Several German and English merchants have been given thirty-six hours in which to leave the country forever. A surprise has been the decree of the Government expelling from the country the representative of a foreign nation—the Consul of Austria at Valparaiso. The Consul, it seems, was very much inclined toward the rebels, and in an unguarded moment stated his feelings and opinion of Balmaceda to a friend.

A terrible disaster took place at Port Coronet. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the Esmeralda appeared in the harbor and demanded the surrender of the town. This was refused. A perfect shower of grape and canister was followed by solid shot. The people fled to the heights for safety, while some took refuge in the railroad station. A shot struck the station. This was followed by several others, and before anybody could escape the roof and the wall fell in burying 200 persons in the ruins.

Sixty-seven dead bodies were taken out and about 100 persons were more or less injured. The blockade of Valparaiso is beginning to tell. Provisions are scarce and expensive. The two cruisers which are now blocking the port keep up an incessant vigilance and nothing can get in or out. A desultory fire is kept up, which is far more fatal than a bombardment.

Col. Annibal Naranjo, who was taken prisoner by the Revolutionists at the battle of Ovalle, was shot by them. The Government forces thereupon marshaled out fifty revolutionary prisoners and put them to death.

BOUGHT A PRINCELY DECORATION.

A Consular Agent and Priest Involved in a Scandal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—[Special.]—Archpriest Stephen G. Hatherly and Grecian Vice-Consul A. H. Lennox of this city are mixed up in a queer scheme by which the Vice-Consul obtained a Greek decoration upon the promise of paying the priest $375. The latter claims that he obtained the decoration, but failed to get the cash, and is seeking to get back at the decorated but slow-paying Vice-Consul, and has sent a circular letter claiming to explain the facts to every member of the consular force of Greece. Lennox is a shipping agent here and calls his wife Lady Lennox. The Grecian Government has been greatly scandalized over the affair since it has been officially informed of the trickery that was used to secure the decoration which would entitle Lennox to the title of Prince in Grecian court circles.

TRYING TO WRECK PASSENGER-TRAINS.

Two New York and New Haven Engines Broken Down.

NORWALK, Conn., March 12.—Two more attempts to wreck New York and New Haven railroad trains were made at East Norwalk last night, but neither was successful. An east-bound accommodation, going at great speed, dashed into a huge pile of ties which had been placed across the track and threw them in every direction, but the engine and cars did not leave the rails. Portions of the locomotive, however, were broken or twisted. The second attempt was made an hour later. The Boston express, which passes through here at 9 o'clock, struck a similar pile of ties near the east end of the South Norwalk draw bridge, but the train proceeded on its way to New York after some slight damage to the locomotive was repaired. Officers are searching for the criminals.

Fell Four Hundred Feet.

LA SALLE, Ill., March 12.—Eight men descending into the coal shaft at Jones' Addition via the cage were dropped a distance of 400 feet this morning. All were injured, but none fatally. William Way, Thomas Sowers, and Mons Anderson had legs broken. Thomas Jenkins, John Canary, and a man named Berry were badly bruised.

Think It Was a Case of Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—The Coroner's jury last evening concluded its investigation into the death of Nicholas T. Eaton, the wealthy stockman who was mysteriously shot and killed yesterday. Its verdict was that the deceased probably committed suicide. The police, however, are working on the murder theory.

Fires of a Day.

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—The Bohn sash and door factory was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $120,000.

BATAVIA, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—A fire at the Van Nortwick Paper Mills at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed the machine shop and contents. Loss from $3,000 to $5,000, fully insured.

An Editor's Wife Commits Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—[Special.]—Kate Reinhold, 30 years old, the wife of Louis Reinhold, an attorney and formerly editor of the *People*, killed herself tonight by shooting herself through the heart. Domestic infelicity caused the act.

Money Getting Easier in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, March 12.—Forty million dollars has been subscribed to the new Argentine Republic loan. The financial situation in this country is clearing rapidly. The premium on gold is now 260.

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

LAST EDITION.

SHOWN UP BY STREETER.

Moore and Cockrell Scored by Their Defeated Candidate.

BROKE ALL THEIR PLEDGES.

Some Inside History of the Senatorial Contest.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE GRANGERS.

Many of Their Statements Don't Hang Together.

A WAR THAT MAY SPLIT THE F. M. B. A.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—War and dissension are rife among the agricultural organizations of the State. The election of Gen. Palmer by the votes of Representatives Moore and Cockrell has caused a division among the F. M. B. A. lodges of Illinois, and this breach will be but widened by the following address issued tonight by A. J. Streeter, the recent Senatorial candidate, and Representative Taubeneck, the single farmer member who remained true to the independent candidate on the last ballot:

To the F. M. B. A. and Other Independent and Industrial Organizations: It would seem to be meet and proper that we present some facts in this memorable contest for the election of a United States Senator. In doing this we present a line of facts showing that there has been no surrender on our part, but that we have steadfastly, from the beginning, followed a line of policy that was agreed upon at the beginning of this legislative term.

In the manifesto published by Representatives Moore and Cockrell we find the following statement, apparently as the reason why they dropped Mr. Streeter and swung into the Democratic line and voted for Gen. Palmer:

"Professing to desire to acquiesce in the election of an Independent they (the Republicans) have negotiated with us and manifested an inclination to support Mr. Streeter, but instead of acting upon this hypothesis they have adjourned from time to time and prolonged the contest and, finally ignoring our declarations that the United States Senator must be an independent, they have, little by little, sought and obtained from our candidate such concessions and promises as would, if carried out, entirely unfit him for conscientiously representing the principles of the independent organizations."

The Statement Incorrect.

We know this statement, presented by Messrs. Cockrell and Moore as the reason why they abandoned Mr. Streeter and voted for Mr. Palmer, to be incorrect, as facts will show.

There was a conference held at the Leland, when the Legislature first convened, at which Representatives Cockrell and Taubeneck, A. J. Streeter, and Capt. A. P. Petrie were present. At this conference the policy of Mr. Streeter's candidacy was first marked out and unanimously agreed upon. At this conference it was agreed, with one accord, that in case of his election Mr. Streeter would maintain and defend the principles of the F. M. B. A. and other agricultural and labor organizations, and outside of these, and in consideration of the support of the Republican members, Mr. Streeter should be at liberty to vote with our Republican friends on other issues. With this understanding and agreement Mr. Streeter was put in nomination, and his name was presented, with those of H. H. Moore and John P. Stelle, to the Republican steering committee as independent candidates who were acceptable to these F. M. B. A. members. Mr. Moore and Mr. Streeter were called before that committee to define their position.

Mr. Streeter said to the Republican committee that it was his purpose to support the principles of the F. M. B. A. and other farmer organizations, but outside of these, if elected, he would vote with the Republican party; that his tariff views were nearly in harmony with that party; that they were the result of thought and investigation and had often been expressed and published. Mr. Streeter also narrated his experience in Arkansas when a candidate for President in 1888 and which has already been published. He said the facts convinced him that there was need of law to protect the people in at least some of the Cotton States in their constitutional right to a free ballot and a fair count and that he would gladly vote for reasonable measures to that end. He said further to the committee that he must and would be an independent if elected to the Senate and made no concessions inconsistent with the above statements. In proof of this we refer to the members of the Republican steering committee and ask each one and all to answer to the correctness of this statement.

Streeter States His Position.

After this some criticisms were published in the Democratic press and Mr. Streeter was again called upon to state his position before a delegation of independents, including the three F. M. B. A. members, which was taken by a stenographer and published Feb. 20, as follows:

"I have no reason to believe that I betrayed any confidence when I said to the Republican steering committee that on issues not germane to the great agricultural people of this State, in consideration of the 100 votes which they should give to me I would, in case of my election, on all other interests than those which pertained to the interests of the great agricultural people, vote with our friends. To do otherwise would be ungrateful. In saying that, I did not mean that I would vote blindly for anything they might present. I held the right of my conscience and of my integrity and of my sense of right."

Mr. Streeter then also referred to his experience in the election in Arkansas, and gave facts to show that there was need of some reasonable measure to protect the people there in their right to a free ballot and a fair count.

At the conclusion of Mr. Streeter's statement at this conference Representative Moore used the following language:

"Gentlemen," said Dr. Moore; "I have only got this to say now. I am satisfied perfectly with Brother Streeter's explanations and I want him to understand as long as a man is right, as long as he is with us, and we believe in the right, we are with him. So, gentlemen, I can cast my vote for Streeter now with a dozen times better grace than I did yesterday without this explanation. And as long as Brother Streeter has a show I am with him."

"Give me your hand on that," said Mr. Streeter. "I stand by you, too."

The two shook hands as a token of mutual pledge and the enthusiastic audience applauded.

"This is satisfactory to everybody," said Dr. Moore, "and it will strengthen you with the class you represent."

Representatives Moore and Cockrell have both time and time again said in our presence that they would never vote for Gen. Palmer, and in support of this statement we present the following language used by Mr. Cockrell at the same conference:

"If We went over and talked with Palmer on this question and I want to tell what was said, so that these F. M. B. A. brothers here who want us to support Palmer may hear it. We all agreed that the wealth of the country was being drawn to a common center; that there was no profit in farming. Palmer said himself there was no profit in farming, as he knew. When we asked a remedy for all this evil and hardships he said he did not know the remedy, but that the young men coming on the stage of action now would have to find it later on. That is what he said. That is what this man for whom I had a grand opinion, who is held up before the people of this country as a Senatorial candidate and a man to support, was obliged to confess. This is the man whom they are asking the three men representing the agricultural classes of this country to support. He says he knows of no remedy for this condition of things. The only remedy he has got is a little reduction of the tariff and the free coinage of silver."

Would Never Support Palmer.

"After this talk Mr. Taubeneck, Dr. Moore, and myself walked away, and before we had got thirty feet from the door we agreed that we could never support that man for United States Senator. I want a man who is going to the United States Senate by my vote to say at least that he thinks he knows of some way out of this condition of

things. I want him to say that he thinks he knows some way to prevent the wealth of the country from being drawn away from the people and into a common center to oppress them. We did not differ as to the condition of things, but he had no remedy. I want to tell you that while Gen. Palmer is a good, nice, well-meaning old man he is wedded to old theories and old policies and the practices that were in vogue a quarter of a century ago, when we cut our wheat with a reap-hook, and is not up with the times. [Applause.] He leaves all these evils to be remedied by the young men who are to come. Was not that the windup of it, doctor?"

"Well, we did not seem to reach any conclusion, anyhow," replied the doctor.

"But," persisted Mr. Cockrell, "that the young men coming up would have to root out the remedy."

"It seems to me that was the substance of it," said Dr. Moore.

Mr. Cockrell further said:

"There are F. M. B. A. men coming up here and petitioning us to vote for Palmer. We made one of the hardest fights that was ever made, for we have a class of F. M. B. A. men who are members of the order for revenue only, and they want to climb up by it and be taken on its shoulders and be carried into the old parties, and there unloaded with power and influence at their command. When you make an independent move and stand by the F. M. B. A. as against the old parties these men have not the courage to face the music, but go back to the old parties."

We leave the public to determine for themselves what is meant by the above term.

The Speech That Caused Trouble.

We next call attention to Mr. Streeter's speech of acceptance as first prepared, and recite that portion of it to which Messrs. Moore and Cockrell took exceptions and which was partially stricken out or changed to suit their suggestions:

"Let it now be fully understood that I go to the Senate independent, in a partisan sense. It will be my duty to maintain and defend the rights of all classes of our citizens, and labor to restore to all the condition of prosperity and happiness which is theirs by right. Aside from the economic principles held to be essential in our labor organizations, I will stand by those who have stood by us in this election. I will vote with our Republican friends on other party issues. It would be ungrateful in me to do otherwise. As no man can divine what may come up in the future, hence I claim the right to say that in doing this I will not violate my conscience, my integrity, nor my sense of justice. My tariff views are the result of thought and investigation, and which have undergone some change within the last three years and are nearly in harmony with those of the Republican party.

"My experience has made me know that in some States there is need of a law to protect the people in the right to a free ballot and a fair count. I would be glad to support any reasonable measure to that end.

"Now, in conclusion, let us see if we cannot get closer together touching the basic principles of our Government. In the language of Lincoln, our martyred President, and whose memory we all revere, 'Let us get closer to the people, for they are right.' Let us remember that the great central idea of our fathers—when they ordained and established this Government—was that it should be forever a Government of great common people. Some of us have been drifting away from this fundamental principle, and the time has now come when it should be restored. Again I thank you."

These several statements of Mr. Streeter are preserved to prove the fact that he has been straightforward and honorable from the beginning to the close of this contest.

The policy to be pursued by Mr. Streeter in case of an election was agreed upon at the beginning of the session. The same was presented by him to the steering committee, again to the conference of some fifteen or twenty independents Feb. 19, including Messrs. Cockrell and Moore, and indorsed by them in the strongest language, as seen above, and at which time Representatives Moore and Cockrell said they never would vote for Gen. Palmer, but would stand by Mr. Streeter so long as he had any show of an election. In view of these facts why was it that Messrs. Cockrell and Moore should take exception to his speech of acceptance proposed at the request of one of them, and which has not a single principle in it but what was indorsed by them?

Cockrell's Trip to Chicago.

A copy of this speech was shown to Representatives Cockrell and Moore Friday, the 6th inst., at which time Mr. Streeter agreed to change it to meet their views, and did so. Friday evening Mr. Cockrell went to Chicago and did not return until Monday evening. Then Mr. Streeter tried to see him and present a copy of his revised speech. But Mr. Cockrell declined and said he was through with all conferences. Representatives Cockrell and Moore kept us in the dark as to their purposes until the day they voted for Gen. Palmer. Mr. Taubeneck saw their published manifesto in the morning papers, in which they had said they would that day vote for Gen. Palmer. This was done without consulting either of us. Then Mr. Taubeneck hurried to Dr. Moore's home. He asked the latter if the three independent members had not agreed to consult with each other in everything they did and to treat each other honorably. To this Mr. Moore replied in the affirmative and asked if he had not always done so. Mr. Taubeneck replied that he had not done so in issuing the manifesto just published. Mr. Moore replied: "We thought you did not want to be criticised in it."

We believe that Representatives Moore and Cockrell have not treated us fairly. When in the history of events was a Senatorial candidate on the eve of an election and the remaining votes promised to secure the prize thrown overboard without notice and without cause? An excuse for this strange procedure, we have been told by others, was found in the following clipping from the Associated Press: "Senator Evans, hearing that Representative Cockrell was to spend the intervening days between Friday and Monday in Chicago, himself left for that city Friday night and joined Mr. Cockrell at the Sherman House Saturday. He there stated to the F. M. B. A. man that he feared he might be forced to support Mr. Streeter, but that it would be under protest and because the independent candidate had made every concession to the Republican steering committee which had been requested by the most radical Republicans. 'He never made any pledges,' said Senator Evans 'because I never asked for any, but he made every imaginable concession to the steering committee and the party leaders, and they were repeated to me in the hope that I would finally conclude to vote for Mr. Streeter. To be frank with you, Mr. Cockrell, he has made to us every concession and every promise of future Republican support which the most ardent and uncompromising member of our party could ask. He has promised everything and has bartered his independence away for our support, and I am afraid I may be forced into voting for him if you gentlemen desire to keep him on the track. I only state this to you in order that you may be forewarned that Mr. Streeter, if elected, will not be your man, but will belong to the Republicans and will vote with us upon all questions in the United States Senate.'"

The account of this interview between Senator Evans and Mr. Cockrell we believe to have been given out by Mr. Cockrell himself and to be mainly fiction, as an excuse for voting for Gen. Palmer. For proof of this we present to his admiring constituency the following letter from Senator Evans:

"I have seen the statement of what is said to have taken place between Mr. Cockrell and myself at the Sherman House, in Chicago, Saturday last. It is nearly all a fabrication. Nor has Mr. Streeter made any pledges to my knowledge inconsistent with his integrity as an independent man. H. H. EVANS."

We submit this statement to the public and let them draw their own conclusions.

A. J. STREETER.
H. E. TAUBENECK.

ILLINOIS F. M. B. A. MEN DISGUSTED.

Indignation Over the Acceptance of the $500 Medals.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—Prominent F. M. B. A. men are indignant at the action of Moore and Cockrell in accepting the $500 gold medals from the Democratic members of the Legislature. Their action has seriously crippled and will probably kill the order in this section of Illinois, they say.

MATTOON, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—Leading F. M. B. A. men here express great indignation at the action of Messrs. Moore and Cockrell in accepting $500 medals. They are the most indignant at their action in violating their obligations in voting for John M. Palmer for United States Senator. They feel that they have been sold out. Many of them are free to express the opinion that the affair will result in a dissolution of their organization.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The Alliance men here who will talk are much disgusted with the action of Moore and Cockrell in voting for Gen. Palmer. Most of the prominent men in the order here decline to express an opinion further than to say that from their standpoint they can see no reasonable excuse for the election of an old-party man when it is clear that an independent holding their views might have been chosen weeks ago. Others say it looks like a clear case of bargain and sale and there is no difference between their accepting the price in money or in a gold medal.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—F. M. B. A. men are much disgusted with Moore and Cockrell. Opinions were expressed as follows:

Mr. H. C. McClelland, ex-Democrat, Sandoval: Jim Cockrell has killed himself and it matters not what he does in the future. His vote will cripple the F. M. B. A.

Richard Schlau, ex-Democrat, Centralia: I shall send Jim Cockrell a piece of rope by express to give him my idea of his traitorous conduct. He is dead now.

James Johnson, Centralia: I do not ask that the fatted calf be killed, but that the Republicans leave the back door ajar so that I can crawl back to the party on my belly if necessary. Moore and Cockrell have opened my eyes and killed the F. M. B. A.

Several personal friends of Cockrell have purchased a pair of skates to send to him, he having stated that he would stick out against Palmer till H—l froze over and then skate on the ice.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The Democrats held a big jollification meeting tonight in the court-house. Representatives Cockrell and Watson were present and delivered addresses. The majority of the F. M. B. A. are much disappointed over the action of Moore and Cockrell, and claim it will serve to demoralize the farmers' organization. Republican leaders think that the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association has received its death blow and that victory for the "grand old party" is certain in 1892.

THOUGHT DIFFERENTLY THEN.

How Moore and Cockrell Talked Just After Their Election.

Strong light is thrown on the characters and actuating principles of the three F. M. B. A. members of the Legislature by reference to the interviews had with them a few days after their election and published in THE TRIBUNE Nov. 13. The three men were each visited at their homes by a TRIBUNE correspondent, to whom they made their first public statements as to the political attitude they would assume during the Senatorial contest. In fact, it was not until individually informed by THE TRIBUNE man that they held the balance of power in the forthcoming struggle that they were fully aware of it. Nor had they at that time made each other's acquaintance.

The first of the three visited was honest, manly, young Herman Taubeneck of Clark County. The report says:

I have never belonged to either of the two older parties. I am entirely independent of them. I was nominated and elected by the F. M. B. A. My sympathies are entirely and solely with the F. M. B. A. I am unpledged to any Senatorial candidate. Before the election I said I would vote for Palmer rather than Farwell. There are too many millionaires in the United States Senate.

He was free to vote for Palmer had he so chosen. That he did not was from principle and manly honesty, solely.

A strong contrast may be drawn between Taubeneck and James Cockrell of Marion County. THE TRIBUNE correspondent was told by "Jeemsy's" neighbors and friends to "look out for 'Jeemsy,'" that he was under ante-election pledges to vote for neither Palmer nor Farwell, but that those who knew him best were forcibly reminded of one other time when "Jeemsy" broke his pledges. This was fifteen years ago in a Marion County Democratic convention. There was a deadlock on Sheriff, and Cockrell threw the man to whom he was pledged and effected the nomination of another man.

B. F. Lamson, the chief editor of the Kinmundy *Express*, of which Cockrell was one of the editors during the last campaign, said:

Under no circumstances will Jim Cockrell vote for Palmer for United States Senator. The Democrats did their best to defeat him. He beat a Democrat, and an analysis of the vote shows the Republicans gave Cockrell nearly 1,000 votes in this county alone, while the Democrats voted straight for their regular nominees.

Cockrell expressed great concern to THE TRIBUNE correspondent about a report that Dr. Moore was pledged to Palmer, and said:

I am an F. M. B. A. man and shall act as the representative of a third and independent political party and for the furtherance of its principles. I hope my two brother members are of the same determination, for together we can accomplish great good.

But Cockrell's ante-election pledges and declaration of principles are mild compared with his repeated assertion before the Republican Legislative Committee that, "So help me God Almighty, I will never vote for John M. Palmer"—this with his right hand raised to Heaven.

Dr. Hosea H. Moore of Wayne County had as his guests, at his Mount Erie home, some twenty-two miles from the nearest railroad station, November last, Judge Cicero J. Lindley and THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

Dr. Moore stated that he and Judge Lindley had been in accord as to what should be the exact principles of the F. M. B. A. and had worked shoulder to shoulder to bring the organization to their views. Judge Lindley was then as now the State President of the F. M. B. A., while Dr. Moore was the National President. But personal friendship and unity of principle counted for naught when it was proposed by the Republicans to prefer the State President of the F. M. B. A. over its National President for the Senatorship. Nov. 11, 1890, Judge Lindley was acknowledged by Dr. Moore to be in accord with himself in F. M. B. A. principles, and next to himself the most representative man in their party. But after maintaining the deadlock week after week and month after month, in the vain hope that the coveted Senatorial cloak might be laid on his own shoulders by Republican votes, Dr. Moore preferred John M. Palmer, the Democrat, to Cicero J. Lindley, the F. M. B. A. State President, until lately his intimate personal friend, political ally, and chosen coadjutor in the independent party of which they two were the most representative and most honored leaders.

Dr. Moore said in an interview Nov. 11:

We shall endeavor to do all that we can for the best interests of the F. M. B. A. which we represent, and, having an opportunity, a large one, I think, strive to make the best and largest use of it.

How he fulfilled this pledge may be found by reference to the journal of the joint legislative session of two days ago.

Moore and Cockrell Will Reply.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Representative Cockrell, on being shown a copy of the manifesto issued today by Messrs. Streeter and Taubeneck, declined to be interviewed in regard to the matter. He said, however, that Dr. Moore and himself will, in a day or two, prepare an address in reply to Messrs. Streeter and Taubeneck.

"I will say, however," said Mr. Cockrell, "that in our last address we tried to be easy on Mr. Streeter, but we will explain our position more fully in our next manifesto."

Representative Moore, having left for his home, could not be seen.

AFTER GEN. ROSECRANS' PLACE.

Probability That There Will Soon Be a New Register of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—It is stated here that several important changes in the Treasury Department have been decided upon by the President and Secretary Foster. The most important one is that of Gen. Rosecrans, the present Register of the Treasury, who is a relic of the Cleveland Administration. Gen. Rosecrans has always been a most intense partisan, and this has made him many enemies. He went out of Congress on the advent of the Cleveland Administration and was at once appointed to his present position, which nets him $4,000 a year salary. He held on to this place all through that Administration, and when November, 1888, decreed the success of Gen. Harrison the friends of Gen. Rosecrans at once started a movement to put him on the retired list of the army in order that he might continue feeding at the public crib. Gen. Rosecrans himself worked assiduously for this plum, notwithstanding the fact that four years previous he had fought bitterly a bill to restore Gen. Grant to the retired list. The bill was finally passed and he went on the retired list at the pay of about $4,500 a year. Among those mentioned to succeed him are Capt. Rowell of Illinois, Gen. E. S. Osborne of Pennsylvania, Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, and Gen. Vandever of California, all members of the last House. All of these gentlemen have excellent records and would fill this position acceptably. The other change that is to be made is that of Chief Clerk Bracket, a personal appointment of the late Secretary. Col. Swords of Iowa is regarded as the probable successor to the Chief Clerkship.

WISCONSIN VETERANS HAVE ADJOURNED

The Twenty-fifth Annual Encampment Is Ended.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—The attendance on the closing day of the twenty-fifth annual encampment of the Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, was far greater than had been anticipated. Two hundred dollars was appropriated for the National Home, to be built at Decatur, Ill., and resolutions of the usual nature were adopted. The officers elected are as follows: Commander-in-Chief, W. H. Upham of Marshfield; Senior Vice-Commander, J. N. Ruby of Oshkosh; Junior Vice-Commander, A. H. Degroff of Buffalo; Medical Director, A. J. Ward of Madison; Chaplain, the Rev. Judson Tittsworth, Milwaukee. Madison was selected as the place for holding the next annual encampment. The session closed with a monster campfire tonight.

The Women's Relief Corps also closed its session today and elected Mrs. Helen M. Puffer of Monroe as President; Mrs. A. M. Brannard, Oshkosh, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. P. Cheek, Baraboo, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Emma C. Wyman, Viroqua, Treasurer; Mrs. E. V. Hollister, Milwaukee, Chaplain. Delegate-at-Large, Mrs. Rose Johnson; Chairman Executive Committee, Mrs. Eleanor Stone, Brodhead.

Congressman Breckinridge Much Improved.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 12.—[Special.]—The condition of Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge was so much improved today that he left the city tonight in a special car for Washington. He was accompanied by Congressman Wilson of West Virginia and Dr. Surnes of the flagship Chicago. Mrs. Breckinridge received telegrams in time to turn back from Richmond.

AFTER THE BIG BATTLE.

THINGS SETTLING DOWN AGAIN AT SPRINGFIELD.

Exodus from the Capital—The Weary Legislators Leaving for Their Homes—Palmer for the Presidency—He Is Said to Be Fishing for the Support of the F. M. B. A.—Promises the New Senator Has Made.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The legislators, tired and weary, have adjourned both Houses until Tuesday morning next. Many of them have already gone to their homes. A number of Democrats start for Chicago tomorrow noon over the Alton, where they expect a reception from the Cook County Democratic Club. Next week some time, Providence and the Democratic city primaries permitting, the Chicago Democrats are coming down here in full force. The trip will require a couple or three days; one will be devoted to the voyage to this city, and the marching club and band will leave the train and parade through the streets of the principal towns on the road. Springfield will be lively while the Cook County Democrats are here, because these gentlemen come with staves in their hands and scrip in their wallets. Possibly the fight between the "dead duck" and the "stuffed eagle" will be so bitter that the Democrats can't spare the time to come to Springfield until after the convention of Saturday of next week. Gen. Palmer will, it is understood, visit Chicago during the campaign and make some speeches. He is happy over his election and apparently exceedingly grateful to the 101, particularly those from Cook.

Doesn't Like to Be Called a Traitor.

This has been the quiet day after the storm. Everybody was fatigued this morning and at the same time glad the contest was ended. Mr. Cockrell is perturbed for various reasons. He does not like the idea some people intimate that his support of Palmer was anything but patriotic. He is sore at heart for the reason that some naughty Republicans gathered around him yesterday and sang, "Down with the traitor and up with the stars."

Mr. Cockrell said he fought four years for the flag and is anything but a traitor. There is still a good deal of ugly talk that would not look well in print. It may lead to an inquiry and it may not. Time alone will tell.

Cockrell and Moore did not received a hearty welcome from the Republicans in the House this morning. The fact is all the Republicans, with two or three exceptions, gave them the cold shoulder. Some of the Democrats came over to Moore and Cockrell and shook hands in a reassuring way, but the atmosphere was chilly. Moore and Cockrell are to be remembered handsomely in case a Democratic President is elected in 1892. Such is believed to be the terms of a promise that has been made them by the Democratic State Central Committee.

Streeter's address is not as pronounced as was anticipated. He has confined himself to a statement of facts, and while he makes no direct charges he leaves the general public to draw much in an inferential way. Taubeneck is heartbroken over the way Moore and Cockrell treated him and deceived him from the start. He cried like a child last night over the matter and denounced Moore and Cockrell in unmeasured terms for their treachery. Taubeneck is unsophisticated in the ways of the legislative world and believes every man sincere in his motives until the contrary be shown. He has his eyes opened now and will know better next time. Taubeneck is generally respected and has made a great many friends. Even the Democrats express admiration for the course he has pursued. Moore and Cockrell will not cut much of a figure in the Legislature after this.

Palmer for the Presidency.

It is intimated here Gen. Palmer has ideas of obtaining, if he can, the nomination of the F. M. B. A. party for the Presidency next year. This convention is to be held in March, it is said, and Gen. Palmer, if he could obtain the nomination, by way of leverage might force himself on the Democrats. This is the latest bit of gossip concerning his intentions. He has received a number of congratulatory telegrams today, but the absence of messages from many of the party leaders is noticeable, and is being commented on.

The split between Streeter and Taubeneck and Moore and Cockrell is believed to be the death of the F. M. B. A. party in Illinois. Streeter will follow these men from one end of the State to the other denouncing the methods employed to cause his defeat and Palmer's election. The Democrats do not seem to be extraordinarily enthusiastic over the result. They are taking the second thought now and wondering what will be the outcome of the whole business. The Republicans are as well satisfied as they could be. They succeeded in making a couple of Democrats unmask and then go over to Palmer after refusing to vote for Lindley and deserting Streeter. All bitterness or acrimonious feeling among the Republicans over the Streeter episode has dropped out of sight and no traces of it are discernible at this time.

Promises of the New Senator.

Dr. Moore told a gentleman last night that Gen. Palmer had, in his interview with himself and Mr. Cockrell, made a good many pledges to secure their support, and then he proceeded to rattle off a few promises which up to this time have not appeared in the newspapers. Dr. Moore says the Governor told himself and Cockrell that the 2-per-cent theory of the F. M. B. A. platform fitted his ideas to a "t." He also is said to have promised a support to the warehouse scheme and other F. M. B. A. vagaries. These were not made public before the election lest some of the Democrats be weaned away from Palmer. The General has apparently promised to do anything and everything they could or might demand in the future. These are the pledges which Cockrell and Moore rely on to square themselves with their constituents, and in the course of a day or two they will be smoked out of their present retirement and compelled to give the entire interview out for publication.

Mr. Crafts did not announce his committees today, because he is going to revise his list. He had given Moore and Cockrell some committee assignments which lessened the strength of the Republican representation in the minority of the standing organizations of the House. David Hunter, by virtue of his having received the caucus nomination of the Republicans for the Speakership, made up the minority list, and today he notified Mr. Crafts that Moore and Cockrell had by their votes with the Democrats on the Senatorial question placed themselves with the majority, and should not in decency be charged up to the Republicans. This action has caused Mr. Crafts to revise his committees. He will, it is said, have his new list ready for presentation when the House reconvenes next week. Moore and Cockrell will unquestionably be well cared for. But their pet projects will have a hard road to travel through the Assembly.

Responsible for the Delay.

The Democrats and Moore and Cockrell are responsible for the six or seven weeks' delay in getting the business of the session under headway. Mr. Moore wants all haste made now, and is anxious that the session should terminate as speedily as possible, considering the work that has always to be done by the Legislature. The Senate Committee on Appropriations is getting through with its work, and in three weeks at the outside all the appropriation bills will have gone to the House from the Senate. With an adjournment early in June, and allowing for Saturday and Monday recesses, which are sure to follow, a little over sixty days remain for actual work, but of this period deductions must be made for the Chicago City, the general town, and municipal and judicial elections, and it will be seen at a glance that speed is necessary to get even the appropriations through. These with some provisions amendatory of the Election law, relative to the Australian ballot system, and some other necessary amendments to the existing law, will be the sum total of the work this session will accomplish. The apportionments will be made early next spring at a special or called session.

Within a week or two this Legislature will steam up, and from that time forward Springfield will be lively Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of every week.

REGULAR ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Little Work Done in Either the House or the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—In the Senate this morning a joint resolution that when the House and Senate adjourn today they stand adjourned to 10 o'clock next Tuesday was adopted.

A message from the Governor announcing the appointment of John R. Wheeler, I. N. Phillips, and John R. Tanner as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was received.

Mr. Chapman introduced a bill providing that fire insurance companies shall not only pay loss on buildings insured, but also repay all excessive premiums received by them.

Mr. Ferguson introduced a bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors by making a saloonkeeper liable for illegal sale, whether the same was made with or without his knowledge.

Senator Lehman was given unlimited leave of absence on account of sickness.

Mr. O'Conor asked to have the House resolution, providing for the election of United States Senator by the people, made the special order of Thursday next, but objections being made he was not successful.

The Senate adjourned to Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

When the House met this morning the joint resolution was reported from the Senate providing for an adjournment until Tuesday. The yeas and nays being demanded on the adoption of the resolution, it finally prevailed by a vote of 51 yeas to 47 nays, the vote by no means being a strict party one, although the Democrats generally voted aye and the Republicans no.

Representative Van Praag's bill limiting racing on all tracks in the State to thirty days per annum and providing that 5 per cent of the gate receipts of racing associations shall be turned over to the State Board of Agriculture for the benefit of various county fairs of the State came up for special order to be read a second time. Representative Miller moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations when appointed. The yeas and nays being demanded no quorum voted.

In the absence of a quorum the House at once adjourned. Thus the two houses are adjourned until Tuesday next.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW SENATOR.

Gen. Palmer Given a Hall-Tree by East St. Louis Admirers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. March 12.—This afternoon a communication was received by prominent Springfield Democrats that a delegation of East St. Louis business-men would arrive in the city tonight bearing with them a testimonial to Gen. Palmer. A committee was at once appointed to meet the delegation. It consisted of R. M. Ridgley, Chairman of the County Democratic Committee, C. C. Brown, and Simon W. Rogers.

This committee met the East St. Louis gentlemen—W. J. Broderick, T. J. Daniel, and Al Keechler—at the train and escorted them to Senator Palmer's residence, State Senator Newell, F. B. F. Workman of Talkington, and Charles Broderick of East St. Louis also accompanying the party.

Arriving at his residence the party was introduced to Senator Palmer and his friends who had assembled.

Mr. Broderick then presented the General with a handsome hall made mostly of horns.

Gen. Palmer responded as follows:

"Mr. Broderick and Gentlemen: This is in the nature, indeed, of a surprise party. I certainly receive this beautiful gift with a great deal of satisfaction. Not so much on account of its value, whatever it might be, but because it is beautiful and rare and an emblem of your calling. It affords me great pleasure to say that the County of St. Clair and the City of East St. Louis, including that busy hive of industry, the stock-yards, were kind in supporting my friends at the last election. I venture to accept the gift and accompanying sentiment, not so much for the compliment that you have conferred on me, as more particularly because you believed that I was in earnest in my efforts to establish the rights of the people of this State to govern themselves in all matters, and to elect themselves an officer who has so much influence in the policies that so greatly affect the happiness and prosperity of the country.

"I will repeat again, gentlemen, this is a rare gift, which I accept with the greatest satisfaction, and I trust that, after I have had such time to fully demonstrate to the people my course and explain my real motives and purposes, they will be justified in believing I am honest in my opinion in regard to public measures and earnest in my purpose that the position of Senator from this State shall be filled with integrity if not ability. It is with satisfaction that I recognize and acknowledge my responsibility to the people of the State of Illinois. They will realize one result has been accomplished if not more—that the rule of the caucus is ended in this State. They will realize that in my case there was no trading and purchasing votes. They will find in the looking over my history that I have not in consideration of 100 votes or any number of votes pledged myself to act with either of the great parties of the country, having well defined opinions of my own. I have stated those opinions to the people of this State. I have asked them to support me if they agreed with me. They will find that while the number of my competitors in this contest was one hundred or more, while the Republicans have nominated a large number of gentlemen, and in an indirect way invited the members of the Legislature to vote for the field as against me, they will find that in my case those who have voted for me, confiding in my integrity, voted for me, I trust without the slightest possibility of misunderstanding my position, believing that I have consulted the people and know the wishes of the people and intend, so far as their wishes can be made effective, to remedy them in laws, that they shall become the rule of action in this State in the future. Having been elected by the people of this State I desire to do my utmost to carry out the wishes of the people who have elected me as their representative in the United States Senate—not as a representative of a caucus steering committee or deal, nor am I responsible to any other body than the people of this great and honest State of Illinois. I thank you again. I repeat that I shall regard the gift as a most precious one, because of the reasons and motives of its presentation."

MORE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

Hundred of Telegrams Received by the New Senator.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—The Democrats of the State and Nation are still rejoicing over the election of Gen. Palmer. The mails today brought in several hundred letters to the Senator, and the telegraph wires are still flashing in congratulations. The following are but a few of the hundreds of telegrams received by Gen. Palmer today:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Patience and perseverance have triumphed. I heartily congratulate you. Cockrell and Moore have the thanks of every lover of Democratic rule.
JOHN J. O'NEIL.

TOURS, France, March 12.—Heartiest congratulations upon your splendid victory.
BEN CABLE, Congressman.

DELMONTE, Cal., March 12.—I congratulate you and the people. J. D. CATON.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 12.—I cannot rejoice with you politically. I congratulate you personally and the State upon your election.
HENRY M. DUFFIELD.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Surely much of the remarkable victory you have achieved and which draws to a close the strongest of legislative contests is due to your personal influence, bearing, and character. It has rarely happened to a man to have enkindled no animosity with his supporters while winning allies. I congratulate you and the Democracy of the people. On a memorable occasion in Scottish history Bruce said to his dearest friend: "Lord of the Isles, my trust in thee is firm as constancy." So says the Democracy to you. JOHN C. BLACK.

CHICAGO, March 12.—For several years I have been so crippled from rheumatism that I have taken no part in active politics. Especially is this true with respect to the last year, during which time my condition has been much worse through the effect of the grip. But I assure you to have taken the liveliest interest in your wonderful campaign of last summer and fall, and in the matter of your election of United States Senator. I beg to convey to you my heartiest congratulations. I am doubly rejoiced that the choice has fallen upon one so worthy of the same and so thoroughly equipped for the duties of that high office. S. CORNING JUDD.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Let me congratulate the Democratic party through you for the happy solution of the Senatorial question and for having secured a leader to whom all of us may look with confidence and admiration. Henceforth the State of Illinois may safely be counted as one of the most reliable Democratic States, the delegates of which, when assembled to name a President of the United States, will probably be able to decide the man who shall win comes from the East or from the West. HERMAN LIEB.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A great moral and political victory has come to the people of Illinois and to the Democratic-Republican party of the whole country. A victory that will have a direct bearing upon the question of the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President by the Democratic-Republican party of 1892. There are shallow dreamers who suppose the West may not have a candidate who would be certain to carry Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Ohio. In the coming election with Palmer for President and Pattison of Pennsylvania for Vice-President we could not only carry the country in '92, but should find that we had men capable of not only leading to victory, but of such experience and statesmanship that they would not by folly and blunders throw away our victory for no purpose, and for no reason, before a single term was over.

Let me congratulate you personally on your dignified statesmanship and leadership in this important crisis, and upon the great victory you have achieved. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

PRESIDENTIAL TALK AT WASHINGTON

Circumstances Under Which Palmer Might Be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—Senator Palmer is getting plenty of advertising at the National Capital. For the time he has completely snuffed out the Presidential light of Col. W. R. Morrison. The local papers are filled with the usual "poor boy" stories, reminiscences of his career as a flopper, and outspoken hints of his Presidential chances. Springer is responsible for most of the reminiscences, but the Presidential talk is spontaneous. Col. Morrison unbends enough to say that his rival is a Democrat, and therefore "Palmer is all right. The *Star* summarizes the situation as follows:

The election of Mr. Palmer to the United States Senate may, under certain circumstances, make him a candidate before the next Democratic Convention. But for his age his boom would probably start now in the process of expansion and would certainly assume large proportions before the time for the meeting of the convention. The best-informed politicians at the Capital believe there is a possibility that, while Gov. Hill cannot get the nomination in 1892 himself, he may be able to so divide the party in New York as to make the nomination of Mr. Cleveland not advisable. Just at present Mr. Cleveland's silver letter is regarded as apt to injure him in the West and South, and this causes other candidates to have hopes such as they never dared to indulge before, but the chances are that before 1892 the cry of free silver will have lost its sonorous vibration, and the fact of a man not believing in fiat money will not be an argument against his availability as a candidate; so that if Mr. Cleveland fails to get the nomination it will probably be not because of his views on silver but because the situation in New York will be such as to make him indisposed to run. In that event there is no doubt that the Cleveland folks would name the candidate, and he would probably be a Western man. With New York rendered peculiarly doubtful to the Democracy by reason of factional differences it would be particularly desirable that the nominee should be strong in Illinois, for that is a State the Democrats might carry with the proper man and the issues brought to the front. This situation might develop and make Mr. Palmer's nomination probable, in spite of his age.

Movements of Senator Palmer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Senator John M. Palmer spent the day at his home receiving numerous friends who came from the city and various neighboring towns to congratulate him, and looking over the large number of telegrams and letters received last night and today.

"I am going to Carlinville in the morning," said he. "I have been neglecting my farm and business for several months, and I want also to take a few days' rest. I shall probably return to Springfield Monday morning. I have received an invitation to be in Chicago tomorrow night, but cannot accept it. I have also been requested to be present at receptions in Milwaukee and Indianapolis, but I shall have to decline the offered honors, as I cannot let my business go any longer. I have made no plans for the future. Several have asked me as to my future actions, but to all I have replied that as yet I have made no plans, and do not intend to make any until my present pressing business affairs are in better shape."

The "101" to Be Banqueted Tonight.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—John P. Hopkins, the President of the Cook County Democratic clubs, has been in the city all day perfecting arrangements with the Cook County Democratic Legislators for the banquet to be given the 101 in Chicago tomorrow night. About sixty members and local Democrats will leave tomorrow on the noon train of the Chicago and Alton road. They will be met in Chicago by committees from the Iroquois Club, the Wahnaton Club, and the Cook County Marching Club, headed by a band, and escorted at once to Central Music-Hall. At this place speeches will be made by members of the General Assembly and various Cook County Democrats. Afterwards the visitors will be conducted to the Palmer House, where supper will be served.

Springfield's Celebration Postponed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—The local demonstration over the election of Gen. Palmer was to have been held next week, but it has been decided not to hold it until week after next. The postponement was made to accommodate the Cook County Democrats, who cannot be present next week. The local Democrats have charge of the arrangements, under the supervision of the steering committee and the State Central Committee. As most of the Central Committee and steering committee will be out of the city until next week the work of arranging for the celebration has been postponed until their return.

WALL STREET AGAIN DISTURBED.

The News from Paris Causes Considerable Selling of Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The better feeling noted in yesterday's speculation was again perceptible in the early trading this morning. It was helped by the fact that the Bank of England did not advance its rate, and by the increase in its reserves. Selling of stocks, however, was caused by the news that a big Paris bank—the Societe des Depots et Comptes Courants—had become embarrassed through Argentine investments and was being carried through by the Bank of France and a syndicate of private bankers, just as the Barings were assisted by the Bank of England and a syndicate of British bankers in November last. The fact that the Bank of France had to advance 60,000,000 francs impressed the street with the serious character of the crisis, and it was argued that while the concern might be carried through without default yet the locking up of so much money must weaken the financial situation and hamper for a long time the operations of the rescuing bankers. Another unfavorable feature is the fact that the Buenos Ayres banks remain closed and that they are looking to London houses to subscribe to some $10,000,000 of the new loan. Nevertheless, stocks here closed fairly strong, although the volume of transactions was insignificant—one of the smallest of the year. The grangers all closed a fraction lower, but a majority of the general list is a trifle higher. However, the changes are insignificant. Among the specialties Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg, which recently advanced so sharply on merely nominal transactions, fell off 5 per cent, and National Cordage common stock, Mobile and Ohio, Colorado Coal, Oregon Improvement, and Great Northern preferred gained 1 to 1½ per cent.

Flour Production in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—The *Northwestern Miller* says the mills held their own pretty steadily during the week, grinding almost as much flour as during the week previous. The aggregate production was 116,883 barrels, averaging 19,452 per day, as against 128,275 the week before. The mills grinding today were running on about the same basis of production. Low water still interferes with those dependent upon the falls for power, and two mills are obliged to shut down the latter half of this week, which may tend to slightly reduce next week. Nearly all the millers report a better demand for their product, especially for foreign shipment. There is a good demand for all grades, particularly bakers' and low grades. Prices are 10 and 20 cents higher than a week ago. The export shipments for the week were 51,907 barrels, against 40,760 barrels the preceding week.

Mr. Miller Declares He Never Said It.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—[Special.]—The sensational feature of the visit of Attorney-General Miller and party to Crawfish Springs yesterday consisted in the following paragraph printed in many Southern papers this morning: "The only break made in the speeches at the banquet at Crawfish Springs was by Attorney-General Miller, who said Confederate soldiers were traitors and should be hung." The Attorney-General had not seen the report of his speech until it was pointed out by a reporter. "That is absolutely unwarranted," he said, indignantly. "That report is outrageous. How anybody could have written such a thing I can't understand. There is no truth whatever in that report."

Suit Against Sarah Althea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—[Special.]—C. G. Sayle, the administrator of the estate of David S. Terry, today began a suit against Sarah Althea Terry, his widow, to recover personal property valued at $867, consisting of law books, a phaeton, dog-cart, harness, horses, nine geese and ducks, and a double carriage. He alleges that he is entitled to the property and has demanded possession and been refused.

HARD BLOW AT CAMPBELL

THE SUPREME COURT OUSTS THE CINCINNATI BOARD OF CITY AFFAIRS.

It Decides the Law Creating It Unconstitutional and Reinstates the Old Board of Public Improvements, Against Which Gov. Campbell Made Such Serious Charges—Ignatius Donnelly Deserted by All Parties in Minnesota—Other Political News.

COLUMBUS, O., March 12.—[Special.]—The following decision, announced by the Supreme Court this morning, created a sensation in political and legislative circles:

The State of Ohio ex rel. Louis Reemelin et al. vs. Thomas G. Smith et al.; error to the Circuit Court of Hamilton County; judgment reversed and judgment of ouster and induction. Williams, C. J., and Dickman J., dissent.

This decision ousts the Board of City Affairs in Cincinnati and reinstates the Board of Public Improvements, against which Gov. Campbell made such serious charges. The Board of City Affairs was created at the extraordinary session of the Legislature as a result of the charge of corruption made by Gov. Campbell against the Board of Public Improvements. The court has as yet given out no information as to the points upon which the law is found to be unconstitutional, but they are well known, as but two important objections were raised in the petition of Messrs. Reemelin and others. The principal point upon which the law is declared at fault is believed to be in the provision as to the politics of the members. This section of the law provides that the Board of City Affairs shall consist of two members from each of the two leading political parties. This is regarded as being unconstitutional in that it virtually disfranchises or disqualifies all persons who are neither Democrats nor Republicans. Another point raised is that the bill is class legislation, because it refers only to cities of the first grade.

The decision immediately reinstates the old Board of Public Improvements, and it is expected that the extra session fight will be again opened. An effort will no doubt be made to have a bill passed covering the defect in the law, and such a bill will doubtless be opposed as vigorously as was Gov. Campbell's effort to abolish Reemelin et al.

The effect of the decision will be widespread. Already many prominent Democrats, having heard of the decision, declare that it precludes any possibility of Campbell being made the Gubernatorial candidate. The Hamilton County delegation is jubilant over the matter. It is now understood that the gang will attempt to have the Cincinnati Charter bill defeated, and thus retain Democratic control of the city under the Supreme Court decision.

The result of the decision will be felt throughout Ohio politics, as well as in Cincinnati. Gov. Campbell was seen this morning and asked whether he had anything to say as to the decision of the court. He replied that it was nothing more than he had expected after a thorough examination of the bill since the question as to its constitutionality had been raised.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—[Special.]—The decision of the State Supreme Court in the quo warranto proceedings of Louis Reemelin et al. of the Board of Public Improvements vs. the Board of City Affairs created a political sensation in this city today. It was the opinion of the best attorneys that the law would be found unconstitutional, but it was thought that no decision would be handed down until after the fate of the charter bill now pending before the Legislature was settled, or until the spring election was held. The plans of both parties are completely upset. The Board of City Affairs was a non-partisan body, and the hundreds of employés under it are equally divided between the two parties, but the Board of Public Improvements is Democratic and will oust all of the Republicans.

The Board of Public Improvements will take possession in the morning and begin the work of decapitation. Mayor Mosby's chances for reëlection on the Republican ticket have been dwarfed, and if the Democrats put up a good man there will be a lively tussle for the honors.

If the new Charter bill goes through the Board of Public Improvements will be short-lived, as the Board of Administration provided for by the bill will be non-partisan and appointed by the Mayor, as it is now. There will occur a vacancy in the Board of Public Improvements next month and a candidate will have to be sprung by both parties. Doubt is expressed as to whether the board ousted today can retain the salary drawn. If not the employés of the board will probably share a like fate, and there will be trouble over the money paid out by the board. Again, it is claimed that the city will be responsible for two pay-rolls, one under each board. The political affairs of Cincinnati were never in such a muddle as they are tonight.

THEY ARE TIRED OF EATING DOG.

Minnesota Democrats Disgusted with Ignatius Donnelly.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—[Special.]—The disgraceful row which has been going on in the Minnesota Senate for the last two weeks was reopened this morning at the tap of the gavel and was kept up throughout the session, to the exclusion of all important business. Senator Donnelly started the ball by introducing a resolution giving the investigating committee provided for last night power to send for persons and papers, compel the attendance of witnesses, and employ a stenographer at $5 per day. The committee is to investigate Donnelly's charge of corruption upon the part of the bankers of the State. The Sage of Nininger broke into a tirade over the statement by Senator Leavitt that Mr. Donnelly had repeatedly charged the Senators with receiving bribes. Mr. Donnelly denied the statement, when he was immediately called a liar by Senators Leavitt and Keller.

Then Senator Mayo took a turn at roasting Mr. Donnelly. He said: "I favor this resolution, for I believe in giving the Senator from Dakota all the rope he wants with which to hang himself. I am satisfied he does not need much more. His course has not been a manly one in this Senate; he has acted as if he had nothing to do but to talk to the galleries; his fund of cheap oratory has been inexhaustible. Now, I think it is time to shut off this continued gab from this erratic gentleman. I have long been tired of his leadership. Gentlemen of the Republican side, I want to beg your pardon for taunting you, early in the session, with eating crow, for now we Democrats are eating dog, and it is a stench in our nostrils. It is now time that the simple demagogy of this Senator be stopped."

Completely deserted by Republicans, Democrats, and Alliance men Mr. Donnelly subsided and the resolution was passed, 39 to 1. Senators Donnelly, Leavitt, Brown, Tauney, and Probtsfield were appointed the committee to discover whether or not bankers are bribing Senators.

The Interest bill, making 6 per cent the legal rate and forfeiting both interest and principal for usury, was recommended to pass, 25 to 21.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS MEET.

Six Hundred Members of the State League Hold a Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—[Special.]—Over 600 members of the Republican League of Minnesota met here today at Harmonia Hall to discuss the political situation, reorganize the league, and select delegates to attend the National Convention of Republican Leagues in Cincinnati. A great deal of enthusiasm was displayed, and the opinion was general that the Republicans could carry Minnesota in 1892 against any combination which might arise.

Shortly after 2 o'clock President Byrnes called the meeting to order and said: "Gentlemen, I congratulate you for this magnificent demonstration as Republicans today. We started three years ago in this organization and our growth has been marvelous and most satisfactory. The Republican party has gone forward victoriously. It never has suffered defeat except when it listened to the dictates of the Democrats. We are here once again in convention as believers in the precepts of the Republican party and we want the people of the State to understand them. We are not here to advocate any particular man for any particular office, but to spread Republican principles. We can now reach out and organize Republican clubs on the principles of the party. The strength and beauty of this organization lie in the fact that it reaches down amongst the people themselves. With organization properly effected and good men at the head of the party victory is positively certain."

The league was tendered a banquet this evening by citizens of Minneapolis, at which over 500 sat down. Among the speakers were A. J. Lester of Springfield, Ill., and John T. Kelly of Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

How They Are Scheming to Get Ahead of Hill.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—Grover Cleveland's friends in this city have already opened his campaign for '92 and their movements, which have been kept secret for some time, became public property today. At a special meeting of the Reform Club some weeks ago a plan of campaign was agreed upon and is now being carried out. The scheme was to select some one who could be trusted to make a tour of the State and obtain the names of the Democratic committeemen, the names of 100 men prominent in each county, with the occupation of each, and with a statement of the active interest each takes in politics, and lastly whether they prefer Grover Cleveland or David B. Hill for the party's Presidential candidate in 1892. The person chosen is B. W. Holt of No. 52 William street. He has made a tour of Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, and Herkimer Counties and is now operating in the western part of the State.

The same scheme, it is said, is now being carried out in Iowa and other Western States. The names of the committeemen and the names of the prominent men in the various counties are obtained, and the Reform Club floods their homes with campaign literature.

BOYD'S CASE BEFORE THE COURT.

Arguments in the Contest for the Governorship of Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special.]—The Thayer-Boyd contest for the office of Governor of Nebraska was argued before the Supreme Court today on the demurrer of Gov. Thayer to the answer of the respondent Boyd. The position taken by Boyd's attorneys was that Boyd, being a resident of the Territory in 1867, when it was admitted into the Union as a State, was thus made a citizen of the United States without formal naturalization Nebraska was a part of the Louisiana purchase, and the treaty of Paris in 1803 especially provided that this Territory when admitted into the Union should be on an equality with the other States and the inhabitants thereof should be citizens. This, Gen. Cowan contended, meant the inhabitants at the time of the admission and not at the time of the treaty. Replying to this Gen. Webster for the relator quoted an adverse decision from Alabama.

WANT NEWKIRK REMOVED.

The Michigan House Is Against the Coldwater Superintendent.

LANSING, Mich., March 12.—[Special.]—The House has indulged in an all day's tussle over the two reports of the Coldwater School investigating committee sent to determine the responsibility of the Superintendent and Board of Control in the Nellie Griffin murder. The Senate a week ago adopted a minority report which simply censured Superintendent Newkirk, but the House by a vote of 62 to 27 has adopted the majority report censuring the Board of Control and asking the removal of Newkirk.

Friedlender, the Senator accused of bigamy, continued to remain in hiding from his Indian wife and her attorneys all day except during the hour the Senate was in session. The statute of limitations, which provides that for all crimes except murder an indictment must be filed within six years, will probably give him immunity from imprisonment, but he is afraid of the deserted Indian woman, and since he has learned that she has sent for their stalwart son, who is a red-shirted lumberman employed in the north woods, he has kept in closer hiding than before. The Republicans are satisfied with the moral effect of the exposé, coming as it does just before the spring election, and will drop the matter so far as they are concerned, although the deserted wife is not at all disposed to give up her plan of vengeance.

Says Blaine Is Not a Candidate.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—"I do not think Mr. Blaine is giving any thought to the Presidency," said Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, today. "Mr. Blaine is devoting all of his time and energy to the State Department. He is making a magnificent record there and one that will live in history. I think he will be content with that. I know that he is not a candidate for President. His ambition is centered in the Department of State." To the question whether he thought Mr. Blaine would decide to run if the Republican National Convention next year should insist upon nominating him, Mr. Hale maintained silence.

Tributes to Assemblyman Edwards.

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—The Legislature transacted no business today. Both Houses adopted resolutions of respect to the late Assemblyman Edwards and then adjourned. The remains of Mr. Edwards were taken to Port Edwards today, a delegation of legislators accompanying them. The sentiment on the Waupaca Home bill is crystallizing against Chairman Wall, and the prediction is made that the bill as it stands will go through.

Candidates of Rhode Island's Democracy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12.—The Democratic State Convention met in Music-Hall at 11:10 o'clock. The old State ticket was then renominated throughout as follows: John W. Davis and William T. C. Wardwell of Bristol for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively; E. D. McGuinness for Secretary of State, John G. Perry of South Kingstown for General Treasurer, and Zelba O. Slocum for Attorney-General.

Iowa Temperance Alliance.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 12.—[Special.]—The session of the State Temperance Alliance ended tonight with a public meeting. The attendance has been small. A plan of work was adopted recommending an immediate organization of the State, the continuance of the lecture system, and the raising of funds by means of pledges. The resolutions invite the coöperation of all temperance workers and organizations in a grand effort to prevent the return of the legalized saloon.

Still Wrangling at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—[Special.]—The Connecticut House of Representatives spent the day in debating the bills presented by the Republicans for a settlement of the long wrangle over the State offices. It was the Republican program to reach a final vote this afternoon and pass the bill, but the majority melted away by absenteeism, and final action was postponed to next Tuesday.

No Election in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 12.—The only feature of today's balloting for Senator was a more manifest concentration on three leading candidates and the dropping of Perkins and Young and the withdrawal of Chipman and Morrow by their friends. Estee gained five votes and lost three. De Young neither gained nor lost and Felton gained three, one of these being from Estee.

Ingalls Says He Will Not Go to Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—The story is reiterated that ex-Senator John James Ingalls wants the Japanese mission. His friends say he doesn't, and that he won't have it if tendered him. They don't look for the proffer to be made. With so many leading men who are ready to take the position if offered it isn't likely that the President will tender it to some one who will need urging.

Michigan's New Party.

LANSING, Mich., March 12.—A secret political organization was formed here today and christened "The Citizens' Alliance and Industrial Brotherhood." Officers were elected and the platform adopted was the "Ocala," with the addition of eight hours for labor and the per diem pension law.

They Must Have Walthall.

JACKSON, Miss., March 12.—[Special.]—The emphatic refusal of United States Senator Walthall to stand for reëlection causes great regret here, and the universal expression is that he must not be allowed to retire. The Senator's return was assured, and the people will demand that he reconsider his determination to withdraw.

Kansas Legislators Adjourn.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 12.—The two Houses of the Legislature finally got together tonight on the various appropriation bills and adjourned sine die.

Political Notes.

The bill making eight hours a day's labor in Pennsylvania institutions under control of the State passed finally in the Pennsylvania Senate yesterday.

The Massachusetts Senate Judiciary Committee has reported adversely on the petition asking that a law be passed to prevent fraud in spiritualistic manifestations.

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

SCANDIA HALL OPENED.

SWEDISH RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO CELEBRATE A NOTABLE EVENT.

Addresses by Well-Known Citizens—Features of the New Structure—A Refrigerating Company That Will Manufacture and Supply Cold—Test of a New Garbage Crematory—The Musicians of Chicago Taking Steps to Form a Union —Other Local News.

Fifteen hundred Swedish residents of the city attended the dedication of the new Scandia Hall yesterday. The building is situated in Ohio street near Milwaukee avenue, and cost $40,000. It is four stories high, and 60x120 feet in dimensions. It was built by Branch No. 1 of the Scandinavian Workingmen's Association. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 3, 1890, and the work crowded to completion. The hall or theater in which last night's celebration was held is 60x70 feet in dimensions, and on the main floor and in the galleries will seat 1,200 people. It was crowded to the doors last night. The officers of Branch No. 1 are:

Dr. N. Nelson,	John Hafsten,	Frank Asche,
F. Paulsen,	John Oleson,	E. Hogenson,
P. Holgersen,	L. H. Steensohn,	M. Field.
O. M. Soma.		

M. Field, the President, being absent on account of illness, Vice-President P. Holgersen installed the trustees of the building, and in the name of the builders turned over to them the charge of the hall. This is the Board of Trustees:

M. Field,	D. Thorsvog,	Frank Asche,
John Hafsten,	P. Nielsen,	E. Hogenson,
P. Holgersen,	H. Nordahl,	E. J. Jacobsen.

The following constitute the Executive Committee:

E. J. Jacobsen,	M. Field,	O. C. Pedersen,
J. Gylden,	Albert Norman,	G. Kramer.

After the introduction of the house committee or trustees, Mr. Halgersen introduced the principal speaker of the evening, the Rev. Christopher Janson of Minnesota. Ex-Sheriff Canute R. Matson, P. Sundelius, and Olaf Ray also delivered addresses.

Instrumental music by the Scandinavian band and vocal selections by the Norske Glee Club completed the first part of the program. After supper the chairs were removed from the auditorium and the younger people gave industrious attention to a long card of dances. The committee of arrangements who had charge of the affair was Alb. Norman, Canute R. Matson, Oluf Chr. Pedersen, Sven Pedersen, and H. S. Mathison. The music for the evening was selected by Frits Meyer, A. Haakonsen, Dr. L. E. Lawson.

WILL FREEZE THINGS TO ORDER.

Incorporation of the Universal Refrigerating Company of Chicago.

Homer H. Peters and three other Chicago men have taken out articles of incorporation for the Universal Refrigerating company of Chicago. It is the intention of the incorporators to revolutionize the methods of producing cold for storage purposes. The capital stock of the concern is $5,000,000, a goodly portion of the big sum having been subscribed. Mr. Peters talked of the project last night in this vein:

"It has been known to experts in the science of chemistry for years that a certain saline in solution will produce intense cold. What the salt is, or rather how to use it, is our secret. The discovery of its practical application was made by Frank A. Smith of Philadelphia some years ago. Our company has been organized to introduce Smith's system of refrigerating in Chicago. The plan is to place a tank filled with the salt in solution in the room where a low temperature is required. A series of pipes radiate from the tank, taking a course about the walls of the apartment. The solution passes through these pipes and the temperature of the room is brought down as low as requirements dictate. The company has been formed simply to take contracts for keeping marketmen's vaults at the temperature that they may wish for the preservation of their meat, game, and vegetables. We can freeze their goods if they so desire.

"The cost of this method of refrigerating will be from 15 to 30 per cent cheaper than ice when the latter is sold at the low figure of $2.75 a ton.

"The system is used in Washington and Philadelphia and has proved a success. A public exhibition of its working will be given in a few days and then merchants and others may judge of its virtue."

TESTING A GARBAGE CREMATORY.

A System for Reducing Refuse by Fire—Results of a Trial.

A delegation of city officials, including Mayor Cregier, Health Commissioner Wickersham, and a dozen Aldermen, witnessed a test of the Heavey garbage crematory at the foot of Maxwell street yesterday afternoon. This is a system of reducing garbage, leaving no residium, with the exception of a little ash, and the promoters of the enterprise claim that it can be successfully operated without making either smoke or odor.

In the test yesterday large quantities of garbage from the produce district of South Water street, including oranges, bananas, and other decayed fruit, with the offal from fish stores and butcher-shops, were placed in the furnace as fast as four men could do the work. The furnace has no chimney, but there is an opening in the top through which the fire can be watched. Although the refuse was of a character to cause unpleasant odors, no smell could be detected, even by those who stood near the opening at the top. There was no smoke. It is claimed for the process that refuse can be reduced as well when wet as when dry, and to prove this assertion some of that incinerated yesterday was wet until it became soggy. Dr. Wickersham expressed himself as being pleased with the result of the test, and he has asked the company to submit proposals for the operation of several of the crematories.

In reducing the garbage no chemicals are used. The fire is made by using crude oil, such as used under boilers, and the results are obtained through the construction of the furnace. Bernard C. Heavey of Chicago is the inventor of the furnace. A company called the Chicago Garbage Crematory company controls the patents and the furnace in Maxwell street was constructed by it. It proposes erecting several furnaces in different portions if the city decides to give it a contract for burning the garbage.

HAPPY RESULTS OF AN ANNIVERSARY.

A Festival That Netted $800 for the Old German People's Home.

By the anniversary festival at the North Side Turner Hall last evening over $800 will be netted to the Old German People's Home at Altenheim. The patronesses of the event were:

Mesdames—

M. Wenkmeister,	Felix Puscheck,	W. Hamermiller,
Jacob Heister,	Arno Voss,	M. Loeb.

"The Loving Kinsman" was the title of a well-enacted three-act farce comedy presented by the members of the German Theater company. Among the impersonators were Mr. Julius Richard, Miss Anna Richard, Miss Markham, Miss Lilia, Miss Beringer, Mr. Paul Renard, Miss Clara Lipmann, Mr. Hermann Schmelzer, Mr. Theodore Ballman, Mr. Theodore Bechtel, Miss Clara Zohl, and Miss Ottilie Schneider.

After the play refreshments were served and the hall floor cleared for dancing. Mr. A. Klappenach acted as floor manager and A. C. Hessing as master of ceremonies. The attendance was about 750.

MUSICIANS WILL FORM A UNION.

Reasons for the Movement and What It Is Hoped to Accomplish.

The musicians of Chicago will meet at noon today at Room 1, No. 83 Madison street, to form a union which will probably affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. One thousand musicians have signified their intention of joining. The musicians include those who play in theaters, bands, church choirs, etc. There are about 2,000 musicians in the city. It is said that this organization is being made to protest against Theodore Thomas hiring foreign musicians for his orchestra. The promoters of the new order say, may be considered, but is not the object of the organization.

It is understood that there is considerable rivalry and not a little ill-feeling between German and English musicians. It is said the new order will not object to the employment of soloists by Theodore Thomas, but that as to the body of the orchestra they will make a bid for a showing being given to local musicians.

A meeting of the Chicago Augmented Musical Society was held yesterday afternoon in Madison Hall. The scale of prices was equalized, with a material increase in rates for Sunday picnics and dances. This movement, it is said, is for the purpose of discouraging such affairs. Another matter of importance was arranged. Leaders have been in the practice of making engagements for a certain number of men at a stated price per instrument and then paying the men less than the amount contracted for. It was agreed that leaders who did not pay the men the full amount contracted for should be sued in the name of the society.

Arrangements were made for entertaining the delegates of the National League of Musicians of the United States the day before the convention at Milwaukee. The delegates will reach Chicago by 1 p. m. Monday and will represent thirty-five cities in the United States. The combined bands of Chicago, including 900 professional musicians, will meet and escort them to Battery D, where an address of welcome will be delivered by the Mayor. The Chicago Octet Club will furnish the music at the battery.

FULTON STREET FIRE LOSSES.

Corrected Estimates Place the Damage at $94,000—The Insurance.

Corrected estimates of the losses by fire at Nos. 103, 105, and 107 Fulton street are less than the figures previously given. The actual losses are as follows:

L. Pieser & Co., flour	$15,000
Tarkovsky & Co., picture frames, etc	15,000
Williams & Crane, laundry machinery	3,000
Hess Stove company	8,000
Atlas Manufacturing company, on building	40,000
Murray & Co., butterine	10,000
Rudolph Sturm, boarding-house	500
Wacker & Birk, on buildings	2,000
Garden City Vinegar company	500
Total	$94,000

There were various smaller losses not scheduled and fully covered by insurance. The insurance held by all affected by the fire is as follows:

Henry Meiselbar, owner of five-story and basement brick, Nos. 103 to 107 Fulton street	$20,000
Tarkovsky & Co., picture frames	3,000
J. Pieser, first floor, flour	8,350
George D. Hess & Co., part of second and all of fourth, stoves	20,500
Williams & Crane, part of second floor, machine-shop	2,000
Boorman Milling company, part of fifth floor	1,500
Weiland & Frieberg, part of fifth floor	3,500
Henry Meiselbar, four-story and basement brick, No. 109 Fulton street, owner	14,250
J. J. Murray & Co., butterine, occupants of same number	16,500
H. Schroeder, two-story frame, No. 101 Fulton street, owner	600
George Wenzler, dwelling at same number	300
H. Schroeder, No. 72 North Desplaines street, saloon and dwelling	1,600
H. Schroeder, No. 70 North Desplaines street, two-story dwelling	600
J. I. Soper, cigars and tobacco, tenant	1,000
J. Birk, No. 68 North Desplaines street, owner	1,200
R. Sturm, boarding-house at same number	1,300
J. Birk, Nos. 56 and 58 North Desplaines street, four-story and basement brick, owner	5,200
Garden City Vinegar and Pickle company, tenants	17,550

ANTEDATES THE BELL TELEPHONE.

A Chicago Man's Invention of Long Ago Comes to Light.

Henry C. Strong of Chicago is said to have invented a means for the transmittal of the human voice by wires connected with batteries long before the Bell telephone patent came into existence. He had but little money and made no fight when a powerful company walked away with his ideas. He has a backing now, and the Atlantic and Western Telephone company has been incorporated with a view of fighting the Bell company in the courts and of pushing new inventions of Mr. Strong. The capital stock is $5,000,000, and the incorporators are Henry C. Strong, E. B. Springer, and Henry P. Caldwell.

Mr. Caldwell was asked yesterday to outline the policy of the new company. "It is hard to tell just now," he said, "what we will do, but of one thing the public may rest assured, and that is that a strong effort will be made to secure justice for Mr. Strong. The Bell company secured patents before the application of Mr. Strong was entered at Washington. The members may possibly under one construction have a lawful right to the invention, but morally they are thieves. Besides this there is a weak point in their legal armor, but just where the weak point is I am not now at liberty to say.

"Mr. Strong has perfected other instruments which will prove of great commercial value, and upon them, irrespective of patents in controversy, capitalists are willing to spend money. The Government is now a party to a suit against the Bell company on the question of the expiration of a patent, and it is barely possible that this fact may be of service to the backers of Mr. Strong. Beyond this the telephonic system as perfected by Mr. Strong has features that will make it a successful rival of any system now in use."

TO SECURE HONEST PLUMBING.

Inspector Andrew Young Prepares an Ordinance to Be Submitted to the Council.

Inspector Andrew Young of the Health Department has prepared the following ordinance, which he hopes will be adopted by the Council:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Sec. 1. That hereafter there shall be employed at all times in the Department of Health in the City of Chicago as inspectors at least twenty-five practical plumbers, whose duty will be from time to time to examine and inspect new buildings in course of construction and the sanitary condition of old buildings within the limits of the City of Chicago and compel compliance with the rules and regulations of the Health Department and the ordinances of said city regarding plumbing, drainage, etc.

Sec. 2. To defray the expenses of inspection there shall be charged a fee of 25 cents for each and every sink, water-closet, bath-tub, wash-bowl, set of laundry tubs, and urinal placed in position in the building, the aforesaid fees to be placed to the credit of the Department of Health.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in force and operation from and after its passage.

IMPORTANT REAL-ESTATE DEALS.

Ten Acres at Stony Island Avenue and Seventy-first Street Sold for $125,000.

Sturges, Barker and Betz report the sale of ten acres at the northeast corner of Stony Island avenue and Seventy-first street for William H. Blanchard for $125,000. The property fronts 300 feet on both Stony Island avenue and Avenue C, and 600 feet on Avenue A and Avenue B.

Frank Wells has sold fifty feet on Berkeley avenue north of Forty-fifth street for $13,500; a residence at No. 2408 South Park avenue for $15,000 for Louis Spizzeri to J. M. Omo; and fifty feet, east front, on South Park avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, for William Holt to E. S. Norton, for $9,250.

Snow & Dickinson have sold the residence at No. 398 Superior street for James McNally to Catherine Fitzgerald for $8,750.

A. Loeb & Bro. have sold fifty-three acres in River Park to William T. Little for $38,175.

AID FOR DESTITUTE FARMERS.

An Effort to Alleviate the Distress in Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The destitution among the farmers in certain sections of North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas was considered at a meeting held at the office of the *Prairie Farmer* yesterday afternoon. It was called by Milton George of the *Western Rural*, Jonathan Periam of the *Prairie Farmer*, and H. F. Thurston of the *Farmers' Review*, who were present, as were James Judd, the Rev. M. E. Evers, Mrs. H. M. Blackfan of Red Willow County, Nebraska, and A. A. Paine of McIntosh County, North Dakota.

Mr. Periam first addressed the meeting and said that he had presented the cases of destitution that existed to Chicago people who were in a position to assist in relieving it and made inquiries as to whether help could be expected. With one exception he met with nothing but expressions of sympathy and offers of help.

Mr. Paine said that in North Dakota there is much distress, but no appeals for outside help have yet been made, except by McIntosh County. Other counties are allowed by law to issue bonds, which will be taken by the elevator companies in payment for seed furnished.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. George, Thurston, and Periam, was appointed to formulate an appeal to the public on behalf of the destitute. The meeting adjourned to Saturday, at 3 p. m., in Club-Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Mayor has received the following quaint appeal for aid, which will go to the Council Monday night:

BURMAH, Neb.: I inclose you a petition of the farmers of Kent Precinct, Loup County, Nebraska, soliciting aid. The farmers are in a very bad condition here. Stock is dying daily for the want of feed and a great many will not be able to plant crops in the spring without aid. Another failure in crops and they will lose their farms and homes. Now we would like your influence in the City of Chicago in securing aid. Anything you may send us will be distributed in a fair and impartial way by the committee taking receipts.

WILLIAM P. THORP, Chairman.

"Would you kindly let me know of some good reliable party," writes Samuel E. Meagher, Register of Deeds, Benton County, Minnesota, to Mayor Cregier, "who could direct immigrants to this part of the country. We have elegant chances for families of small means to procure comfortable homes. By handing this to some responsible party in the immigrant business you would greatly oblige."

AIR BRAKES FOR CABLE CARS.

A New Invention Given a Trial on the West Side Street Railway.

The West Chicago Street Railway company is now experimenting with a system of air brakes which, if successful, will be applied to all trains of the West and North Side lines. It is the Genett air brake, similar in principle to the Westinghouse used on steam roads, the air pump in this case being worked by an eccentric attached to one of the axles of the grip car.

Air is forced into a reservoir until it reaches a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, after which the surplus is thrown off automatically. From this reservoir a valve controlled by the gripman allows the air to pass to cylinders which force out a piston connected with the brake shoes, giving an even pressure on the wheels and stopping the car more quickly and with less jar than with the ordinary brake.

A test of the brake was made yesterday, a train having been fitted with the system. Although there was some fault in the coupling it worked satisfactorily. If the brake proves a success it will be put on all the cars as soon as they can be fitted for it.

OBJECT TO THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Tobacco Men of Western States Discuss a Knotty Point in Their Trade.

Fully fifty grocery and tobacco men, representing wholesale houses in a half dozen Western States, met in convention at the Grand Pacific yesterday. They came at the call of the wholesale tobacco men of Minnesota to consider the best means to eradicate the evils of the contract sale system. Chicago was represented in the meeting by W. H. Heegaard, George Reed, T. D. Gray, E. P. Prickett, and others.

O. V. Wilson of Kansas City was chosen to preside. By the contract system wholesale firms agree not to sell goods to jobbers at prices lower than those named in the contract. Firms east of the Mississippi claim that this does them a great injustice. The contract prices are the same all over the country, hence Western houses have the advantage, as their shipping does not cost them as much as it does the Eastern houses. The greatest opposition to the system comes from Chicago and Minnesota firms, while firms further West are satisfied. For this reason it is uncertain whether any concerted action will be taken. Nothing definite was done yesterday, and the session will probably last two or three days.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Will Not Sell the Present Site.

At the board meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Association at No. 288 Michigan avenue, the Treasurer reported donations the last two months as follows:

Columbus R. Cummings, $1,000; Mrs. J. R. Dewey, $100; Mrs. H. G. Chase, $25; Mr. Charles Fargo, $25; Mr. T. M. Avery, $25; Mrs. I. K. Hamilton, $25; Mrs. L. J. McCormick, $25.

It was decided to convert the barn at 288 Michigan avenue into a gymnasium for girls. A competent instructor will be in charge.

In reference to rumors concerning a prospective disposal of the Michigan avenue property, the ladies say there is no discussion of such a project. They have a written communication from the Advisory Board saying the present site has not reached its maximum value and recommending no change for two years at least.

Longenecker Surprised the Court.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Tuthill for the release of Thomas McSweeney, who has been in jail since Dec. 23, charged with the murder of his wife, on the grounds that the man should have been tried in the second term of his commitment. The State's-Attorney surprised both the Judge and the prisoner by producing an old statute which reads as follows: "All cases and proceedings pending and undisposed of in any of the said courts at the end of the term shall stand continued to the next term of the court." It was decided to try the case March 17 in the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and the application was withdrawn.

Wants His Daughter Again.

James Hewitt, father of Maude Hewitt, the Elgin girl that ran away from her home with Arthur Wilson, whose parents reside at No. 687 West Lake street, appeared before Justice Scully yesterday and swore out a warrant for Wilson's arrest on the charge of abduction. The father told the Justice that the girl was coming home from church in Elgin a week ago Sunday, when Wilson met her and enticed her away with him. Yesterday afternoon, he said, he went to the Wilson residence to get his daughter, but could not find her. The warrant for the arrest of young Wilson was placed in the hands of Constables Schlager and Sullivan.

A Lawyer's Predicament.

Manly L. Tilton, a lawyer in the Home Insurance Building, had been retained by Meyer Rosengertz, who is charged with larceny, and was given $55 in payment of services. The friends of the prisoner, thinking Tilton was slow, secured another attorney. Rosengertz asked for the return of his money, which was refused. Judge Tuthill ordered him to return $30 of the amount. He refused, and the Judge told him if it was not paid by 2 o'clock in the afternoon he would order an attachment for the whole amount. He failed to make his appearance and the Judge issued the order.

Work of the Citizens' League.

The thirteenth annual report of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League of Chicago has been issued in pamphlet form. During the year the league prosecuted 889 saloonkeepers and preferred 1,772 charges. The amount of fines and costs imposed as the result of this action was $13,366. The report of the Treasurer of the league shows the total receipts of the year to have been $8,044 and the disbursements $7,850. The object of the league is the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors, and the report declares the results of the year's labors to have been successful beyond expectation.

Prepared to Swear Chinamen.

Frank Ward, an opium-smoker, charged with stealing a pipe from Sam Sing, came prepared for trial before Justice Bradwell yesterday morning. Knowing that Chinamen care nothing for the Christian oath, he had several chickens over whose blood he proposed the Celestials must be sworn. At sight of the chickens the almond-eyed prosecutors turned tail and left the court-room. The case was continued to Wednesday.

Asks Chicago for "Inducements."

The National Orphans' Home Association of Danville, Ill., by its organizer, Mrs. Ella Kalley, has written to the Mayor to secure inducements to hold its first annual meeting in Chicago June 22, 1891. The association aims to raise $1,000,000 to found a National orphans' home and industrial college on the West Point plan.

Manufacturing Company Assigns.

The Griffith Manufacturing company, wholesale dealers in trunks at No. 117 South Market street, yesterday assigned to George P. Foster. The assets and liabilities are $6,000 each. The company had a small factory at Oshkosh, Wis., which is also included in the assignment.

Items.

August Landjohn, a German laborer, was found hanging by his neck in a back room of his boarding-house, No. 79 Julian street, yesterday afternoon. He was 35 years of age, married, and out of work.

Rachel Eckhardt, 85 years of age, died yesterday at her son's home, No. 5308 Emerald avenue, from the results of burns received Wednesday night. Her apron caught fire from the kitchen stove.

G. M. Stolp of Aurora gave an illustrated lecture on "Infectors" last night before Branch No. 1, Stationary Engineers, at its hall, No. 83 Madison street. President S. D. Tanner was in the chair. Three hundred members attended.

The chapel of the University Hall in Evanston was filled last evening by students and citizens to hear L. H. Boutell, LL. D., deliver an address on "Alexander Hamilton." It was a scholarly effort and held the closest attention of the audience for over an hour.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 21° above zero; 9 a. m., 23°; 10 a. m., 24°; 11 a. m., 26°; 12 m., 28°; 1 p. m., 28°; 3 p. m., 29°; 6 p. m., 29°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.58.

It was Warren Leland Jr. and not Warren F. Leland of Chicago who was interested in the Ocean House at Long Branch. "The Warren Leland who owned the house at Long Branch is a cousin of mine," said the Chicago hotel man yesterday. "I was not connected one way or another with the place. The numerous cottages and the cold summers have made it unprofitable for hotel men at Long Branch for several years. That is the reason the Ocean House was sold at a loss."

INNOVATION IN BANQUETS

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT BY THE CHICAGO WAIFS' MISSION.

"First Annual Shoe Reception and Banquet" and Its Unique Menu—Informal Monthly Reunion of the Chicago Real-Estate Board—The Bar Association Discusses "How Best to Elect Our Judges"—Polish Singers Have an Enjoyable Evening.

The first annual shoe reception and banquet of the Chicago Waifs' Mission and Training-School took place at the Sherman House last night. Superintendent Daniels and the teachers of the training-school have been greatly pained by the manner in which many of the little waifs' feet have been shod and at last hit upon what they thought would and which has proven to be a happy way out of the difficulty.

Invitations were printed and sent out to many charitably inclined people, announcing the first annual shoe reception and banquet of the Waifs' Mission and Training-School. The menu, to be served by the guests, fully explained itself. In was as follows:

MENU.

Copper-Toed Shoes.
Kid-Top Boots. Shoes, à la Kid.
Shoes. Slippers. Rubbers.
More Shoes.
Dongola Kids.
Pebbled Goats.
Oxford Ties.
Congress Gaiters.
Boots, Miscellaneous Sizes.
Boys' Leather-Tops. Girls' Cloth-Tops.
Shoes, a Whole Lot of Them.
Children's Ties. Misses' Gaiters. Boys' Boots.
Slippers, Assorted Sizes.
Boots.
Shoes.
Gaiters.
Ties.
High-Tops.
Low-Tops.
No Tops.
Slippers.
Rubbers.
Anything
in the Way of Footwear You Wish to Bring.
[The Latest Styles Not Necessary.]
Sizes 2 to 7; Mostly Needed, Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6.

Early in the evening packages began to find their way to the table in the club-room of the Sherman House, and Superintendent Daniels was kept busy opening them and checking off their contents. By 9:30 o'clock 125 pairs of shoes had been received, and everybody present was in a most happy mood. Lyon's orchestra, which, by the way, contributed its services, added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

After all the donations had been received Judge J. M. Longenecker was introduced and spoke briefly. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Brobst, who encouraged the Superintendent and teachers in their work.

DISCUSSED A MUNICIPAL PROBLEM.

Real-Estate Men Consider Means of Improving the City.

The first of a series of informal dinners to be given by the Chicago Real-Estate Board was held at the Palmer House last evening at 6 o'clock. Owing to the illness of many of the members only a small party was present to do justice to the spread.

The subject of discussion for the evening was, "Have the City Authorities an Income Sufficiently Large to Defray the Legitimate Demands Made upon the Municipal Treasury to Properly Take Care of the 180 Square Miles of the City Territory? If Not, What is the Remedy?"

The speakers were the Chairman, William A. Bond, and Norman T. Gassette. The speeches were loudly applauded, but at their termination those present were unable to decide the great questions.

The object of the dinners is to promote sociability and good fellowship among the members of the board, and in this respect last night's dinner was highly successful. Following is the menu:

Blue Points on Deep Shell.
Celery.
Consomme in Cups.
Olives. Pickles.
Fillet of Pompano,
Green Peas.
Tenderloin of Beef, Larded.
Baked Mashed Potatoes.
Mandarin Sorbet.
Sweetbread Salad.
Maraschino Ice-Cream. Assorted Cake.
Brie Cheese. Water Crackers.
Coffee.

Twenty members of the Tailors' and Drapers' Exchange had an informal dinner at the Richelieu last evening.

HOW BEST TO ELECT THE JUDGES

The Subject Discussed at the Bar Association's Dinner.

The Chicago Bar Association held its regular monthly dinner at the Palmer House last evening. Mr. J. L. Hamline presided. The attendance was small, but it did not in any way dampen the ardor of those present or interfere with the sociability of the occasion.

A half-dozen applicants for membership were admitted and the regular business before the meeting was transacted, after which the subject of the evening, "How Shall We Best Elect Our Judges?" was informally discussed by the members present.

Opinions differed widely and at times the discussion was quite spirited.

A meeting of the Bar Association will be held Saturday, at which time more definite action will be taken.

POLISH SINGERS HOLD A BANQUET.

The Close of the Prize Cantata Contest Celebrated—Other Events.

The United Polish Singers of America gave a banquet at the Palmer House last evening in honor of the prize cantata in the musical contest just closed. May 3 will mark the 100th anniversary of the adoption of the Polish constitution, and to celebrate the event the Polish singers of America decided to give a large cash prize to the individual composing the best cantata. Profs. Hans Balatka, J. Ferck, N. Ledochowski, A. Seebaun, and K. Mallek were the judges appointed to decide which was the best among the thirty odd compositions offered. Their decision was announced yesterday. The rest of the program consisted of an address by President K. Mallek of Madison; a talk on "The United Singers of America," by the Hon. E. I. Slupecke of Milwaukee; "Poland," by S. Nicki of Chicago; "America, Our Adopted Country," by P. Kiolbassa of Chicago; "The Constitution of May 3, 1791" by E. Z. Biodowski of Chicago.

Songs were rendered by the chorus of United Singers, the Chopin Quartette, Harmonia Quartette of Milwaukee, and Gustav Wojnicke. The guests numbered 100 and comprised the leading Poles of this section. The judges awarded the first prize to Tytus Ernesti of Utica, N. Y., for the cantata "Tam na Wschodzie Gwiazdka Swicci—In the East the Bright Star Glitters." The judges were Hans Balatka, John Fierck, I. A. Seebaum, N. Ledochousai, and Anthony Mallen.

Reception at Evanston.

An enjoyable reception was given last evening by the young ladies of the Beta Chapter of Alpha Phi in the parlors of the Avenue House, Evanston. The guests were received by Misses Rena A. Michaels, Anna Robinson, and Ida Staver. The rooms were prettily decorated with palms and flowers, and a mandolin orchestra added to the pleasure of the evening. About half-past 9 all were invited to the ladies' ordinary, at one end of which a stage was erected. The pretty souvenir cards had hinted at a play and soon the curtain was up on the first scene from Howells' farce, "The Register." The audience was entertained for an hour, and at the close of the play refreshments were served. The Delta Gamma reunion, which was to have taken place this evening, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the death of Mrs. E. A. Lord, the mother of one of the young ladies.

Danced for Charity.

The Talcott Ladies' Club gave its fourth and last ball for the season at Beck's Hall last night. The young ladies devote the proceeds of these receptions to charitable purposes. There were present last night:

Messrs.—

Jones,	Vanzwoll,	Barthoff,
Kurtz,	Holmes,	Hilton,
Clark,	Rawleigh,	Clement,
Parcells,	Marsey,	Wilkinson,
George Clark,	A. E. Clark,	Marshall,
Parks,	Patterson,	Brooks,
Bobb,	Austin,	Burdick,
Morgan,	Herron,	Rietz.
Monroe,		

Misses—

Sanders,	Cook,	Harvey,
Livingston,	Clinton,	Goodman,
Wilcox,	Kennedy,	Burdick,
Allen,	Barber,	Ryer,
Knowlton,	Morse,	Rawleigh,
Chase,	Misch,	England,
Cole,	Schwartz,	Cal-on,
Gibson,	Beers,	Brower.

Social Notes.

Mrs. W. R. Page, No. 4747 Kimbark avenue, yesterday gave a luncheon at the Union League Club to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Morris. A hundred guests were present.

W. P. Marsh gave a farewell reception to his friends in Evanston at his residence on Ridge avenue last evening, 150 guests being present.

The Beta Chapter of the Alphi Phi College Sorority gave a reception at the Avenue House in Evanston last evening. The guests were received by Miss Rena A. Michaels, Dean of the Woman's College; Miss Anna Robinson, and Miss Ida T. Staver. Howells' farce, "The Register," was given.

The annual reception to gymnasium members given by the Madison street department, Young Men's Christian Association, was held last evening. The program consisted of exhibitions of Indian club swinging, music, and short addresses upon "Experiences in a Gymnasium."

PRESIDENT HARRISON OUT IN THE WET.

He Bags a Dozen Duck Despite the Inclement Weather.

BENGIES, Md., March 12.—[Special.]—The whistling of the wind and the rattle of rain drops on the club-house windows awakened the President before the club's bantam rooster began to crow this morning. A heavy southeasterly storm had set in during the night, but it brought the best luck of the week thus far to the President and his party. After a hearty breakfast, at which the President asked Aunt Emeline to bring him a bit of the cold duck left from last night's dinner, which he ate with keen relish, the party at 5 o'clock were ready for the blind. The wind had lulled a little, but the rain came down in torrents.

The President put on a rubber coat over his shooting jacket, and instead of his slouch hat wore a thick rubber sailor hat with a broad brim. Long rubber boots completed his rainy day attire, and as he walked briskly down the point, accompanied by Gen. Sewell and Mr. Thompson, he seemed to really enjoy the disagreeable weather. There was some little protection in the blind from the storm, but the rain was forgotten in the sport that began ten minutes after their arrival, when the President brought down a brace of canvas backs, the first of these choicest of the wild duck tribe shot this trip. They were a pair of plump beauties, and Preston, the steward, packed them immediately, and they were shipped to the White House for Mrs. Harrison. At 10 o'clock, after being in the damp blind for five hours, the President had killed eleven ducks, all redheads but the first pair. The others of the party had shot eight, six reds and two blackheads.

Gen. Sewell then asked the President if he was tired or chilly.

"Not a bit of it," was the cheery reply. "I want to make it an even dozen," and Mr. Harrison looked intently beyond the line of decoys for the coming of another canvas back. A pair of straggling ducks came flying cautiously towards the decoys. The President fired but missed, and Gen. Sewell shot one of them.

"Another blackhead," said Gen. Sewell, as the boy brought in the duck.

"That's why I missed him," said the President, laughingly. "My gun's set for canvas-backs today." He did not shoot another canvas-back, however, but closed the day's sport with a redhead, making his bag an even dozen. The afternoon was spent pleasantly indoors at billiards, the President showing himself as skillful with the cue as with the fowling-piece. The President will remain until Saturday, and he says he is heartily enjoying his outing.

To Urge Single Tax Legislation.

At its meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening the Single-Tax Club appointed John Z. White, C. S. Darrow, E. O. Brown, J. B. Taylor, C. W. Kellogg, H. Darlington, A. G. Burman, William Walker, F. W. Irwin, and M. F. Bingham a committee to visit Springfield and urge the appointment of a special committee to investigate the merits of single tax. The Assembly has appointed Tuesday as the date on which it will hear the committee, and its members will leave here Monday evening. Miss Leonore Beck at the meeting last night read a memorial paper on the life and characteristics of Miss Kate Kennedy, who died at San Francisco last fall, leaving all her property to the furtherance of the single-tax crusade. At the session next Thursday a delegation of woman suffragists will be present and explain its views.

Paring Down Appropriations.

The Finance Committee spent a couple of hours yesterday morning in consideration of the Appropriations bill. Commissioner Wickersham and Engineer Cooke were before the committee answering a few final questions. The Health Department estimate has been pared down about $175,000, and Commissioner Purdy will have to get along with half what he asked for. What is being done with the police and fire estimates is kept religiously secret, but from the trenchant cutting on other estimates it is assumed that Chief Marsh will get about what he asked for.

In the afternoon the committee was joined by the Committee on Streets and Alleys West, and, accompanied by the Mayor and Deputy City Clerk Van Cleve, went down the river on the fireboat Yosemite to Harrison and Twelfth streets to look into the proposition of the Northern Pacific railway company, embodied in the ordinances before the Council.

No Respecter of Persons.

When Constable McInerney tried to serve a writ of replevin on Tim Cunningham, a saloonkeeper at Thirty-eighth street and Emerald avenue, Wednesday night, Cunningham beat him into insensibility. He then tore up the constable's writs and papers. Yesterday McInerney had him arrested for assault, malicious mischief, and resisting an officer. Cunningham was arraigned before Justice Bradwell and held in $1,500 bonds until March 18.

Disappeared in Various Ways.

Mrs. Ida Smyth, wife of H. J. Smyth of No. 2304 Dearborn street, disappeared mysteriously Tuesday afternoon and all efforts to learn of her whereabouts have proved futile. Cora Foster, 13 years old, and Mary Bird, 15 years old, ran away from their homes on Laflin street yesterday morning, and it is thought they have gone to New York, where Cora has relatives.

Vacation for Gen. Miles.

Gen. Miles will go off on a thirty-day vacation shortly. He applied for a leave of absence some time ago and has received permission from Washington. He will go to Mexico.

French and German Socialists.

The Socialists of Germany number 1,400,000, and those of France 1,000,000. They have 104 newspapers, with 600,000 subscribers.

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Bernard Wirberg, Nellie Henrickson	27—22
S. P. Curtis, Carrie J. Mack	23—23
Carl A. Hogstrom, Amanda C. Carlson	26—25
Ruben Cohen, Fannie Goldfein	55—42
Frank Metzner, Lena A. Rinker	30—21
Henry Schoening, Ida Lange	24—18
George T. Myrrick, Annie Wooden	26—30
William D. Smalley, Lida Johnson	41—19
Joseph H. Bushnell, Susie Brashears	23—21
Michael Hannigan, Mary Fergus	27—22
Fritz Schultheis, Martha Mahuke	23—19
Charles Lines, Nellie A. Heyer	25—20
Charles B. Caller, Emma Pearson	26—20
J. Miller, Pittsburg, Pa., A. D. Almeling, New Melia, Mo.	24—25
Charles Keppen, Lizzie Lewenhagen	27—22
Kirby Milkins, May Lesner	26—22
Henry Klein, Lizzie Leland	27—24
Robert McCaren, Mary Lane	26—22
William L. Milner, Cornelia Mille	42—19
Louis Jarsombock, Annie Angka	23—17
A. A. Dairton, Minnie Deckert	26—23
Eric Benson, Mathilda Lindholm	26—26
Peter Shields, Olivia Hollengren	43—36
Samuel Englehert, Fannie Jacob	21—21
William Shanahan, Kate Hayes	25—26
Adolfe Langrdorff, Julia Schlinkman	29—25
August Pearson, Mary Peterson	26—36
Peter Dahn, Maria Ebert	31—25
Herbert E. Lockwood, Minnie Weatherwax	23—22
Dennis Cramer, Mollie Schofer	22—22
L. Labor, St. Paul, C. Nugent, Highland Park	25—18

MARRIAGES.

MURRAY—CONNOR—J. F. Murrray, prominent member of Chicago Board of Trade, and Miss Kate Connor, very pretty and highly esteemed young lady by all who know her, were married at Milwaukee on July 30th last.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

BOICE—Abraham Boice, the 10th inst., at his residence, Chicago-av., Austin, Ill., of pneumonia. Funeral at 2:30 p. m. today.

BERG—March 22th, at 6418 Yale-st., of bronchitis, Ethel Frances, youngest daughter of Charles F. and Mary E. Berg, aged 1 year, 10 months. Funeral private.

BRUN—James, younger son of Cotham Brun and the late Philip Brun, at his residence, 5636 Drexel-av., Hyde Park. Funeral Friday from his residence to St. Thomas' Church and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

BARR—March 11, 1891, Lawrence Irving Barr, aged 2 years and 8 months, infant son of George W. and Mabel H. Barr. Funeral from parents' residence, 5106 La Salle-st., Friday, March 13, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

COUNIHAN—March 11, 1891, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Cantion, Margaret, the beloved wife of the late Cornelius Counihan, in the 58th year of her age. Funeral Friday, March 13, to St. Stephen's Church at 10 o'clock and thence by carriages to Calvary.

CLEAVE—Moses Cleave, March 12, 1891, at his home, 4004 Michigan-av., aged 61 years. Burial at Cleveland, O.

GRAHAM—March 12, 1891, at St. Luke's Hospital, Clinton D. Graham, Miles City, Mont., in his 54th year. Funeral in chapel of hospital Friday, March 13, at 2 p. m.

COOPER—Sarah A. Cooper, March 12, at 4412 Wabash-av., aged 56 years. Funeral at 5 p. m. Friday. Burial at Hannibal, Mo.

DRURY—At the residence of James Casey, 4007 Butterfield-st., Chicago, Ill., the 9th inst., Miss Nora Drury, native of Ballyhannis, County Mayo, Ireland, niece of the Rev. John Kilkenny, priest of the Diocese of Chicago, Ill., and of Patrick Kilkenny, now located at Louisburg, County Mayo, Ireland. The young lady was highly accomplished and much devoted to her church, and held in the highest esteem by all her relatives and friends. Her funeral took place from Mr. Casey's residence and service was performed by the Rev. Father Dunne, who paid a high tribute to her sterling qualities. Her remains were interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery, near Chicago.

GETZLER—March 12, at her residence, 585 Sedgwick-st., Mary E. Porter, wife of A. J. Getzler, aged 45 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

HOPF—Mrs. Fred. Hopf, Wednesday, March 11, aged 57 years and 11 months. Funeral Sunday, March 15, at 1 o'clock, from residence, 18 N. Halsted-st., by carriages to Graceland.

HOGAN—John Hogan, father of the Rev. J. E. Hogan of Harvard, Ill., aged 72 years. Funeral Saturday, March 14, at 11 a. m., from residence, 115 South Broadway, Joliet, to St. Patrick's Church, Joliet.

HARRIS—Delle L. Harris, wife of W. T. Harris, aged 35 years. Funeral at Grace M. E. Church, Saturday, March 14, 10:30 a. m.

HOFFMAN—Amelia Hoffman, aged 54, at her home, 589 W. Van Buren-st., March 12, 4 p. m., wife of Jacob S. Hoffman. Funeral notice hereafter.

JOHNSTONE—At Arlington, Va., March 8, Mrs. Antoinette N. Johnstone, nee Langley, daughter of Joseph L. Langley of this city.

KLINE—At her residence, 62 Oakwood-av., Mrs. R. E. Kline, widow of late Levi Kline of Lebanon, Pa., in her 71st year. Interment East.

McCREA—Samuel H. McCrea, March 12, aged 64 years and 6 months. Funeral Saturday, March 14, at 11 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, 607 Washington-blvd. Burial private. No flowers.

MAGEE—March 11th, at the residence of his father, Joseph Magee, 16 Gilpin-place, Walter J. Magee, aged 26 years and 5 months. Funeral at 10 o'clock Friday morning by carriages to Calvary.

RYAN—At parents' residence, No. 508 Marshfield-av., Florence, daughter of Police Officer John and Katie Ryan, aged 2 years 3 months and 6 days. Funeral notice hereafter.

SARGENT—At Kenwood, March 11, Charles H. Sargent, son of E. H. Sargent, aged 30 years and 3 months. Services at house, 4822 Kenwood-av., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Funeral private. Intimate friends invited.

SHERMAN—Lillie May Sherman, March 12, at 3250 Indiana-av., daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Sherman and sister of Mrs. George P. Smith. Funeral at 2 p. m. Saturday by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

WILKEN—March 12, 1891, Iver Wilken, son of Officer J. C. and Carolina Wilken, aged 4 years and 9 months. Funeral from parents' residence, 1374 W. Madison-st., March 14, at 1 p. m., to Forest Home.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair, slightly warmer in Illinois, warmer by Saturday in Indiana, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan, generally fair, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in eastern portion, variable winds.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, slightly cooler, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Minnesota and North Dakota, generally fair, warmer Saturday, variable winds.

For South Dakota, fair and warmer; Saturday, variable winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair, no change in temperature except slightly warmer in Eastern Iowa, variable winds.

For Missouri and Kansas, generally fair, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in Kansas, winds becoming southerly.

For Colorado, generally fair, no change in temperature, southerly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 12, 7 p. m. —Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Generally fair weather; slightly warmer.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	30.32	30	32	N.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.26	6	16	N. W.	Clear	.04
Boston, Mass	30.24	42	44	S. E.	Rain	.02
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.02	36	44	N. E.	Rain	.16
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	32	34	N. W.	Snow	.06
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	60	66	Calm.	Cl'udy	.18
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.18	24	28	S.	Clear	....
Chicago	30.14	26	28	N.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	38	40	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Cleveland, O.	30.02	32	34	N.	Cl'udy	.14
Fort Custer, Mont	30.20	20	*28	N. E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia	30.18	24	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo	30.20	32	40	S. E.	Fair	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.14	28	32	W.	Fair	....
Detroit, Mich	30.04	32	40	N. E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.26	30	40	N. W.	Clear	.06
Dubuque, Ia	30.16	20	30	S. W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	29.94	26	30	S. W.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex	30.00	58	60	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa	30.00	32	46	Calm.	Snow	.24
Galveston, Tex	30.04	46	64	N.	Rain	.14
Grand Haven, Mich	30.06	26	30	N. W.	Fair	....
Green Bay, Wis	30.08	20	26	S.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	30.26	22	22	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	30.16	16	20	S. E.	Cl'udy	.06
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.02	36	40	N.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla	29.96	64	74	S. W.	Cl'udy	.18
Kansas City, Mo	30.22	32	36	S. W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.16	26	28	W.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn	29.90	54	58	E.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.10	28	32	S. W.	Fair	....
Manistee, Mich	30.08	22	26	S.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	29.94	26	32	S.	Fair	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.08	24	26	W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	30.16	32	..	W.	Fair	....
Montreal	30.08	38	40	S.	Rain	.26
Moorhead, Minn	30.08	4	12	N. W.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	29.94	40	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La	29.92	60	60	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
New York City	30.12	42	48	N. E.	Rain	.40
Norfolk, Va	29.80	60	62	S.	Cl'udy	48
Omaha, Neb	30.26	24	34	N. W.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	40	42	S. E.	Cl'udy	.26
Pensacola, Fla	29.90	62	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Philadelphia, Pa	29.98	44	50	N. E.	Rain	.68
Port Huron, Mich	30.06	30	36	N. E.	Fair	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.26	18	30	N. W.	Fair	.02
Rochester, N. Y.	30.02	38	48	N.	Rain	.12
St. Louis, Mo	30.14	30	32	N.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.10	16	22	S. W.	Clear	.01
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.20	44	46	S. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.04	32	36	E.	Clear	.04
Sioux City, Ia	30.24	22	30	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	30.14	26	28	N.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo	30.16	26	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	30.04	36	40	E.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	29.92	42	50	N. W.	Rain	.34
*Portland, Ore	30.06	38	..	E.	Fair	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.08	52	..	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Moville—Arrived, State of Nevada, from New York.

Boulogne—Arrived, Veendam, from New York.

New York—Arrived, Britannic, fram Liverpool.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION FOR the Town of Hyde Park—Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Hyde Park Town Republican Central Committee primary elections subject to the provisions of the Primary Election law are hereby called in the various primary election districts of the Town of Hyde Park as hereinafter set forth, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, March 24, 1891, to elect delegates to a Republican convention of said Town of Hyde Park.

Said convention will be held in the Town of Hyde Park at Ashford's Opera-House, Grand Crossing, Wednesday, March 25, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating the following candidates: One Assessor, one Collector, one Supervisor, one Town Clerk.

The primary election district in which and the places at which said primary elections shall be held, the persons who are authorized to act as judges, and the clerks there f, and the number of delegates to which each of said districts shall be entitled are as follows:

Thirty-second Ward—First Primary District. Precincts 1 and 2. Nine delegates. Polling-place, 3915 Cottage Grove-av. Judges—Richard Samuel, A. W. Allyn. Clerk—George H. Waite.

Second Primary District. Precinct 4. Six delegates. Polling-place, railroad station, 40th-st. and Langley-av. Judges—Merwin Church, T. C. Bord, H. E. Crosby. Clerks—D. H. Fletcher, A. H. Farrington.

Third Primary District. Precincts 3, 5, and 11. Twelve delegates. Polling-place, Adams House, State and 47th-sts. Judges—J. C. Bradon, C. A. B. Standish. Clerk—Wm. Lang.

Fourth Primary District. Precincts 6, 7, and 14. Ten delegates. Polling-place, 4308 Cottage Grove-av. Judges—H. W. Axford, J. S. Barker. Clerk—J. E. Spriggs.

Fifth Primary District. Precinct 8. Four delegates. Polling-place, Kenwood Station. Judges—F. Etheridge, S. W. Shaw. Clerks—C. L. Hammond, A. B. Farwell.

Sixth Primary District. Precinct 13. Three delegates. Polling-place, 43d-st. station. Judges—Samuel G. Hair, Thomas Mitchell. Clerks—A. G. Proctor, A. M. Graves.

Seventh Primary District. Precincts 9, 10, and 12. Eight delegates. Polling-place, Town Hall. Judges—A. T. Hinkley, E. H. Solisburg, A. W. Cole. Clerk—W. B. Hammond.

Thirty-third Ward—First Primary District. Precincts 1, 2, and 11. Five delegates. Polling-place, 79th-place and Railroad-av. Judges—C. A. Stoker, F. Wilkinson, U. B. Ferris. Clerks—Jacob Swanson, J. G. Todd.

Second Primary District. Precincts 3 and 4. Three delegates. Polling-place, Lykke's grocery, 88th-st. and Buffalo-av. Judges—C. D. T. Howell, R. L. Lindley. Clerks—Chauncey D. Newton, J. E. Dudeke.

Third Primary District. Precincts 5, 6, and 7. Eleven delegates. Polling-place, engine-house, South Chicago-av. Judges—M. Iverson, J. W. Crawford, C. Rasch. Clerks—Frank E. Lynn, George F. Wright.

Fourth Primary District. Precincts 8 and 12. Six delegates. Polling-place, street-car barns, Ewing-av. Judges—Joseph M. Spahn, A. Widelius. Clerks—J. A. Hartman, John Lorscheider.

Fifth Primary District. Precincts 9 and 10. Four delegates. Polling-place, Torrence-av., near 107th-st. Judges—Frank Millis, H. H. Hayne, Fred Smith. Clerks—J. O. Noyes, W. M. Collins.

Thirty-fourth Ward—First Primary District. Precincts 1 and 2. Five Delegates. Polling Place, Rice's Store, 249 57th-st. Judges—W. G. Baker, C. H. Rice, S. E. Harvey. Clerks—Arthur M. Hall, Arthur Ferguson.

Second Primary District. Precinct 3. Three Delegates. Polling Place, 6241 State-st. Judges—A. H. Vreeland, John Allaway, Mathew M. Milles. Clerks—George C. Thompson, Wilmore Alloway.

Third Primary District. Precinct 4. Five Delegates. Polling Place, Fairman's real estate office, R. R. and 63d-st. Judges—E. J. Ives, James Wadsworth, C. K. Smith. Clerks—Clarence Fairman, E. A. Hughs.

Fourth Primary District. Precincts 5, 6, 7 and 8. Eleven Delegates. Polling Place, Dobson-av. and 75th-st. Judges—Jas. A. Martin, A. J. French, John Dutton. Clerks—James B. Storms, Geo. Spences.

Fifth Primary District. Precinct 10. Three Delegates. Polling Place, Roseland Hose House. Judges—Peter Prince, John Maddern, John R. Nichols. Clerks—Henry Otto, A. Decker.

Sixth Primary District. Precincts 9, 11, and 12. Ten delegates. Polling-place, Pullman Livery Stable. Judges—Clarence Monahan, W. R. Chadwick, Fred Farr. Clerks—George Grim, Henry Richards.

Seventh Primary District. Precincts 13 and 14. Five delegates. Polling-place, street-car shops. Judges—F. E. Earstman, J. Garlick, Thomas Doyle. Clerks—Frank Helmer, A. L. Jacobs.

Eighth Primary District. Precincts 15 and 16. Five delegates. Polling-place, Kensington Patrol-House. Judges—W. J. Dyke, Julius A. Swift, George Wrigglesworth. Clerks—George Goring, Jake Bos.

C. E. CONDIT, Secretary.

A UNIQUE CONCERT: "KELTIC STUDies in Folk Song," will be given in All Souls' Church, Oakwood-blvd. and Langley-av., Monday evening, March 16, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Unity Club. Old melodies and National songs of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales will be given.

CLARK-ST. THEATER—Clark and Kinzie.
Tonight—HELD BY THE ENEMY.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Week—CHAS. E. VERNON.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
JESSIE STANLEY AUSTRALIAN BEAUTIES
In the Spectacular Burlesque, PRINCE NANO.
No Admission—10c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON........Manager.
LAST TIME IN CHICAGO. Matinee Saturday.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
STUART ROBSON.
THE HENRIETTA.
Sat. Even.—The 100th Performance in Chicago.

SPECIAL
JOY.
You can buy seats this morning for the American Extravaganza Co. in the
CRYSTAL SLIPPER!
Which will be home FOR THE LAST TIME NEXT MONDAY NIGHT........ MARCH 16.
YOUR LAST CHANCE | To See the GREATEST SPECTACLE OF THE TIME. | SEATS ON SALE TODAY.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Tomorrow Afternoon at 2:30.
LAST APPEARANCE
FIRST ♦ SCHUMANN-LISZT ♦ RECITAL
Of the Famous Russian Virtuoso,
DEPACHMANN
The Greatest Programme ever played by De Pachmann. By request, last time
♦ Chopin's Celebrated Funeral March ♦
Prices, 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50. Chickering Pianos used by De Pachmann.

THE AUDITORIUM—"Soudan."
POSITIVELY LAST 2 NIGHTS
OF THE
SOUDAN
By the Boston Theater Company.
LAST MAT. TOMORROW.
Farewell Performance Saturday Night.

THE AUDITORIUM.—Organ Concerts.
Next Wednesday Evening—Third
POPULAR ORGAN CONCERT. | Frederick Archer, Organist. Grace Hiltz, Soprano.
Popular Concert. Popular Music. Popular Prices.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS......Proprietors
LAST 2 NIGHTS—LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
☆ LILIPUTIANS ☆
In THE PUPIL IN MAGIC,
2 GRAND BALLETS.
Next Sunday—City Directory. Seats now on sale.
Seats and Boxes Now On Sale. | Beginning Sunday Evening, RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS, The Original N. Y. Co. in The CITY DIRECTORY

HOOLEY'S—Rosina Vokes.
Last Nights—Farewell Matinee Tomorrow,
MISS ROSINA VOKES Supported by Felix Morris
And her London Comedy Company.
FREDERIC LEMAITRE (New),
BARBARA (New),
MY LORD IN LIVERY.
MONDAY, MARCH 16,
PAULINE HALL AND OPERA COMPANY,
—AMORITA—
Sale of Seats and Boxes Now Open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 99⅜, which is equal to 76⅞ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

HERE is a conversation which recently took place between the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, New York, and an applicant for the privilege of voting the Democratic ticket:

"What is the Government of this country?" asked the Judge.
"Republic," said the candidate.
"Who is the chief officer of this State?"
"The Governor."
"And who makes the laws?"
"The Sinnit."
"The Senate and what?" with emphasis on the "what."
"Yis, sir; yis, sir; the Sinnit and Wat."

It is needless to say the representative of the ruling race got his papers and will vote in 1892 for Cleveland and Wat or Hill and Wat, as the case may be. This is the kind of stuff which goes through the Democratic naturalization mill everywhere.

THE Richmond (Va.) papers are urging the appointment of an expert to make regular examinations of the books and accounts of the city officials. They do not doubt for an instant the honesty and fidelity of the Democratic officials in charge (!), but they think it is wise to keep the public acquainted with the condition of accounts. This is prudent, of course, seeing that the Democrats are stealing the public money all over the South. The aggregate steals of the Democratic State Treasurers alone during the last three or four years amounted to a round $3,000,000. This indicates also the necessity of an expert to examine the books of State officials. Wherever Democrats are in office in the South, State, city, town, or village, there is need of redoubled vigilance, strong guards, and subtle experts to keep them from stealing. It appears to be a form of disease which has attacked them, due to the kleptomania microbe, a parasite which preys upon Democrats and is peculiar to that class of people.

THE stock market in New York opened strong yesterday but sold off during the day. It continued extremely dull. There was hardly enough business on the Chicago Exchange to be called a market. Where any prices were made they were lower. New York exchange was 75 to 70 cents discount. Sterling was slightly firmer, but rates were unchanged.—The Chicago produce markets were excited, very nervous, and much higher yesterday. Wheat was affected by the strength abroad, the news of which caught the crowd heavily "short," and resulted in a sharp advance. Corn was affected by the scarcity of offerings, due to a belief that the Government figures, which are getting to be better understood, justify higher prices. Provisions were influenced by the advance in hogs and the higher prices of grain. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day, May wheat closed 1¼ cents higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye 1 cent higher, barley steady, flax ½ cent lower, May pork 35 cents higher, and lard and ribs 7½@10 cents higher.

AUBURN, Me., March 9.—Mr. Ara Cushman of this city and ex-Gov. Claflin of Massachusetts, the committee chosen by the Boston Boot and Shoe Club to confer with Secretary Blaine, with a view to securing a treaty with the South American States that will admit manufactured leather goods to these States free of duty, leave for Washington Thursday.

If the Aldrich reciprocity amendment to the McKinley bill had left Blaine the full sugar tax of $40 per ton as retaliatory trading capital he could undoubtedly secure free admission of American leather goods into many of the Spanish American countries, including Cuba; but for some unexplained or inscrutable reason the whole sugar duty was ordered to be taken off April 1, 1891, and only *half* of it, in the President's discretion, may be reimposed some time in 1892 on the sugar-producing nations which then refuse to make reciprocal arrangements with this country. By depriving Blaine of one-half the power of retaliation he will most likely be unable to effect much if anything for the admission of American leather goods into the Pan-American markets. The question recurs, Why did the New England Senators, including Aldrich put such a chain hopple around Blaine's leg? Will some of them explain?

THE good news that the Fayerweather will contest is at an end and that an amicable settlement has been effected will be received with rejoicing wherever the benefactions of the leather merchant were intended by him to go, and by all friends of education and charity. Under the agreement over $4,000,000 will be distributed as follows:

To colleges	$3,400,000
To Cooper Union	200,000
To Shattuck School	25,000
To hospitals, etc.	485,000
To heirs absolutely	251,000
To employés absolutely	32,600
Total	$4,393,600

More than thirty colleges, seminaries, and schools will receive nearly $4,000,000 of this amount, and about half a million more will go to hospitals. This will leave a little over a million to provide for annuities to E. M. Upham, Miss Joyce, and Mrs. Fayerweather. This is the largest bequest of money to educational institutions ever made by a wealthy man in this country. The gifts will be none the less appreciated because the institutions receiving them had no hint of the good fortune in store for them. As for that, they had no knowledge there was such a benefactor in existence until he was dead and gone. It is a good deed shining brightly in a naughty world.

POOR RICHARD says, "Experience keeps a harsh school, but fools will learn in no other." Will the schooling which the members of the Farmers' Alliance of Nebraska are getting be thrown away on them? They see that certain measures which a few months ago they were confident would relieve their distress caused by the drought are adding to their misery. Will that discovery shake their confidence in the visionary teachings of the hare-brained demagogues who have been misleading them? Will it set them to thinking that perhaps their "stumptail" silver cure and their fiat shinplaster schemes will be even more mischievous than their stay laws, interest laws, and mortgage tax laws? If so they will not have suffered in vain. But if after seeing how disastrously their attempts to mend matters by coercive State legislation have turned out they still persist in their demand for even more mischievous legislation at Washington, it will have to be admitted that the school of experience has done them no good, and until they learn like the burnt child they will not fear poking their hands into the fire.

POOR CHANCE FOR A CITIZENS' TICKET.

For a Citizens' ticket for Mayor and other municipal offices to have any hope of success it must have the active support of a great number of voters drawn from both political parties. It must represent a strong public sentiment which is not confined to any one organization, nationality, or creed, but which extends to "all manner and conditions of men." Because there was such a sentiment a year ago last fall it was possible to elect six non-partisan Sanitary District Trustees. Because there was such a feeling in 1871 it was possible to elect the Fire-Proof ticket. Because of such a sentiment Hoyne was elected Mayor in 1876 and Roche in 1887.

There is nothing at this time to indicate that any large and influential body of voters of both parties and all nationalities and creeds are anxious to elect a Mayor on local issues of municipal good government, and to ignore National politics. There is not the slightest sign of such a feeling on the part of any considerable number of the Democrats, without some coöperation on whose part a Citizens' movement must be necessarily a failure. On the contrary, they are more anxious than ever to make the coming election a purely party fight regardless of city interests. The election of Palmer—and the winning of a United States Senator after thirty years' wandering in the wilderness—have filled the Democratic ward leaders with enthusiasm and a determination to make the local election a matter of National politics. There is hardly a member of their organization who is not bubbling over with that foolish idea.

For a Citizens' ticket to have a fighting chance it should have pledged to it the support of at least a thousand influential Democrats, naturalized as well as native. But where are they? How many dozens even have agreed to back a non-partisan movement? It is well to talk about "Gideon's band" overthrowing a great multitude, but elections are not carried, in the North at least, with sword and spear, but with the ballot—one man, one vote—and in such a contest Gideon's band gets snowed under.

There is nothing practical about running a Citizens' ticket at this time, as matters now appear, and it is difficult for a man of this world to see what good can be accomplished by it. It looks much like throwing away votes which perhaps can be better used. Mr. Elmer Washburn is an excellent man. He has administrative abilities of a high order. He showed that while Superintendent of Police and while managing the municipal affairs of the Town of Lake. But he cannot be elected against the almost solid Democratic vote, helped by thousands of Republicans who will not support him on a Citizens' ticket. The majority against him would, in all probability, be so overwhelming that the outside world looking at the returns would think he was the most unpopular man in the city.

WHAT "MEETING HALF-WAY" MEANS.

A dispatch of the 10th inst. from Ottawa, the Capital of Canada, speaking of the result of the recent election, had this significant statement:

John Thompson, Minister of Justice, who took part in the fishery negotiations in 1888, will shortly visit Washington for the purpose of making overtures for arranging a reciprocity treaty. Moderate Conservative newspapers, realizing that a treaty on the basis suggested in Sir John's election manifesto cannot be negotiated, favor a broad treaty, embracing in its scope *various manufactured articles*. The feeling is shared in by *thousands of Government supporters*, who, having won victory at the polls, now think that the party can be saved if the two Canadian statesmen, acting as her Majesty's Envoys, will *meet the American Government half-way*.

It all turns on what the Tories now mean by "half-way." Discussing this subject yesterday THE TRIBUNE remarked:

Improved trade relations with Canada cannot be settled on the one-sided plan that the Tories have been suggesting. Mr. Blaine's letter settles that beyond all question. There can be no reciprocity except in absolute free trade in the natural and manufactured products of the two countries. Any proposition that falls short of this will fall to the ground. If the Tories are not ready to meet this country exactly half-way they might as well save themselves the trouble of sending a commission to Washington.

Perhaps it may be well to explain what is meant by the expression, "meeting this country exactly half-way."

During the recent political contest in Canada the Tories with one voice declared that unrestricted reciprocity was going half-way to annexation, and that if that half-way was traversed the other half of the distance into the American Union was inevitable and could not be prevented. They denounced every commercial unionist as a half-way annexationist, and therefore a traitor to the British flag. They declared themselves ready to accept the favor of free admission of Canadian farm products into the United States, but would insist on maintaining their high protection tariff on American manufactures seeking Canadian markets. This was fair trade and reciprocity with a vengeance! The super sharp Canadian statesmen succeeded in making just such a jug-handled treaty in 1853 with the Democrats who then had control of our Government. It was during Pierce's Administration. That one-sided treaty lasted from 1854 until 1866, when it expired by limitation, and, of course, was not renewed by the Republicans. But they only imposed a very light duty, averaging about 15 per cent, on Canadian natural products, while the Tory Government of Canada has reciprocated by imposing duties of 30 to 40 per cent on our manufactures.

The McKinley tariff corrected this glaring inequality by raising the duties to an average of about 40 per cent. The reciprocities of *restrictions and prohibitions* are now substantially on a par with each other. The Canadian farmers for the first time begin to realize what is meant by a reciprocity of restriction, or American N. P. vs. Canadian N. P. And Sir John Macdonald also, when seeing the result of the election, realizes that his Tory cry that "commercial union is half-way to annexation," and that "advocacy of annexation is rank treason," has lost its force in the Dominion. He also perceives that regardless of treason or annexation a vast majority of Canadians are determined to meet the Americans half-way, and offer to have the tariff barb-wire fences on both sides of the line removed, and that a perfect commercial union treaty shall be adopted, so that future exchange of all kinds of commodities shall flow as freely between the Dominion and the States as between the States of the Union, and that as to political union it must stand the chances. Before a year passes Sir John will be offering this program to our Government or be out of office and replaced by the Liberals. The Canadians are becoming sick and tired of reciprocally prohibitory tariffs.

AN UNREASONABLE OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION.

The City Government has begun the construction of a bridge across the South Branch at Canal street, the middle pier of which, according to the Government engineer on duty here, is "an unreasonable obstruction to navigation." He has reported the facts to the authorities at Washington. THE TRIBUNE approved of his course, and hoped something would be done to get rid of an obstruction due to a reckless and blundering Mayor. Thereupon a correspondent writes:

Your editorial in this morning's TRIBUNE regarding the Canal street bridge is based upon a misapprehension which I have no doubt you would prefer to correct before it goes any further. Until Congress shall interfere by legislation the Federal Government has no jurisdiction whatever over the Chicago River. See Escanaba Co. vs. City of Chicago, 107 U. S., 678. Respectfully yours, ARTHUR RYERSON.

The case to which he refers is one where a steamship company disputed the validity of the city ordinance requiring the bridges to be closed during certain hours for the convenience of the public. The company claimed that the rights of vessels were paramount and that bridges must swing for them whenever they pleased. The United States Supreme Court sustained the ordinance, however, because of its *reasonableness*, holding that the general public had rights as well as masters of vessels, and that each must accommodate the other.

The court held also that the Chicago River and all its branches were navigable waters under the control of Congress whenever it chose to exercise it. It said: "When the city's power is exercised so as to unnecessarily obstruct the navigation of the river or its branches Congress may interfere to remove the obstruction." As yet it has adopted no legislation regarding navigable streams wholly within a State, but it can whenever it pleases.

Therefore, if the city finishes the Canal street bridge in the manner proposed by Mayor Cregier, and thereby obstructs navigation unnecessarily, as Capt. Marshall says will be the case, the representatives of the entire commerce of the lakes will petition the next Congress to pass a bill ordering the city to remove that obstructive pier. It will have to obey and will be out what it cost to build the bridge and what it will cost to remove it. Mayor Cregier has no business to put the city to that unnecessary expense and to the humiliation of being ordered by Congress to abate a nuisance. And besides, he has no business to damage the lake commerce of the city by placing such an obstruction in the way of the free and safe ingress and egress of the shipping of the port.

APOSTLES OF CONFISCATION.

The Honorables Peffer and Simpson of Kansas, and the equally Honorable Kyle of North Dakota, have been chosen as an apostolic trinity to spread in the Eastern States the good news of what the Farmers' Alliance intends to do for the people of the United States. The gentlemen are to travel and lecture, educating their audiences up to the point of appreciating the beauties of a stumptail silver dollar, the glories of a fiat currency, and the supreme beatitude of a permanent jubilee in which there shall be no payment of past indebtedness, no borrowing, no lending, no poor crops for want of rain, and no low markets for want of a foreign market as no surplus will be raised in this country.

The new gospel of civilization which these apostles are going to preach is a curious affair. They can hardly be expected to admit that it is absurd and impracticable, but surely they ought to be able to see for themselves that its leading doctrines are inconsistent with each other and in the highest degree contradictory. They profess to want cheap money with which they can buy cheap transportation of their produce to the seaboard, while that same cheap money will enable them to realize higher nominal prices for the stuff. They have a glimmer of the truth that plenty of the debased circulating medium desired by them would mean higher quotations in the markets, but do not appear to be able to perceive that the transportation service would also have to be paid with by a larger number of the depreciated dollars, and that its purchasing power would decrease in the same ratio of its debasement.

They do not avoid this difficulty by the proposition that the Government shall own and run the railroads. Admitting that the capital of the present lines is one-third water, which the Alliance people claim, a new line could not be constructed by the Government for less than the average capitalization per mile, as it is notorious that Government jobs cost nearly twice as much as the same work would if performed by the employment of private capital. Then on such a line the labor of transportation must also be performed on the plan of big pay and short time, so that it would be impossible to carry produce, other merchandise, and passengers for less than is now charged without paying the difference out of the Treasury, where the money must first be put by taxing the people. How much would be gained by such an arrangement?

These demagogues have no more sense than the child which cried because it could not have the cake to play with after having eaten it. They want the impossible and cannot have it any more than they can effect a removal of the Rocky Mountains by asking Congress to pass a law that the backbone of the continent shall no longer be allowed to obstruct free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

THE MEN PALMER FAILED TO THANK.

Gen. Palmer's speech to the joint assembly immediately after his election bubbled over with thanks. It would take too long to count up the number of times he said "I thank you, gentlemen," and the information when obtained would be of no value.

But while he thanked so gushingly the 101 Democrats who stuck to him, the two F. M. B. A. men who ratted to him, and the 100 Republicans who tried to beat him but failed, he had not a word of gratitude for the men to whom the presence of at least a score of the 101 Democrats and the two Democratic decoy ducks in the Legislature was due. At the head of these, like Abou Ben Adhem, "leading all the rest," stands McKinley with his Bill. It is to him that a score of Democratic State Senators and Representatives owe their seats.

Next Gen. Palmer should return "heartfelt thanks" to Joe Cannon and the twelve other Republican Congressmen from Illinois who voted for the McKinley bill, as they could have defeated it. Cannon should get the lion's share because, had he chosen, he could have organized an opposition among Western Republican members which would have stripped McKinley's measure of its worst features and sent it to the Senate so modified as not to be harmful to the party. He purposely neglected to do it, and as a consequence is out of public life and Palmer is in it, and owes heartfelt thanks, if he has any gratitude for benefits received. Gen. Palmer forgot also his obligations to those misguided and befooled Farmers' Alliance Republicans of the Edwards Forty-fourth Senatorial, a Republican district, who sent to the Legislature in the place of a Republican the Democratic decoy duck Dr. Moore, without whose vote, so treacherous to the men who elected him, a Democratic Senator could not have been chosen, as the Republicans would have been 101 and the Democrats but 100.

And last of all Gen. Palmer should acknowledge in fitting terms his great indebtedness to the Republican blunderers, scratchers, and political ignoramuses who threw away deliberately the Senator in the First District and a Representative in each of the First, Second, and Third, or four votes in all, which would have elected Gov. Oglesby on the first ballot. If any common sense had been exercised in those districts the Republicans would have had 104 votes on joint ballot, the contest would have been ended two months ago, and Palmer would have dropped out of sight and gallant old Dick would have represented Illinois in the Senate for six years.

These are the unthanked friends, the men whose services Gen. Palmer has not yet acknowledged. They are the ones, perhaps, to whom he referred when he said in his speech: "You will pardon me when I say that I have "too many friends to thank them all person-"ally." But he will be exceedingly ungrateful if he does not make some public acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Republicans mentioned above. They would not like it were he to pass them by without a word of thanks after all the sacrifices they made for him.

INCREASED GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

The New York *Sun* in all the flamboyance of double leads parades the appropriations voted by previous Congresses, including and since the Forty-third, in order, as it says, "to appreciate the appalling total achieved by the Fifty-first Congress." Still further to emphasize the appalling total it goes back to the Forty-fourth Congress, wherein sound Democratic principles of economy and official accountability prevailed, and makes a specialty of it by way of comparison. The Forty-fourth Congress was that of 1875-'77. Grant was President. The Senate was Republican and the House was Democratic. Samuel J. Randall was Speaker and William S. Holman Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The *Sun's* comparative table is as follows:

	Forty-fourth.	*Fifty-first.*
Agricultural	....	$ 3,028,153
Army	$ 25,612,500	24,603,529
Diplomatic	1,138,374	1,656,925
District Columbia	....	5,603,125
Fortifications	275,000	3,774,303
Indians	4,829,865	16,127,000
Legislative, etc.	15,450,345	22,053,526
Military Academy	286,604	402,064
Navy	13,541,024	31,541,654
Pension	28,533,000	135,214,785
Post-Office	33,584,143	77,907,222
River and Harbor	....	....
Sundry Civil	17,133,750	38,701,363
Deficiences	2,745,480	38,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,262,061	20,727,000
Total regular	$144,392,149	$419,341,153
Interest and sinking-fund	151,414,544	122,486,808
Grand total	$295,806,694	$541,827,961

Let us examine the *Sun's* tabulation. In 1877, when the Fourty-fourth Congress closed, the population of the country was about 46 millions. By 1892, when the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress will have run out, the population will be over 65 millions. The difference of 19 millions, or nearly a third of the population, between the two periods was a fundamentally necessary cause for a large increase in appropriations, for it is an axiom that increased population brings increased expenditures. Perhaps the *Sun*, which boasts of shining for all, will realize that simplest of all truths.

1. Coming down to the items in the *Sun's* tabulation, the pension appropriation by the Forty-fourth Congress for 1876 was $28,-533,000; by the Fifty-first, for 1891, $135,214,-785; an increase of $106,681,785. Is not the *Sun* aware that the increase of pension legislation has been necessitated by the lapse of time, that the class of men which was hale and robust fourteen years ago is now growing infirm and old, and that age is telling upon the Union veterans? But all this increased legislation was voted for by Northern Democrats as well as by Republicans. They are just as much on the record for the various pension bills as the Republicans, and they did not fail to let their ex-soldier constituents know that they voted for all the bills increasing pension expenses. Let them "tote fair." They must not shirk their share in the enormous increased appropriation made necessary by the Demo-Republican legislation for which they voted.

2. The navy appropriation by the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress was $13,-541,024; by the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, $31,541,654; increase, $18,000,630. The increase in this case was necessitated by the change in conditions. The Forty-fourth Congress spent 13 millions in keeping up and tinkering old iron tubs and tanks which are now obsolete and worth only what they will bring for old junk. It was money thrown away. The Fifty-first Congress has appropriated 31 millions in building the best modern style of a navy, which will be able to defend the dignity of the country and place it in a condition where it can resist the attempted aggression of a foreign Power. Cleveland and the Democrats of the Fiftieth Congress spent vastly more than those of the Forty-fourth for naval purposes and bragged mightily of what they had done for the new navy.

3. The second session of the Forty-fourth Congress appropriated $33,584,143 for the Post-Office expenses; the Fifty-first, $77,907,222; increase, $44,323,079. In 1877 it cost *three cents* to carry a half-ounce letter in the mail. In 1892 two cents will carry *one* ounce. The weight is doubled and the rate is one-third off. Letter postage is now but *one-third* as much by weight as in 1876-'77. There has been a similar enormous reduction on newspaper and third-class matter. The effect of the great reduction in rates was that the Post-Office, supported before by its revenues, became non-sustaining and increased appropriations became necessary. There have been greatly lowered postage rates and 20 millions more people to supply and double the railway mileage to pay for. A multitude of small towns have been allowed delivery by carriers and greatly increased facilities, and the Post-Office railroad mail service also has been greatly expedited to meet the demand of business, to say nothing of twice the length of lines. This is an increase demanded by the people for postal facilities and they enjoy the cheapest rates in the world considering the continental distances traversed.

4. The appropriation for deficiencies by the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress was $2,745,480; by the Fifty-first, $38,-000,000; increase, $35,254,520. The increase is a large one, and why? Simply because the Democrats of the Fiftieth Congress, in order to appear economical, passed pension and other legislation without appropriating the tens of millions sufficient to cover the expenses created by it and dishonestly saddled the deficiency upon the Republican Fifty-first Congress.

5. The miscellaneous appropriation by the Forty-fourth Congress was $1,262,061; by the Fifty-first Congress, $20,727,000; increase, $19,464,939. This increase was due to the 15½ millions refunded direct taxes to the States, taking money out of the Federal Treasury and putting it back into the State Treasuries.

6. The Forty-fourth Congress, second session, appropriated $4,829,865 for support of the Indians, while the Fifty-first Congress, second session, appropriated $16,127,000, or an increase of $11,297,135. The great bulk of this increased amount was devoted to paying for large areas of Indian reservations which have recently been purchased for the benefit of Western pioneer farmers and villagers. The Democrats rung in the old stale Cherokee and Chickasaw land claim for some $3,000,000, and they supported all the other items which went to swell the total to over 16 millions, and must share their due part of the responsibility.

These are about all the items of increase over which the *Sun* makes such a partisan cackle. It is only necessary to analyze them item by item to show that the comparison it sets forth is misleading and if intentional is dishonest. This Government is never again going to be supported on the appropriations made in 1877, which sufficed for two-thirds of the present population, and when the whole sum paid for pensions in a year was but little more than the demagogues of both parties have now voted per month. If the Democrats win the election of 1892 do they intend to repeal the pension bills passed since 1877, and thereby reduce the expenses of the Federal Government?

RESULTS OF ALLIANCE LEGISLATION IN NEBRASKA.

The farmers of Nebraska have been having a hard time of late years, especially those in the western or droughty part of the State, and they came to the conclusion last fall that if they had control of the machinery of the State Government they could pass some laws which would get them out of their troubles. So they cut loose for the time being from the two old parties, ran Farmers' Alliance candidates for the Legislature, and were able to secure the substantial control of both branches.

When the Legislature met the various projects which it was believed would aid the farmers in debt were submitted. One of these was a stay law—extending the time for foreclosing mortgages two years. Another was to cut down the rate of interest to 10 per cent and to provide penalties for charging a higher rate than 10 per cent. Another was to impose a tax on all mortgages; that is, levy a tax on the man who had parted with his capital as well as to tax the man in whose hands it was—double taxation.

The very moment the stay law was introduced everybody who had capital to lend on land security in Nebraska withdrew it. Eastern companies directed their agents to renew no more mortgages on land. This fell with terrible force on the drought-affected regions of the State which the stay law was intended to relieve. Not a farmer could borrow a cent for love or persuasion. Then petitions poured in on the Legislature from the Alliance people to drop that bill. It did so, but not before great mischief had been done to the debtor farmers.

Some idea of the havoc which can be worked by legislators ignorant of the elementary principles of political economy can be gathered from the following letter, written by the wife of a farmer in Arapahoe, Neb., to her cousin in the East asking for help:

The great drought of 1890 was a terrible blight upon the prospects of this State, but not greater and of much less duration than what is here termed the Farmers' Alliance or independent party movement. Mr. Sexton [her husband] was enabled to visit Omaha and vicinity (was gone two weeks) and made earnest efforts on behalf of himself and neighbors among moneyed men for grain and feed and seed, or for money on any security or terms they might name; but all to no purpose. *Not one dollar can be borrowed by any farmer on any terms.* This state of affairs has been brought about by the attempt of the Alliance members of our Legislature to pass stringent interest, collection, and stay laws. This has caused Eastern men to withdraw their money from the State, and the banks say they have no money and cannot make loans on any terms. The question with us and with 60,000 farmers in this State is not how we shall live, but how we can raise a crop. Our personal circumstances are peculiar. We have plenty of stock (in ordinary times would be valued at more than $1,000) and it has wintered well, but we have no grain for feed or seed, save some wheat, and stock cannot be sold at any price. Farmers here with well-improved farms and large herds of stock cannot get money from any source to the amount of seed and feed. [The Alliance cranks in the Legislature have destroyed all credit by waging war against capital.]

The "stay law" was knocked in the head, but the blind, ignorant Alliance Legislature will no doubt pass laws to tax money lent on mortgage security, which always results in forcing the borrowers to pay double taxes, and the interest laws to make lenders take less for their money than its market worth always results in making the borrower pay a little more than he would have to in a free market. The sum of it all will be that there will be precious little loanable capital left in Nebraska, and what there is the farmers will have to pay for at excessive rates of interest because of vicious legislation. When a mortgage falls due it will not be renewed but will be foreclosed. The creditor will realize what he can on his security and forever after avoid lending a dollar in the State, and no law can be framed Draconian enough to force any man to invest capital where it is subject to the assaults of Alliance cranks.

Narrow and Wide Tires on Wagons.

An interview with the "stuffed eagle" candidate for Mayor says: "Mr. Harrison next went into a discussion of the license question. He thought that might be amplified and developed so that the city should have abundance of revenue without increase of taxation. He favored a wheel tax, *proportioned to width of tire*, for street-repairing purposes."

If the "Stuffed Eagle" would stop just one minute for reflection he would perceive that on all heavy vehicles the wider the tire of a wheel the less harm it does a street, and the narrower the tire the worse it cuts up the paving blocks or any other material on the surface of the road. If Mr. Harrison favored a wheel tax which would be light in proportion to width of tire and heavy in proportion to narrowness of tire of all carts, trucks, wagons, and other heavy vehicles there would be sense in his idea. It is the narrow tires on heavy vehicles which tear up and spoil paved streets so fast, shorten the duration of the pavement so much, and cause the necessity for repairing so often. If the tires on heavy vehicles were double their present width the saving in damage to paved streets and alleys would equal each year the whole value of all the narrow-tired carts, wagons, and trucks in the city. Heavy, narrow-tired vehicles are not permitted to traverse the park boulevards, which stops the roadbed from being cut into ruts and spoiled. If the City Government were operated on prudent business principles the Council would levy a heavy license tax on all narrow-tired, heavy vehicles. This tax would soon re-tire them and thereby save the improved streets from being worn out so fast. It would also save the city large sums of money for street repairs. Until these destructive narrow tires are abolished the improved streets will never be kept in good repair, but will always be quickly worn out or torn into ruts and holes.

Not a Republican but a Bigot.

A correspondent, whose letter was printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, says:

If Hempstead Washburne is put up on the Republican ticket he will be defeated sure. The Sons of America and kindred societies are down on Catholicism, and these societies can control 25,000 votes, and all will go solidly against Washburne because his wife is a Catholic.

The writer does not give his real name but subscribes himself "Republican." He cannot be one, however, for the creed of that party from the beginning has been religous toleration, not sectarian bigotry. It has made war on no race or creed. So far from being hostile to Roman Catholics its first Presidential candidate, Fremont, was accused of being a Catholic and votes were cast against him and for Buchanan for that reason.

Never before has the religious issue been raised in this city. Roman Catholics have voted steadily for Protestant Republican and Democratic candidates for Mayor. Some of these men have been personally rather lukewarm religionists, but their wives have been usually devoted Protestants, yet no Roman Catholic ever dreamed of objecting to the husband because of the faith of his wife. It has been left to this late day for an alleged Protestant—but a blind bigot—to attempt to thrust the religion of a man's wife into a Chicago Mayoral election.

Supposing Mr. Washburne's wife is a Roman Catholic, whose business is it but their own? He belongs to a family which has professed Protestantism in this country for 270 years and had been Protestant in England for a century prior to coming to this country. Is not that record satisfactory? And, aside from that, what has the religion of a wife to do with the way in which her husband discharges his duties as Mayor or other public officer? Has it more to do with it than the fact of her having a homeopathic or an allopathic doctor?

Give Him His Due.

Give the devil or a political adversary his due. THE TRIBUNE is neither courteous nor just when it alludes to the new Senator from Illinois as "an aged septuagenarian whose voice will only be heard on the call of the yeas and nays." . . . He will, unfortunately, do something more in the United States Senate than respond sleepily to the yeas and nays. The voice which went bellowing out over the Chicago Stock-Yards, making demagogic sentences clear to hosts of the Democratic unwashed, is more than big enough to fill the Senate Chamber.—*Journal.*

Gen. Palmer will find addressing the United States Senate on a public measure and "bellowing on the stump to the butchers of the Chicago Stock-Yards" two very different forums and audiences. What would be current in idea and argument in the latter won't go in the former, and no man knows it better than himself. Old man Payne of Ohio was considered an eloquent and effective stump-speaker before he was sent to the Senate. How much figure has he cut there as a Senatorial orator? He has never ventured to open his head.

THE Canadians say that we want their provinces; the Cubans think that we want their island; the Mexicans have a notion that we would like to get hold of their country; and the Hawaiians really believe that we desire to annex them. It is proper that the Canadians, Cubans, Mexicans, and Hawaiians should be made aware of the fact that they are liable to fall into error.—*New York Sun.*

And the proof of that is we could take them all in if we really wanted them.

GEORGE SLOSSON is unable still to reconcile himself to the inevitable. He doesn't seem to be aware that there is considerable honor in ranking second only to Schaefer.

IN a few weeks the regular annual spasm of the railway companies to discuss the propriety of adopting some substitute for the deadly car-stove will be due.

THERE is danger abroad,
Take in the dead duck;
Carter's eagle is loose
And is running amuck.

CHICAGO candy peddlers have organized. They will pull together.

"GLASSWARE going up to the McKinley mark," shouts THE TRIBUNE. As the McKinley tariff went into effect more than five months ago, glassware appears to be decidedly slow in getting a move on itself. It is singular, also, that last Sunday's TRIBUNE contained advertisements of glassware cheaper than ever before.—*Journal.*

This snarl or yelp is based upon the following clipping printed in THE TRIBUNE:

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of the 7th inst. publishes the following information:

"Walter Morris, D. Wenke, A. S. Nicholson, and George B. Benson of Pittsburg, representing the recently-formed combination of table glassware factories of the country, have just finished invoicing the five flint houses of Pittsburg so that they may be admitted to the *trust*. The following are the establishments of Findlay, O., which have entered the combine: The Columbia, the Bellaire Goblet Works, the Model, the Dalzell, and the Findlay Flint. The new arrangement will take effect with the end of the present fire, and it will be the most formidable combination of glass factories in the country. All the concerns running at the heaviest expense will be closed down, *and an advance in the price of ware will immediately follow.*"

The *Pottery and Glassware Reporter* of the 5th inst. says that "the work of appraising the different works of the firms is going on quietly, and the foundation is being laid for a general transfer of the business to one office."

If the *Journal* were honest it would copy these items, and, if they are erroneous, proceed to show it. But since it has flopped back into the service of the mill bosses and trust monopolists it is easier to play the part of Snarleyow. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* is not likely to have invented what it says above, which appears to be corroborated by the organ of the glassware-makers.

THE F. M. B. A. record in the Illinois Legislature is instructive as showing how some Farmers Make Bourbon Assistants.

WONDER if Brer Watterson has written any letter to John M. Palmer that hasn't reached him yet.

COINCIDENT with the Democratic victory at Springfield last Wednesday rye in the berry was noted as again on the up-turn, and whisky was firm at an immediate advance of two cents. The commercial law of supply and demand knows no exceptions.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has met with good success in his Maryland hunt. In a general way it may be observed that the Harrisons are death on ducks.

SPEAKING of what caused the Republican defeat last fall, THE TRIBUNE asks: "Will the *Journal* state what, in its opinion, caused the party disaster?" Well, a great many very intelligent Republicans say that *the local defeat of the Republicans* was largely caused by THE TRIBUNE and its following, who denounced the Republicans in Congress and the Republican policy, aided the "higher prices" scare, and generally worked to demoralize the party that they pretended to represent.—*Journal.*

Our E. C. dodges the question. It was not asked to explain the cause of the local defeat of the Republicans in Chicago last fall on parts of their local ticket. The question put to the *Journal* was what in its opinion caused the "National disaster." Besides, the "local" ticket fared better than the Congressional in this State and the other States. The storm center of the local contest raged around the Shrievalty, and THE TRIBUNE candidate came out ahead. After the election was over, the *Journal* expressed the opinion that it was the mill bosses' McKinley bill which brought the disaster on the party throughout the Nation. THE TRIBUNE thought so, too.

THE Pittsburg *Dispatch* notes the circulation of a report from Maine that the ice crop in that State has been seriously damaged in consequence of the severity of the winter, and nails it promptly as a canard. Out here the crop will depend largely on the size and condition of the artificial ice-factory plants.

IRIDESCENT dreams of higher honors yet to come will dance now before the beatific vision of Senator John M. Palmer, but Messrs. Moore and Cockrell have boosted him as high as they will ever have the power to push him.

THE failure of that big tea firm in Boston will seem to England to be a stroke of long-delayed retribution. Boston has never settled for that cargo of tea thrown overboard in Boston Harbor something over a hundred years ago.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Its Charm.

Laura—"What is that trembling little sore-eyed poodle good for, anyhow?"

Irene (fondling the animal)—"The darling! He makes such an interesting invalid!"

Caution to Tourists.

Now the wise "vag" doth roam
Not far from his home.
There's many a grippe
'Twixt the tramp and his trip.

Had Felt That Way Sometimes.

"Have you never thought, Mr. Cahokia," exclaimed the soulful Boston girl, "that the inharmony of litigious and palestric natures is due to the diversity of view points from which they inspect the eidolons of the realm of mentality rather than to any inherent aloofness in the diverse pneumatologic structures themselves, and that a homogeneity of psychic impressions might be attained by sempiternal efforts to approximate as to view-points?"

"Er—yes, I don't know but I have, Miss Howjames," replied the young man from St. Louis, helplessly, "but if I had it right bad I think I'd call a doctor."

PRESS POINTS.

Boston *Traveller:* Should there be a Blaine-Cleveland canvass next year the result will be simply a reversal of 1884.

Sioux City *Journal:* No Republican Administration is now possible in which James G. Blaine is not a leading figure.

Boston *Herald:* The eight Alliance members of the next Congress are talking almost as big as the tailors of Tooley street.

Hutchinson *News:* The death of a rich relative is the only successful way of constructing heir ships that has yet been discovered.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* From the Governor of Connecticut to the Governor of New York: "It's a short time between snubs."

Washington *Post:* There are quite a number of last winter's Congressmen making a mighty effort to linger in the lap of official spring.

Omaha *Bee:* Now that the Missouri Legislature has denounced Tom Reed, his place in the affections of the people is solid and secure.

Providence *Journal:* A lot of eminent statesmen will be surprised and pained to find how well the country gets along without them.

Lawrence *Journal:* Missouri is offering apologies for the work of its Legislature. That is where Missouri is ahead of Kansas just now. There are no apologies to offer for the work of our legislative body.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Vladimir de Pachmann's second recital, given at Central Music Hall last evening, served to better define his position and worth as a pianist than any of the concerts previously given in this city. Heretofore he has confined himself to Chopin's music, and curiosity was felt as to whether he possessed gifts in the playing of other masters equal to those displayed in his interpretations of Chopin's music. The program last evening opened with Bach and, including Beethoven, Raff, Mendelsson, Weber, Henselt, and Chopin, ended with Liszt, affording ample opportunity to judge as to Herr Pachmann's ability as a player of varied styles of music. That such ability was displayed and proven to be present in no slight amount was undeniable. It is in dainty, poetic works, or in those requiring technical brilliancy without great breadth, that Pachmann is at his best.

The Bach Fugue in A minor was played clearly, but daintily, resembling the work of feminine rather than masculine, fingers. The same is true of the Beethoven Sonata, op. 54, which followed. It was intelligently and artistically played, but the breadth demanded by even this composition was lacking in part, and the rendition not what could be termed an essentially virile one. Raff's Giga con Variazioni was exquisitely given and was, all things considered, the finest number of the recital. "La Fileuse" of Raff pleased so well by its fragile beauty that it was given an encore. Mendelssohn's rarely-heard Fantaisie op. 28 was given with unusual fire for Pachmann, and its many contrasts in light and shade well brought out. Weber's Momento Capriccioso displayed the player's superior staccato work in piano passages, and Henselt's "La Fontaine" his beautiful legato. "If I Were a Bird," by the latter composer, was rapidly played, but not so daintily and clearly as had been expected. Mendelssohn's familiar Rondo Capriccioso concluded the program, but its rendition so pleased the audience that Pachmann returned and ended the concert with a brilliant performance of the first part of the "Rigoletto Fantaisie" by Liszt.

Pachmann's last recital takes place tomorrow afternoon. A Schumann-Liszt program, containing the massive fantasia in C major of Schumann, and the rarely-played Sonata in B minor, and the "Hungarian," No. 13, of Liszt, is announced.

PERSONALS.

Gen. Mahone is preparing to build a town at the mouth of Cove Creek, in Tazewell County, Va. A branch road will be built from Tazewell Court-House to the point mentioned, and charcoal furnaces erected.

Dr. William H. Von Swartout has founded a new university society in New York, based, as he explained to a meeting in Cooper Union Sunday, on his individual ownership of the earth. "The Planet is Mine!" is his motto.

Ex-President Cleveland is losing flesh. His friends say that he has diminished his weight by nearly sixty pounds since he left the White House, and his proportions are now such as to attract no undue attention from observers.

Chevalier George D. Epinois, who took part in the great battle of Waterloo, formed a part of the guard of honor which welcomed Leopold I., sixteen years later, is now, at the age of 97, burgomaster in the village of Epinois les Binche.

Gen. William F. Cody—whom fame has plastered upon the dead walls of popularity as "Buffalo Bill"—says there is no fear of another outbreak in the spring, because the Indians' claims will be paid and their food provided, as per contract.

Joseph Francis, the inventor of the metallic life-car, for use in rescuing persons from wrecks, celebrated yesterday at his home in Minnesota the 90th anniversary of his birth. The aged inventor, despite his advanced years, is reported as enjoying the best of health.

Queen Isabella of Spain, who has made Paris her home ever since she was first exiled from her former Kingdom, is said to have won the favor of the Parisians by her dignified reserve. The Queen dresses quietly, and although she owns superb jewels never wears them except upon state occasions when great ceremony is demanded.

M. Diebler, the French executioner, had his son with him—giving him an object lesson, as it were—at the execution of Eyraud. This repulsive office remained in one family, the Sansons, for seven generations, and perhaps Diebler would like to found a like dynasty in his house. He is said to have made a fortune of 500,000 francs by his virtuosity on the guillotine.

George Lippert, a native of Bavaria, now in America, is a curious freak of nature. He has three separate legs, each of which is entirely independent of the others. In his youth he was able to use all of his legs in walking or running, but having sustained injuries in a railway accident he is now obliged to wear one of them strapped to his body. He enjoys excellent health and earns a living as a wood carver.

CURRENT NOTES.

He—"Chapley seems to me to be a man of one idea." She—"He is more fortunate than I thought!"—*Puck.*

"What an air of composure Mrs. Rugely has." "Yes, she is pretty well made up, isn't she?"—*St. Joseph News.*

He—"Tell me what you think of my last poem? I want to finish it, as I have other irons in the fire." She—"I should withdraw the irons and insert the poem."—*Life.*

Mrs. Boggs—"Yes, I am a widow for the second time in my life." Miss Jagg—"And will you marry again?" Mrs. Boggs—"Well, I'm considering whether it would be wise for me to be so foolish."—*Binghamton Leader.*

Riding-Master of Cavalry—"You will not accept me! Well, I cannot make myself other than I am to please you. But I beg of you, do me at least one favor, and do not marry—one of the infantry."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"What's this report about Smithers sending an infernal machine to you, Bronson?" "It's perfectly true. He didn't send it to me, though. He sent it to my boy. It's a music-box that plays 'White Wings.'"—*New York Herald.*

"I have always taken pleasure in your presence," she said, as they were parting as friends and nothing more. "I beg your pardon," he said, reflectively, "but would you mind spelling that last word?"—*Washington Post.*

Great Merchant—"The business has increased so in the last year, Mr. Penwiper, that when you order the new account books you had better get them twice the size of the old ones." Mr. Penwiper—"Yes, sir. Don't you think, sir, in view of this fact, that I might have an increase in my salary?" Great Merchant—"What! After such an expensive set of books? I couldn't think of it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

THE LOCK PICKED.

Omaha *Bee:* The Illinois farmer is the queerest bird in the political apiary.

Evansville *Standard:* Illinois Republicanism seems to mean voting for a man who is not a Republican.

Milwaukee *News:* Mrs. John A. Logan's letter to the Republicans of Illinois telling them how to elect a Senator seems to have been a misfit.

Kansas City *Star:* In attempting to pose as a reformer and at the same time favor the party which encourages monopolies, Mr. Streeter has bitten off more than he can masticate, so to speak.

Kansas City *Times:* It would have been a lasting disgrace to Illinois if the shuffling and straddling Streeter had been elected. He convicted himself of the rankest insincerity and the most abject readiness to abandon everything for place.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The long contest in Illinois has established one great truth, that Mr. A. J. Streeter, when last heard from, was not a representative member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association—at any rate he got no benefit from his association with the farmers.

Peoria *Transcript:* The most humiliating thing about the whole matter is the fact that Moore and Cockrell have been able to make catspaws of over ninety Republicans—of men who should have known better. The sincerity of the F. M. B. A. men was sounded when the Republicans cast 100 votes for Cicero J. Lindley. They should have staid there.

Rockford *Register:* Moore and Cockrell obtained their election by professing one thing before the voters and then turning around and selling out the very people they pretended to serve. The people of Illinois are not blind, and they despise double dealing. It is a Democratic victory this time, but it leaves Illinois stronger in its Republicanism than ever before.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* For the Alliance to pass by Gen. Oglesby, a farmer, Judge Lindley, the President of the State Alliance, and Mr. Streeter, another farmer, and take up Gen. Palmer, the politician, will be an open announcement that the Alliance has ceased to do business on its own account and is ready to dissolve and go back to its original elements in the old parties. Such will certainly be the effect of such a course on all the Republican farmers who have been acting with the independent movement. They must see that if the order is to be used to help along the fortunes of Democratic hacks it is no place for them and they will take their places again in the ranks which they should never have deserted.

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

FEEDING IRELAND'S POOR

MR. BALFOUR EXPLAINS THE GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORK.

No Starvation on the Mainland but Much Suffering Among the Islands—Politicians of the Fatherland Entertain Mr. Phelps at Dinner—A Parisian Panic Averted—Work of the Storm in England—General Foreign News.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons this evening, in Committee of Supply, Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, asked a credit of £55,831 for the relief of distress in Ireland. He explained that the Government had adopted every possible means to expedite relief works which otherwise could not have been begun before April or May. He spoke highly of the assistance farmers, priests, and landlords had rendered, which had saved the Government much expense. Altogether 800 men were employed on these works, and about 40,000 persons had been relieved. He had carefully inquired into the condition of every district, availing himself of every source of information, official and unofficial, and many private sources. He never allowed a statement of actual starvation to be twenty-four hours in his possession without instituting an immediate special inquiry, and in every case of absolute destitution reported he had found complete and in many cases fraudulent misrepresentation. There had been no case of starvation on the mainland but there had been a great risk of starvation on the islands and therefore special steamers had been chartered to investigate the condition of the inhabitants and to convey meat and other supplies to them.

He dwelt upon the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supervision of relief work in order to insure that all deserving and no undeserving persons should be employed. In some districts, where reliable lists of deserving persons could be obtained, seven shillings was paid weekly to persons on relief works, but in other districts, where it was impossible to obtain such lists, the men were paid only in kind, meal to the value of 11 pence being given daily to each workman. This had the effect of diminishing the demand for work. The total number of persons engaged on relief works Feb. 28 was 7,397. The total amount of wages that had been paid was £21,159. The Government was at present spending £3,000 weekly in wages.

Mr. Morley said that he generally approved the points of Mr. Balfour's relief schemes for Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, a Liberal opposed to home rule, said that never before had distress in Ireland been so admirably met as at the present time.

The credit asked for by Mr. Balfour was adopted.

The House by 150 to 40 adopted a vote of £680,000 for light railways in Ireland.

HELPED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A Financial Collapse in Paris Safely Tided Over.

PARIS, March 12.—The Société des Dépôts de Comptes Courants of this city is in a critical position. The société, or bank, referred to suffered acutely during the recent financial crisis in London and Buenos Ayres. The société at the present time has only 18,000,000 francs on hand with which to meet claims amounting to 68,000,000 francs. After a long consultation between the société's directors and its executive officials it was decided to ask the Government to come to the assistance of the imperiled financial institution. Consequently M. Donon, the managing director, called upon M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, and plainly stated the whole case to him. Finally M. Donon asked M. Rouvier to advance the société the sum of 50,000,000 francs.

After making some inquiries as to the financial position of the société, M. Rouvier placed himself in communication with the directors of the Bank of France, and, after giving them all the information which had been furnished to the Ministry of Finance by M. Donon, asked the Bank of France to come to the assistance of the Société des Dépôts de Comptes Courants.

The convention of financiers called together by M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, with a view of bringing about some arrangement which will enable the Société des Dépôts de Comptes Courants to tide over its difficulties resulted in the following basis of settlement: The Bank of France advances 60,000,000 francs to the société, which sum is guaranteed by the bills of the société, and the société calls for 375 francs per share from its shareholders, and the financial houses jointly guarantee the sum of 15,000,000 francs to the Bank of France. The assets of the société will be assigned for the payment of the advances.

It is understood that the liabilities of the société are under 60,000,000 francs.

AN AMERICAN BLIZZARD ABROAD.

Terrible Work of the Wind and Snow in England.

LONDON, March 12.—Following the blizzard a severe frost has set in all over England. The frost is greatly hindering the clearing of the railroad lines which were blocked by snowdrifts during the storm. Cornwall continues isolated from the rest of England. Many wrecks are reported to have occurred on that coast, and at Land's End a number of people have been frozen to death.

A foreign steamship, the name of which is unknown, was wrecked off Start Point, near Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, during the recent blizzard. All the crew and passengers were drowned. The British ship Dryad, Capt. Thomas, bound from Shields to Valparaiso, has also been wrecked off Start Point. Her crew, consisting of twenty-four men and officers, have been drowned. The Dryad was an iron vessel of 1,035 tons burden. She was built at Liverpool, and was owned by J. B. Walmsley of that city. Among the schooners lost off Start Point was the Lunesdale. Four of her crew were drowned. Her Captain was saved. The schooner Lizzie Ellen was also lost, and two of her crew were drowned. It is already known that at least seventy lives have been lost off the coast during the blizzard, and in addition at least ten men perished from cold and exposure after reaching the shore. It is feared that the list of wrecks and the record of lives lost are far from being complete, as several vessels are known to be missing.

Many points inland, where the storm was most severely felt, are still isolated from the surrounding country, and days must elapse before through freight and passenger traffic is entirely restored on the branch lines of the railroads. The severity of the storm and the difficulty of restoring the lines of communication to their usual state of usefulness may be judged from the fact that an express train which left Plymouth Monday is still blocked up near the Brent River. The passengers are suffering severely from exposure. Gangs of laborers numbering hundreds have been sent from all directions to clear the railroad lines in Devonshire and Cornwall, where the snowdrifts have piled up so heavily that cuttings twelve feet deep have to be made through the snow, which is now frozen into an almost solid mass.

The loss to farm stock is enormous, and will entail much suffering among the farmers, who have already lost considerable money by the terrible weather experienced at the end of last year. The water-mains at Plymouth are snowed up to such an extent that a force of 300 soldiers from the garrison has been sent to assist the water-works employés in clearing them to an extent which will enable them to be used. As it is no water has passed through the mains since Monday last, and a water famine is now added to the other sufferings which the people of Plymouth have had to endure through the terrible blizzard which has caused so much distress in England.

CARDIFF, March 12.—It is rumored that the steamer Trinidad has been lost and that all the crew have been drowned.

Snow-storms have again set in in the west of England and all roads and railways are blocked.

HONORING MR. PHELPS.

German Politicians Rivaling Each Other in Their Attentions.

BERLIN, March 12.—Herr Rottenberg, who was Under Secretary in the office of the Chancellor of the Empire during the régime of Prince Bismarck, gave a dinner today to William Walter Phelps, the American Minister. Herr Rottenberg's object in giving the dinner was to counteract whatever influence the Freisinnige party may have gained through the dinner given by Herr Barth, the leader of the Freisinnige party, to Mr. Phelps and the Deputies of that party in the Reichstag on Feb. 21 last. The German guests at the dinner today were chiefly Conservatives, and included Count Donhoff-Kardoeff, the leader of the Reichspartei; Herr Rarkofski, a prominent member of the Center party; Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce; Gen. von Versen, Herr Helmholtz, and Herr von Gneist. Toasts were repeatedly given to Mr. Phelps and the country he represented.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

An Italian Statesman Uses Arkansas Methods in Debate.

ROME, March 12.—A most exciting and disgraceful incident took place last evening during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Sig. Imbriani, excited by some remarks, shouted to the Crispi group: "You are servants of Austria."

To this taunt Sig. Crispi replied:

"Servants, no! Good friends, yes!"

Upon hearing Sig. Crispi's reply Sig. Imbriani repeated his remark: "You are servants of Austria."

To this Sig. Crispi retorted with a gross insult intended for Sig. Imbriani. The latter called upon Sig. Crispi to withdraw the remark, but the ex-Premier refused to do so, saying that while he held the position of a Minister of the State he had been forced to endure the annoyances of Sig. Imbriani. "But now," angrily cried Sig. Crispi, "I am no longer bound to do so, as I am only a Deputy. In my pockets I have a revolver; if Sig. Imbriani annoys me, let him beware."

A scene of considerable excitement and confusion followed the utterance of these threatening words. Sig. Imbriani, however, subsided.

Will Abide the Doctor's Decision.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 12.—It appears that injustice has been done Mr. Justice Stephen by the circulation of statements to the effect that he insisted upon retaining his position on the bench in opposition to the strong public conviction that he should resign. In point of fact the distinguished jurist has been kept in ignorance of the truth, and it was early Monday of this week that Lord Coleridge, thinking that it was cruel kindness to keep him any longer in ignorance, described at length the crusade against him. Sir James at once replied that, however much he questioned the justice of the accusation, he admitted that discredit might be brought upon the bench by his continuing to ignore it. He would, therefore, at once consult a physician, and if necessary resign or take a prolonged vacation. As his Lordship displayed not the slightest obstinacy, nor any unwillingness to act promptly, but manfully faced the situation as soon as he fully comprehended it, the public has become greatly incensed against Sir James' family, the members of which conspired to keep him in the dark, while allowing the impression to get abroad that he asserted his sanity and refused to retire. It is learned that Sir James has since consulted Sir Andrew Clark, and adheres to his resolution to abide unflinchingly by that eminent physician's decision.

Wedding of a German Novelist.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 12.—American readers of "Debit and Credit" and other works of the well-known German novelist, Gustave Freytag, will be interested in learning that, although 75, he was married Tuesday to the wife of Herr Strakosch. Mme. Strakosch is separated from her husband, and the former wife of Herr Freytag is an inmate of a lunatic asylum. The marriage was private and occurred at Siebleben, where the bridegroom has a small estate less than a mile from Weimar, on the road to Erfurt.

Miss Puleston's Wedding.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

FRIMLEY, March 12.—There was a wedding here today at the country seat of Sir John Puleston of his daughter Alice to Francis Garford Brenton, a lawyer of London. Alice Puleston is an American girl, born in Washington when her father was a partner of Jay Cooke. The ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Bangor. Owing to recent deaths in both families the service was private. There were no bridemaids or pages. The bride wore a gown of ivory white satin trimmed with point de gade lace and a fringe of orange blossoms, but no jewelry. Minister Lincoln was present at the ceremony. The honeymoon will be passed in the Riviera.

Worrying About the Gay Duke.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 12.—Some anxiety is caused by the continued absence of the Duc d'Orleans, and should he not return within a day or two the Royalists will become seriously uneasy. Nobody has heard anything from him since his embarrassing exile from Russia and his hasty departure from Vienna, after appearing at the opera there in the company of Mme. Melba. Neither M. Boscher, his intimate friend, the Duc d'Luyens, nor any one else has the slightest notion of his present whereabouts. Should anything serious have befallen him the hopes of the party will be concentrated on Ferdinand Francois, the youngest son of the Comte de Paris, who was born at the Chateau d'Eu Sept. 9, 1884.

Waldersee Calls on Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 12.—Gen. Count von Waldersee yesterday left Altone, where he was stationed after his removal from the position of chief of staff, and proceeded for Friedrichsruhe. He wore a Uhlan uniform. Prince Bismarck, wearing the uniform of the Cuirassiers, met him at the railroad station. Count von Waldersee remained with Prince Bismarck for the evening. Following the recent conference between Count von Waldersee and Emperor William the visit of the Count to Friedrichsruhe is regarded as being significant and as confirming the reports that the Emperor was contemplating the readoption of Prince Bismarck's method of government and that the Emperor had opened communications with the ex-Chancellor.

Across Europe on Stilts.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 12.—M. Dorman, who proposes to walk from Paris to Moscow on stilts, started from the Place de la Concorde this morning in the presence of thousands of curious spectators. M. Dorman was dressed in a suit of sheepskin, and found some difficulty in mounting owing to the great pressure of the crowd. He, however, soon got under way, and going up the Rue Royale in the direction of the Madeleine, followed by his persistent admirers on a run, he quickly managed to distance his tormentors.

Dr. Windthorst a Little Better.

BERLIN, March 12.—Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre party in the Reichstag, who has been dangerously ill with congestion of the lungs for some days past, was in a state of collapse during last night. The Emperor sent one of his aides-de-camp at midnight to make inquiries as to the state of Herr Windthorst's health. At 10 a. m. Herr Windthorst was in a slightly improved condition, having slept from 5 in the morning until 9. The Empress today sent a bouquet to the rich man with her kind wishes for his speedy recovery.

Stevedores Excited.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 12.—The stevedores of the London docks are again unsettled on the labor question, and it is threatened that they intend acting in concert with the Sailors' and Firemen's Union for a general strike against the federation as soon as navigation on the Baltic and the Black Sea opens, which will be in about four weeks. Meanwhile the shipping federation is quietly and steadily preparing for the severe struggle which appears inevitable.

Archbishop Logue's Answer.

DUBLIN, March 12.—Archbishop Logue, in an interview today in regard to his letter to Mr. Parnell, dated Oct. 15, which Mr. Harrington published in the *Freeman's Journal*, said that Mr. Parnell did not have the courtesy to acknowledge a single line of that letter. He had been informed that Mr. Parnell during the Boulogne conference had used the letter for his own purposes, giving it a scope far beyond anything the Bishops had ever intended. The Archbishop declined to take any notice of Mr. Harrington's attacks.

Murdered a French Dressmaker.

MADRID, March 12.—The woman found murdered in a railway train at Seville yesterday was a French dressmaker. The post-mortem examination showed that she had been repeatedly stabbed with a knife, and that her throat had been cut. The assassins were surprised at their work by the stoppage of the train, and jumped out, dropping some bank notes and gold, which were afterward found covered with blood. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

Strikes Affect Dividends.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 12.—One result of the great Glasgow railroad strike was seen today in the meeting of the North British railroad directors when they passed the dividend for the half year, which should have been announced. For the same period last year a dividend was paid of 1¼ per cent. The directors at the meeting today decided not to grant the ten-hour-a-day demand, but conceded some minor points.

Went to Sea with the Court.

OPORTO, March 12.—The corvette Diai, upon which the persons concerned in the recent insurrection are being tried by court-martial, was caught in a gale while anchored in the harbor here and was obliged to steam out of sight of land, carrying away the Judges, prisoners, and witnesses. It is feared that the vessel has been damaged.

Condition of Baring Brothers.

LONDON, March 13.—At the half yearly meeting of the Bank of England yesterday a dividend of 5 per cent was declared. Mr. Lidderdale reported progress in the matter of the Baring Brothers. March 1 the debts to the public had been reduced to £3,500,000. In spite of the decline in South American securities there was apparently a surplus over debts sufficient to protect the guarantors.

Prince Napoleon No Better.

ROME, March 12.—At 7 o'clock this evening the doctors in attendance upon Prince Napoleon were suddenly summoned to his bedside, as it was believed he was showing signs of sinking. The physicians were followed by the King and Queen, Prince Victor, and the Princess Clothilde. On their arrival they were informed that the Prince's strength was undoubtedly failing, but he was in no immediate danger.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Times* this morning publishes the following: The malady of Prince Napoleon is following its usual course and there has been no aggravation of symptoms. Mgr. Asimo, while visiting Prince Napoleon, offered him his religious services. These were declined by the Prince, however, who replied: "I receive you, but only as a friend." King Humbert has directed that the Prince shall not be worried in regard to religious matters.

French Officials Killed.

PARIS, March 12.—A dispatch from Tonquin says that a body of rebels numbering 500 men made an attack on Bobo, overcame the garrison, and sacked the town, killing the French officials. Several Europeans escaped by swimming the river.

Englishmen in Great Luck.

PARIS, March 12.—The Monte Carlo bank lost $300,000 today, the highest amount lost in one day in twenty years. The Trente et Quarante table alone paid out $140,000. The winners were English players.

Another Move Against the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The *Grishdanin* says the appointment of Grand Duke Sergius as Governor of Moscow implies that the Government intends to drive out the Jewish and foreign element and restore the purely Russian character of the City of Moscow.

In Trouble Off the Lizard.

LONDON, March 12.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Suevia, from New York Feb. 26, for Hamburg, is in a disabled condition sixty miles off the Lizard, her machinery having collapsed. A number of tugs have been sent to its assistance.

No More Paper Money.

BUENOS AYRES, March 12.—The amount of the subscriptions to the national loan is now sufficient for Government purposes. Further subscriptions are expected from London, Berlin, and Paris. There will be no new forced currency.

African Slaves Freeing Themselves.

ZANZIBAR, March 12.—The negroes of the Comoro Islands have revolted and the Sultan of the islands has fled for safety. The slaves have declared their freedom.

Failed for a Large Sum.

PARIS, March 12.—The *Temps* today announces the failure of the Wood Paving company of this city. The liabilities are estimated 3,000,000 francs.

Cable Brevities.

Earl Granville is seriously ill.

It is asserted that the wife of Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, who is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is about to be converted to the Greek faith.

The relatives of Mrs. Jackson, the lady who was abducted by her husband a few days ago, will apply for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the lady is a prisoner.

Arrangements are being made in Hamburg for holding a grand torchlight procession in honor of Prince Bismarck's birthday, which occurs April 1. All the leading towns in Germany will also celebrate the day.

While a gang of men were working yesterday on a train which had broken down on the Great Western railway they were run down by a relief train which had been sent to the scene of the accident. Two of the men were killed and seven other were fatally injured.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

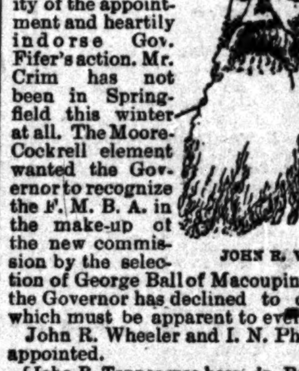
John R. Tanner Succeeds W. L. Crim—Phillips and Wheeler the Other Two Members.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today sent to the Senate the name of John R. Tanner as a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, vice W. L. Crim, who was appointed at the request of the F. M. B. A. of Central and Southern Illinois. Mr. Tanner is absent from the city, and it is understood the appointment was unsolicited. He will be confirmed by the Senate early next week.



JOHN R. TANNER.

Mr. Tanner's appointment is in no sense of the word a surprise. Gov. Fifer was anxious to compliment him. Mr. Tanner can devote a good deal of his time to the duties of the office. Republicans and Democrats alike concede the advisability of the appointment and heartily indorse Gov. Fifer's action. Mr. Crim has not been in Springfield this winter at all. The Moore-Cockrell element wanted the Governor to recognize the F. M. B. A. in the make-up of the new commission by the selection of George Ball of Macoupin County. This the Governor has declined to do for reasons which must be apparent to every one.

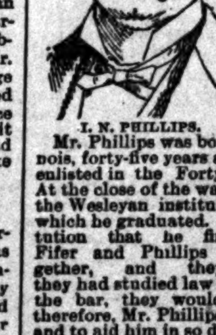


JOHN R. WHEELER.

John R. Wheeler and I. N. Phillips were reappointed.

[John R. Tanner was born in Booneville, Ind., in 1844. When 18 years old he came to Illinois and settled in Clay County, where he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-eighth Illinois in 1862, in which regiment he served through the war. From the close of the war until 1870 he was farming. That year he became active as a politician, was elected Sheriff of Clay County, and has engaged in politics more or less ever since. Elected Circuit Clerk in 1872 he served four years. In 1880 he was elected Senator from the Forty-fourth District, one of the closest in the State. In 1883 he was appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, and served in that capacity until Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Weber to succeed him. In 1886 he was elected State Treasurer over Ricker (Dem.), by 35,816 plurality.]

[I. N. Phillips is a lawyer of good ability and standing and has made an efficient officer. He was for some years Gov. Fifer's partner in the practice of the law, and the gentlemen have been life-long and personal friends. He is particularly well versed in the law under which the board was created and the precedents and rulings made thereunder. It is safe to say Mr. Phillips has been the leading member of the commission, and his constructions of the railroad law have been accepted as authority by every one in interest.



I. N. PHILLIPS.

Mr. Phillips was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, forty-five years ago and at the age of 18 he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry. At the close of the war he went home and entered the Wesleyan institution at Bloomington, from which he graduated. It was while at that institution that he first met Gov. Fifer. Gov. Fifer and Phillips roomed and messed together, and they agreed that after they had studied law and had been admitted to the bar, they would become partners. In 1870, therefore, Mr. Phillips began the study of law, and to aid him in so doing he was compelled to teach school. He graduated in 1872, and then the firm of Fifer & Phillips was formed, and was continued until the elevation of Mr. Fifer to the Governorship. Mr. Phillips' home is in McLean, Ill.]

[John R. Wheeler was born in Shenandoah County, New York, and is 69 years old. He entered the mercantile business at Norwich, N. Y., and in 1861 and 1862 represented his county in the New York State Legislature. Coming to Chicago in 1866 he entered the real-estate business and several years ago was elected Alderman from the Ninth Ward, which he held until succeeded by Mr. Horber. In March, 1889, Gov. R. H. Oglesby named Mr. Wheeler as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.]

Ran Away with Another Girl.

ELORA, Ont., March 12.—[Special.]—Dr. Black, a dentist of this town, was engaged to be married to an estimable young lady here. Yesterday he went to Guelph, where he most affectionately greeted a young lady who arrived from Toronto on the train. He bought two tickets for Chicago, and the couple continued their journey together to the West. Black is supposed to have left debts behind to the amount of $200.

The Manuscript of Aristotle.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Prof. F. W. Goodwin of the Greek department at Harvard College has received a copy of the manuscript of Aristotle the treatise on the Constitution of Athens recently discovered in Egypt and sent to the British Museum. This is the first copy sent to this country.

HIS PLATFORM OUTLINED.

ELMER WASHBURN ACCEPTS THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

He Will Stand by the Principles Promulgated at the Apollo Hall Meeting—The Citizens' Committee Issues an Address to the Public—Ninth Ward Republicans Indorse Hempstead Washburne—Cregierites Extol Their Chief and He Agrees with Them.

The Citizens' Committee met again last evening at No. 225 Dearborn street. There were thirty members present. Col. Cooper, Gen. Stiles, F. B. Peabody, and the other Democratic leaders of the organization were on hand. Mr. Addison Ballard presided, and the Secretary read the following letter of acceptance from Mr. Washburn, which was of course received with applause:

CHICAGO, March 11.—Mr. Francis B. Peabody and others, Nominating Committee, Citizens' Movement—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication formally notifying me of my nomination as Mayor and requesting my formal acceptance of the same.

I will here state the platform of principles adopted at the Apollo Hall meeting:

"The object of this movement is: The moral and physical cleansing of the City of Chicago without an increase in the rate of taxation, by the application of business and civil-service reform methods to the municipal affairs of Chicago, and the impartial enforcement of all existing laws and ordinances." These principles receive my unqualified approval, and this letter is to confirm my verbal acceptance of the nomination. I stand on your platform. With great respect,

ELMER WASHBURN.

A motion was made to make M. E. Stone Chairman of the Executive Committee and to give him power to name the other members. This was agreed to.

Gilbert Montague wanted a committee of seven appointed to fill out the ticket, but Col. Cooper protested. He wants to see what the Republicans are going to do. Action therefore was deferred.

The following address was then agreed to as embodying the principles of the party:

The Committee's Address.

To the voters of Chicago: As a committee of citizens who have come together for the purpose of securing an administration of our municipal government, conducted on business methods for the next two years, we present the name of Elmer Washburn as a candidate for Mayor of Chicago at the coming election.

The purpose of our organization is to secure "the moral and physical cleansing of the City of Chicago without an increase in the rate of taxation by the application of business and civil-service reform methods to the municipal affairs of Chicago and the impartial enforcement of all existing laws and ordinances."

To those principles Mr. Washburn has given his unqualified adherence. His known character and ability in this community for nearly a quarter of a century are a sufficient guarantee that he will carry them out if you shall elect him. If elected he will be most fortunately placed in a position to enable him to give us that kind of an administration of our municipal government, because he will be absolutely free to discharge the duties of the office untrammeled by obligations to any political party, faction, or person, including every member of the committee who recommend him for the office.

In a recent editorial article in one of our daily papers it is said: "Mr. Washburn would doubtless be an excellent Mayor, but what figure would he cut as a candidate?"

That inquiry proceeds upon the common theory of politicians, that you, the voters of Chicago, even in the matter of choosing the Mayor of your city, are not able to elect the man through whom you would secure an honest, efficient, and impartial City Government. It is admitted that the great majority of voters desire that kind of a Municipal Government, and that our city stands in extreme need of it, both on account of its present deplorable condition and because upon the Mayor to be elected next month will very largely depend the fact as to whether you will be proud or ashamed of Chicago when her guests shall assemble, two years hence, from all quarters of the globe.

Utterly denying the proposition that the voters of this great American metropolis are not able to choose their Mayor unless his name be evolved through the machinery of party politics, as applied by ward politicians, we challenge the result by presenting the name of Elmer Washburn for your suffrages at the coming April election.

We do not expect the men who make their living by controlling primaries and packing political conventions, nor those who exist by plying their criminal vocations in our midst, by which our city is constantly menaced and its reputation abroad brought into disgrace, to vote for him. But to all those who desire an honest and efficient administration of our city affairs for the next two years, who wish clean streets and alleys and an atmosphere unpolluted with a smoke that darkens the sky and odors that nauseate the citizens; who approve of the suppression of vice and crime; who want a Municipal Government conducted for the sole benefit of all citizens alike without regard to nationality, religion, or politics and in which no favored few shall be accorded special privileges—all those with such views and who are disposed at this crisis to place municipal pride and patriotism above party politics we make this appeal to, believing that thousands of our voters (who are at the same time strong partisans) will agree with us that it will be infinitely better at this juncture that this city shall begin to be placed in position to creditably deserve the great honor of being the chosen site for the World's Columbian Exposition than that her municipal offices and affairs shall be divided up as the spoils of either political party.

ADDISON BALLARD, Chairman.

It was announced that a ratification meeting would be held next Thursday evening at Battery D. Then the twenty-nine members of the committee, mostly Democrats, adjourned.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE INDORSED.

Ninth Ward Republicans Enthusiastic—Delegates Nominated for Conventions.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening that packed Schubert's Hall, Loomis and Twelfth streets. An address was made by Fred Carter in favor of the nomination of Hempstead Washburne for Mayor and it was enthusiastically received. At its close Mr. Washburne was unanimously indorsed by the club as its candidate for Mayor. A committee of nine was appointed to select delegates to the city, town, and Aldermanic conventions. The committee was: From the First District, J. E. Bidwill, J. Chapeck, and J. T. Farrell; from the Second District, Martin Canby, J. M. Hamilton, and John M. Groess; from the Third District, Christ Nebeck, Thomas Foley, and Louis Wascher. The committee presented the names of the following as delegates:

To the City Convention—First District, H. C. Bartels, J. E. C. Chapneck, and F. E. Schubert. Second Dictrict, C. W. Woodman, Miles Kehoe, and John M. Groess. Third District, Jacob Groesser, Martin Hodum, and Frank J. Maschek. Town Convention—First District, Dr. R. Melms, J. E. Bidwill, and John J. Connelly. Second District, Charles Happel, George Sanferski, and Peter Wendl. Third District, Thomas Foley, John Hehl, and Robert Pegram. Aldermanic Convention—First District, Joe McDonald, William Harris, J. T. Farrell, Daniel Inter, August Menger, Chauncy Wright, Alex. Wolfson, Fred Carter, and George Coop; Second District, C. A. Fitch, Christ Hamroth, Barney Imer, George Kroll, William Morehead, Nic Kelder, Eric Enwald, William Haremsky, and A. Rossborough; Third District, C. Nebeck, F. Schwartz, K. Hoffman, Anton Rueck, John Kralovec, Alex. Collins, A. Dunczyk, M. Kleacinski, and Stam Budsbenowsky.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously and the above were declared the delegates to the conventions. The club then adjourned to meet tonight at the same place to nominate an Alderman. Ald. Bidwill's name will be presented and no opposition is expected.

CREGIERITES EXTOL THEIR CHIEF.

The Mayor Coincides with Their Remarks and Tells Them Why.

The Second Ward Democratic League is a new political organization, born of the exigencies of the times and having as its avowed purpose the booming of De Witt C. Cregier for Mayor. The league held a meeting last night at Central Hall, which was graced by its genius, the Mayor himself, and several hundred of its adherents. The meeting lacked the enthusiasm of a Carter Harrison revival, the audience directing its applause mainly to the lunch committee, which had provided a liberal collation, and which proved to be anything but caviar to the multitude.

Frank Walker paved the way for the principal speaker of the evening by a speech in which he harped on the egotism and selfishness of the other Democratic aspirant, and extolled the virginal modesty of Cregier. The Mayor followed in the rut which had been made for him.

He said:

I am not vain enough to think that this meeting was called especially on my account. I take it that my presence here tonight is of no consequence except as that of a possible figure in the great campaign whose threshold we have already approached. My friend Walker concluded his remarks by saying that he would yield to another Democrat. The word was ill-advised. A Democrat never yields. Democracy never yielded in this Republic, and the pure Democracy is the foundation and the coping stone of free America and its institutions.

The ensuing campaign will be an interesting one. It is for you to see that those who are to govern you for the next two years or more are men tried and not altogether found wanting. It is your duty, young men (and it is gratifying to see that there are so many young men here tonight), to see that the principles of your party are firmly planted in every department of Government, whether in municipal, State, or National; and the more important the department the more important the duty. Men should cut no figure. The principle is all-important. Sweep men out of the way and see that the party is kept in power. It so impressed itself in the recent action at Springfield, and there is nothing in political history to compare with the fight made by the 101. They have through their determination, and determination alone, elected a United States Senator.

Gentlemen, you live in a great city, which amazes the world by its growth. Nothing has made this city prosperous but the untiring energy of its citizens. It should be your pride that this city shall remain Democratic. Never mind who is at the head. I have always been a Democrat since I first cast a vote for Franklin Pierce. I pledge myself to always remain a Democrat and a consistent one. My highest ambition would be to live to see that maelstrom which ingulfed several States last fall, hitherto supposed to be beyond the reach of its eddies, draw in all the other States in the Union. We want no McKinleyism nor bayonets at the polls. We want to vote down all such measures, and I notice a beginning in that direction in the election of John M. Palmer, who will be a true representative of the Northwest. Unlike many members of the Senate he is not a millionaire, except in his mental capacity, which is as productive as that of any of his future associates. I know that John M. Palmer will insist on measures that will be fitting for this portion of the country.

Cregier as an Egotist.

You will soon take part in selecting officers to discharge the duties laid down by law. I notice by the newspapers that the reformer is abroad and is giving the people the plans and specifications by which the candidate for Mayor must be selected. It is an office which requires a man of pretty good caliber and it will be your duty to choose a worthy and capable candidate. I want to say that it will not be easy for him or for any other man to discharge the Mayor's duties in a way to please 1,200,000 people. It is probable that he will be able to keep law and order, and I know that law and order have prevailed in the last two years with equal force to that shown in any two years in the history of Chicago. I don't believe that this enterprising community will permit three or four newspapers to run this city, and I don't believe that sixteen or seventeen men can pick out a candidate either for their support or their enmity, and successfully maintain their position against the allied Democratic voters of Chicago. The principles of Democracy are against it and the principles of Democracy are as strong now as when they were laid down by Thomas Jefferson. It is a party that never deviated. It is a party of adamant and always will so remain. Allow no wedges to be driven in, no splits to be made, but shoulder to shoulder, go forward with the work. Do not allow yourself to be influenced with the sayings of this man or that man. Trust it to your party. An administration is necessary, and remember that if streets are cleaned you must be taxed for it. Don't say that taxes are higher than they were ten years ago, for that is a palpable truth. We have 2,200 miles of streets now.

It is alleged that taxes are higher than they were last year. I don't know how that can be. We have no more money. This year an assessment was made on personal and real property in Chicago amounting to $219,000,000. All that we can levy is 2 per cent, or a little over $4,000,000—not a very large sum. It is unfortunate that we have to take $500 a year from 5,000 saloons, or $2,500,000. The reformers want to do away with the saloons, and at the same time they propose to clean the streets and cover them with carpets and rugs. I wish them well of the job.

I trust that the result of the coming election will be satisfactory to the citizens of Chicago, and that the election will place the best men in the various positions, but whoever they are they will be entirely satisfactory to me.

The succeeding speeches were short, and were made by J. C. McKeown, L. L. Johnson, and P. T. David. The meeting was presided over by Charles King, and the stage committee consisted of James Madigan, P. C. Clark, J. R. Wilson, P. T. David, H. T. Murray, J. R. Wilson, E. T. Wilder, and J. H. Skelly.

EAGLE AND DUCK HAVE A SET-TO.

The Birds Come Together at a Meeting of the Coal Unloaders' Union.

The Coal Unloaders' Union held a meeting last night at Svea Hall, Chicago avenue and Larrabee street, "for the purpose of talking over the political situation." The Cregier and Harrison factions attended. John Carney was elected Chairman and P. O'Toole Secretary. Carney said:

"This meeting is to talk politics. Let's hear from somebody."

The big hall was jammed. Lieut. Fyfe and eight officers crowded in. Somebody took the floor and began talking for Harrison for Mayor. He was interrupted so often by Cregier people that he soon quit. Anthony J. Burke began talking for Cregier. He told how Harrison had misused his powers as Mayor, when in blew Paddy Ryan of Crosby street. Paddy is a coal-heaver and belongs to the union. He interrupted the speaker, declared Cregier was no friend of union labor, crowded the speaker off the stand, then said to President Carney: "Who elected you Chairman? I'm for Carter Harrison," and was talking at a great rate when he was fired off the platform. Then came a Cregier advocate, who was quickly replaced amid a hall full of howls by Con O'Brien, former candidate for County Commissioner, who made a ringing speech for Harrison. He was frequently interrupted by Cregier people. On closing he said: "All in favor of Carter Harrison for Mayor go with me to John O'Mally's saloon and take a drink." He was wildly cheered and half the audience left with him. "Let's hear from Billy Coughlin, our coming Alderman," howled a score of voices. C. Harrigan finally got the floor. He talked for Cregier. He was interrupted a score of times. A row was imminent. Police crowded toward the stand. A Harrison man got the floor. John McGibbons, a Cregier advocate, broke up the speaker by his inquiries as to Harrison's position toward organized labor. At 11 o'clock a Cregier man got the floor, but the motion to adjourn smothered him. Some one proposed three cheers for Cregier. They were given. Another said: "Three cheers for Harrison." They were given. The assembly broke up. The crowd went away fighting and the Coal Unloaders' Union did not succeed in putting itself on record as between the Stuffed Eagle and the Dead Duck.

Eighteenth Ward Republican Meeting.

At the Eighteenth Ward Republican meeting last night Ald. Harris at first declined to run for another term. He was nominated, however, unanimously and heartily indorsed for his past services, and finally agreed to accept. Campaign Captains were elected for the different election districts, and delegates were chosen as follows:

City Convention—First District, B. C. Hayman, Edward Remington, Philip Borning, M. R. Maldalbaum; Second District, M. R. Harris, Frank Place, C. F. Dykins, A. A. Easton; Third District, E. T. Williams, Albert Glade; Fourth District, August Schiller, W. S. Foster, W. W. Kennedy, Frank Ver Koulen.

For the Town—First District, George Berz, H. A. Simrod, E. J. Leadley, S. A. Peters; Second District—John R. Wheeler, Clinton S. Lamb, Henry Stenger, John Mullen; Third District, Max Krielling, George Martin; Fourth District, Peter McEwen, C. B. Masten, D. C. Christian, Paul Felsenthal.

ANOTHER BILL AGAINST TIGHTS.

Pennsylvania Has a Legislator Who Has Been Shocked.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Seyfert, a quiet farmer member of the Legislature from Lancaster County, has been struck by the wave of prudery that is now sweeping over this city. He has introduced in the Legislature a bill making it a misdemeanor for a woman to appear in tights on the stage in public or to show her nether limbs in public, the penalty being $25 to $100. As a number of society ladies have recently raised a howl over nude pictures in the Academy of the Fine Arts the actresses feel that the Keystone State is becoming too utterly good. The women who follow the stage as a profession are especially interested in Seyfert's bill. Mrs. Laura Joyce-Bell of the McCaull company said: "Women in tights are to be looked at, not touched. Hundreds of women would be deprived of their livelihood by the passage of such a law, which can certainly benefit no one. I do not believe in the wearing of tights simply to display the forms of shapely women, but I do believe that all plays should be mounted appropriately. If tights are called for, then let us have them. I never would object to wearing them myself unless the coloring was to give me blood poisoning, as it did poor Fred Leslie. In comic opera tights are just as necessary as an orchestra. We are shielded from the audience by the footlights. They cannot reach us, and to them we are but animated pictures, as it were. The suggestion is absurd. I do not believe the people of this or any other State want to abolish comic opera, and that is just what the passage of such a law would effect."

Miss Annie Myers of the same company said: "If there is one thing I love it is a boy's suit nice and ragged, or a brand-new pair of tights. They are to me more comfortable than dresses, and just between you and me they give a lady a chance to move about a bit. Give me tights all the time. I like to see them, and it is safe two to one betting that Representative Seyfert likes them just as well as I do. Tights are next to nature, you know."

A theatrical man says that nearly every society woman in Philadelphia wears tights or she would not be able to put on the tight dresses which display the figure in such snug outlines.

WANT NO POLITICIANS.

THE UNITED CARPENTERS' COUNCIL DECLARES AGAINST THE TRIBE.

Men Who Draw Salaries from the Public Treasury Cannot Retain Their Membership in the Organization—Some of Mayor Cregier's Appointees Placed in a Quandary—Prospect of an Amicable Adjustment of the Pending Building Trades Strike—Local Labor News.

At a meeting of the United Carpenters' Council last night an amendment was made to its constitution which will be of interest to such labor politicians as draw salaries from the public treasury. The amendment makes it impossible for a man to hold a membership in the council and a public position at the same time. In other words, the carpenters do not propose to allow a man to use their organization as a lever to get a soft job in the City-Hall. Hereafter if a member of the United Carpenters' Council contracts with the leaders of a political faction to swing the votes of the carpenters for any special candidate in consideration of a job in some public office he will lose his membership. By the adoption of this amendment half a dozen or so of Mayor Cregier's appointees must either quit the employ of the city and take up the saw and plane or give up their membership in the United Carpenters' Council.

Owing to the illness of Chairman Ogden the resolutions adopted at the meeting last Sunday had not been sent to the bosses, and consequently no word had been received from them in reply. Secretary T. J. Howard was then directed to go at once to the meeting of the bosses at No. 159 La Salle street with a copy of the resolution and await their reply. The resolution asked that the conference be reopened, and that a committee be appointed from the bosses to meet with one from the Carpenters' Council with power to adjust the points of difference. The committee of the Carpenters' Council is as follows: J. G. Ogden, G. W. Blackford, J. H. McCune, J. B. Cogswell, and R. W. Whinsette.

CARPENTERS MAY NOT STRIKE.

Bosses Appoint a Conference Committee with Full Power to Act.

At the meeting of the Master Carpenters' and Builders' Association last evening at the Builders' and Traders' Exchange a committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the United Carpenters' Council regarding the question of wages. The committee was appointed at the request of the council and is given full power to act. It is probable that the issue between the bosses and the carpenters will now be settled, as the former organization took a long step forward when it clothed its committee with full power to adjust the differences. Heretofore the committees representing the bosses have been under specific instructions and could not deviate or compromise. The question was considered for several hours and the bosses are now hopeful that the season will commence without any trouble.

Shortly after the meeting was called to order by President Goldie T. J. Howard, Secretary of the Carpenters' Council, handed this communication to Secretary Barry:

In conformity to a resolution adopted at a mass-meeting of carpenters held at Battery D March 8 we hereby present to you for consideration the following proposition: As the public weal demands an amicable adjustment of the question of wages, we, in a spirit of fairness and with a desire to avoid any trouble that might arise from an intolerant view of the matter, respectfully request that the conference be reopened and that your association appoint a committee to meet with us with power to adjust the questions on which the two bodies are at variance previous to 12 o'clock noon March 28.

After the reading of this communication a long discussion followed and the result was the appointment of this committee, which will meet with the carpenters at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon if the time is satisfactory: W. F. Behle, Francisco Blair, W. Irving Clark, William Mavor, and John Ramcke. This committee was given power to settle the question at issue and it now remains to be seen whether the carpenters will drop from their demand of 37½ cents an hour or the bosses will go above 30 cents or the matter will be settled by arbitration.

Meeting of Boss Plasterers.

The boss plasterers met yesterday. The treasurer reported that $17,705 had been paid in since last week's meeting to be used to pay for the transportation of plasterers to Chicago in case the Chicago plasterers should strike April 1. Letters were read from journeymen plasterers in all parts of the country asking for full information as to prices and hours. These were filed and Secretary Andy Corcoran authorized to "answer all of them and invite them all to come to Chicago, as there is plenty of work here for all who are here now or who may hereafter come." A resolution was passed urging the prudent expenditure of all moneys paid in to be expended for transportation of outside plasterers, and the association adjourned for one week.

Effects of the New Magazine Gun.

A letter recently published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* from its Oporto correspondent will surprise the enemies of the new small-bore magazine rifle. The details are somewhat sickening from a humanitarian point of view, but as regards effectively carrying out their object and surpassing the old bore in its ordained mission it has been a greater success than its advocates dreamed of. Here are one or two points showing its extraordinary advantages as a means of butchery. "Where bones have been struck they are perforated, being also pulverized or shattered above and below perforation. The muscular tissues, especially in the neighborhood of impacts on bones, are disorganized and reduced to a formless pulp."

Vindicated Her Character.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 12.—Kate Moore, a former nurse in the University Hospital, was awarded a verdict of $2,500 against W. P. Thompson, whom she sued for slander. Miss Moore was accused of stealing some underwear belonging to a Mrs. Waldron, a sister of Thompson, which was afterward found just where it had been placed by the owner. Thompson took no steps to right his accusations of theft against Miss Moore, who, on account of them, had lost her position.

To Abolish Unlimited Tickets.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—The Baltimore and Ohio has joined with other great roads of the country in a movement which is expected to make a sweeping change in the present mode of selling passenger tickets. It has been determined, if possible, to break away entirely from the old custom of issuing unlimited tickets and hereafter to have a time limit and proportionate rate for every ticket disposed of.

Woman's Pocketbook.

Mrs. Wickwire—"I wonder if these newspaper people think it is funny to write about a woman's pocketbook never having anything in it but a few dress-goods samples, a hair-pin or two, and the like?"

Mr. Wickwire—"I do not know whether it is funny or not, but isn't it true?"

Mrs. Wickwire—"Not always. Unmarried women sometimes carry pocketbooks."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

SPRING OPENING

Children's Dept.

That simple announcement will bring thousands here, and thousands more would come if they knew how much it meant. Our second floor is packed full of bright, new, fresh goods—**wonderfully good value.** An enormous line of $5.00 and $6.00 Two-Piece Suits, by far the best we have ever made.



Kilt Suits in greater variety and at lower prices than ever before. Beautiful ones at $5.00 and upward. Three-Piece Suits (coat, vest, and knee pants), Boys' Suits with long pants, Children's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Children's and Boys' Odd Pants, Children's Shirt Waists (extra large line of the Star make) are all here, and each and all of them are the best of their kinds.

See State-st. windows.
Open until 9 p. m. Saturdays.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND FURNISHERS.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO. STATE & MADISON

FRANK REED, Manager.

The Foremost Cocoa of Europe,
The Coming One of America.
UNLIKE TEA & COFFEE—
GOOD FOR THE NERVES.

The claims of cocoa as a useful article of diet are steadily winning recognition. Unlike tea and coffee, it is not only a stimulant but a nourisher; and it has the great advantage of leaving no narcotic effects. Hence it is adapted

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST"

to general use. The strong may take it with pleasure, and the weak with impunity.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") leaves no injurious effects on the nervous system. It is no wonder, therefore, that in all parts of the world, this Inventor's Cocoa is recommended by medical men instead of tea and coffee or other cocoas or chocolates for daily use by children or adults, hale and sick, rich and poor. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and take no other.

Franco-American Food Co.'s

FRENCH



SOUPS.

"Exquisite in flavor."—*Marion Harland.*

Ready for use, save warming.
Eighteen varieties. In glass and in cans.
SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

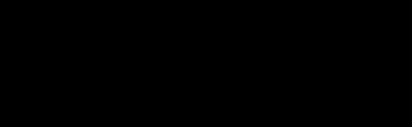
PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard—February 24, 1891.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1891," will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1891, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of Navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, the Navy Pay Office, New York, or to the Bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster-General U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, NINTH District, at Chicago, Ill., March 12th, 1891. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1891, for furnishing and delivering Fuel for Vessels and Stations in this District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. Forms of proposals and printed specifications, giving full particulars as to the kinds of fuel required, the quantity and quality, and the terms of delivery and payment, can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to waive any defects. The right is also reserved to require the delivery, at any time during the fiscal year, of a greater quantity of coal or wood (not to exceed one-third) than that mentioned in the specifications, and a clause to that effect will be inserted in the contract. Proposals for fuel will be subject to the above conditions. C. E. CLARK, Commander, U. S. N., Light-House Inspector.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NINTH District, at Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1891. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1891, for maintaining all the buoys now on the reef off South Chicago, Ill., and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next. Forms of proposals and printed specifications, showing what is required, can be had by applying to this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defects. C. E. CLARK, Commander, U. S. N., Light-House Inspector.

The City of Chillicothe, Illinois,

Will receive sealed proposals for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a system of Water-Works and Electric Light Plant. All bids to be received by March 26, 1891. The city reserves the right to receive or reject all bids. Plans and specifications at office of Mayor. J. B. SCARRY, City Clerk.



WILL PAY THE SALARIES.

UNCLE SAM WON'T MAKE FAIR OFFICIALS WORK FOR NOTHING.

The Impression That the World's Columbian Commission Officers Could Not Draw Pay from March 4 to June 30 Due to a Misunderstanding — Powers and Duties of the Board of Lady Managers Clearly Defined—Club-Houses for Various States—Other Fair News.

Everything is again lovely in the camp of the World's Columbian Commission. All salaries will be paid and there may be a meeting of the National Commission in April.

The doubts of the Board of Control during the last week were due to a misunderstanding of the provision of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as it passed the Conference Committee. Until yesterday it was believed that no officers except President Palmer of the National Commission and President Palmer of the Board of Lady Managers could draw salaries between March 4 and June 30. This belief was founded upon an erroneous report of the bill. Yesterday a correct interpretation was received and the Board of Control discovered it had been working on a theory of facts which did not exist.

Acting Secretary Nettleton of the Treasury Department was sent the following telegram asking if he would pay salaries:

> The Board of Control, now in session, desires to know if the Treasury Department will approve and pay salaries, as now fixed, of Director-General, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary until June 30 out of the $33,000 available for the remainder of the fiscal year; also if the department will approve transportation and subsisting expenses out of said amount for a meeting of the National Commission in April, as provided by the by-laws of the commission.

To the great gratification of the Board of Control Mr. Nettleton telegraphed that the department would pay salaries and also communicated some additional information in the following reply:

> Will approve salaries of Director-General, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary; also of such other officers and clerks as may be selected for retention by the board and approved by this office until June 30, to be paid from remainder of $150,000 of appropriation assigned to the commission for the current fiscal year. Whatever remains after payment of said salaries and necessary contingent expenses may be used for payment of expenses of transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence for a meeting of the commission in April, but no deficiency must be created.

What the Result Will Be.

The salaries, according to this, will continue, but the meeting of the commission in April is a trifle in doubt. Of the unexpended balance of the $150,000 available for the commission, there remains but $22,000. It will take all but about $500 of this to run the officers until July 1. If the commission should meet here in April and exhaust $15,000, then the officers would be in a hole and without recourse according to Mr. Nettleton's ruling.

"I think, though," said Commissioner Martindale, "the unexpended balance of $50,000, which Secretary Windom apportioned to the Government Board of Control, would be available for the uses of the commission. The appropriation made last year was a lump sum of $200,000 for the expense of the National Commission and Government Board of Control. Mr. Windom thought that of this sum the Board of Control should have $50,000. It has expended not more than $10,000 of this amount, leaving $40,000 still available. As the appropriation was a lump one, I think the commission may use this remaining $40,000."

As the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the National act to approve or disapprove salaries or expenses it is a question whether he would not stand by Mr. Windom's ruling and bar the commission from spending more than the $150,000.

"However," said Mr. Martindale, "I think there will be a meeting of the commission in April. We have no authority to stop it anyway. The commission will be notified of the situation and if a majority wish to come on there is nothing to prevent their coming."

If the commission should meet it will probably readjust salaries and alter the by-laws of the commission. There is nothing else to do.

The Board of Control will probably adjourn today to meet March 30.

ITS DUTIES CLEARLY DEFINED.

The Board of Lady Managers at Last Learns What Its Powers Are.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was given extensive powers yesterday by the Board of Control. The board defined the powers and duties of the Board of Lady Managers, and as President of that board Mrs. Palmer inherits a degree of authority which will make her the Director-General of the women and subject to no one except the Executive Committee which she will shortly appoint.

The Board of Lady Managers is also made the official channel through which all communications relating to women's work or buildings must pass and be approved by Mrs. Palmer. The lady managers have been waiting a long time for the definition of their powers and duties. The following is the resolution concerning them:

Resolved, By the Board of Reference and Control:

1. That the Board of Lady Managers be and it is hereby directed and empowered to appoint one-half of the members of all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor.
2. That said board shall have the management and control of the building known as the Woman's Building.
3. That said board shall have general charge and management of all the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, and it is hereby recognized and declared to be the official channel of communication through which all women or organizations of women may be brought into relation with the Exposition and through which all applications for space shall be made for the use of women or their exhibits, on the grounds or in the buildings, or for the construction of buildings intended exclusively for women's use in the Exposition; and that in respect to these and all similar matters connected with the preparation for and the management of the Exposition in so far as the same relates to women's work, women's exhibits, and women's interests in general the direction and approval of the Board of Lady Managers, through its President, shall be necessary before final and conclusive action is taken.
4. That, in conducting the work herein assigned to said Board of Lady Managers, the same shall in all things be done under the direction and supervision and with the approval of the President of said board, who shall have full and complete control, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee of said board and to the approval of the commission and its Director-General; and that all correspondence, clerical and working force, and expenditures of money shall be directed, ordered, and approved by the President of said board, who shall have all accounts duly audited, and certify the same to the Board of Reference and Control for approval.
5. That, owing to the evident intention of Congress to allow few meetings of the Board of Lady Managers, the Executive Committee thereof or a subcommittee of said Executive Committee, is hereby authorized and empowered in the absence of the board to exercise any and all powers which said board might exercise in session, including the right and privilege of amending its by-laws, should said Executive Committee or subcommittee at any time deem it necessary or advisable.
6. That a salary of $5,000 per annum shall be paid to the President of the Board of Lady Managers, to date from her election to said office Nov. 20, 1890, and a salary of $3,000 shall be paid to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, to date from March 1, 1891; each of said salaries shall be subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law.

The lady managers will not get their meeting in April, but Mrs. Palmer has said that could be dispensed with.

The foregoing action is approved by three members of the Board of Control. It will have to be concurred in through correspondence by two other members. There is, however, no doubt as to such approval.

PLAN ADOPTED BY TWO STATES.

They Will Have Headquarters Buildings but Will Put Their Exhibits with Others.

State club-houses will apparently be numerous on the Exposition grounds. The idea is obtaining in several States not to make special exhibits in their special buildings, but to let the exhibits go in the main show, and make their State buildings headquarters. This will be the Indiana plan and the West Virginia plan.

"I don't see any use in duplicating State exhibits," said Commissioner Martindale of Indiana yesterday. "Indiana will spend $35,000 on her State building here, and it will be made a species of club-house or Indiana headquarters. In its construction, though, will be utilized the various building materials of the State. We have four or five different kinds of building stone. We have the finest encaustic tiling and plate glass. These are only a few of the things which will be incorporated. It will be Indiana throughout. The State exhibits will go in the main Exposition."

Commissioner St. Clair of West Virginia said his State would pursue a similar plan. This is different from what Illinois, California, and other States propose.

TREASURER SEEBERGER'S BLACK LIST

More Delinquents Sued for Their World's Fair Subscriptions.

Treasurer Seeberger continues to furnish a "black list" of World's Fair subscribers who have to be sued in order to make them stand by their obligations. Here is the latest list:

	No. of shares.	Am't sued for.
Valentin Kousalik, 50 Rush st	2	$ 3.60
W. C. Maynes, Round-House, Stewart av and 33d st	2	3.60
W. L. Rasenstein, 34 Wabash av	25	45.00
John N. Schroll, 255 North av	10	18.00
Frank L. Frenke, 71 5th av	11	22.00
Henry A. Forsyth, 517 Rookery	10	18.00
William F. Sauer, 21 Lakeside blvd	5	9.00
C. Lansing, Central Music-Hall	10	18.00
Edward A. Brown, 150 State st	1	1.80
Peter H. Ferrier, 250 State st	100	200.00
Louis Lloyd, 115 Dearborn st	5	9.00
G. J. Harrison, 94 Washington st	2	3.60
T. A. Morgenstern, 174 Clark st	5	9.00
H. A. Breytspraak, 117 Wabash av	2	3.60
W. K. Forsyth & T. Schmid, State and 31st sts	20	36.00
Goldthwaite & McVicker, Auditorium	25	45.00
William L. Whitson, 147 5th av	1	1.80
Charles Scudder, 195 Washington st	3	5.40
S. M. Dowst, 195 Washington st	5	9.00
F. E. Niedert, 15 and 17 Market st	50	90.00
A. J. Beatty, 94 Traders' Building	10	18.00
W. A. Carroll, 465 Rookery	5	9.00
Laban B. Dixon, 95, 230 La Salle st	50	90.00
John C. Swalm, 47 Major Block	25	50.00
F. S. Baird, 26, 86 La Salle st	10	18.00
W. B. Bradford, 1211 Tacoma Bldg	5	9.00
Julius Ascher, 138 Wabash av	10	18.00
August W. Miller, 138 Wabash av	5	9.00
Julius Cole, 138 Wabash av	5	9.00
Thomas S. Edwards (Markley, Alling & Co)	5	9.00
W. H. Thayer (J. V. Farwell & Co.)	2	3.60
Russell B. Mertiam (Clement, Bane & Co	10	18.00
M. Fleming, R. 203, 324 Dearborn st	1	1.80
S. A. Hemmi, 557 W. Chicago av	5	9.00
Jerry Sullivan, 2612 Farwell st	2	3.60
James B. and S. J. Johnson	25	45.00
H. Bloom and J. Schwartz, 2991 Archer av	10	18.00
Frank A. Kosak, 572 W. 18th st	5	9.00
Joseph Henley, 589 Center av	10	18.00
John Kastel, 60 Center av	5	9.00
Vincence Blecka, 633 Blue Island av	10	18.00
Frank J. Pechota, 386 W. 18th st	10	18.00
S. Samuels & Son, 897 S. Halsted st	10	18.00
Max Mickel, 701 S. Halsted st	10	18.00
John Moeller, 313 Blue Island av	20	40.00
Hermann Beilfuss, 793 Blue Island av	10	18.00
Louis Stolzenfeldt, 166 13th st	2	3.60
Charles E. Clark, 235 Newberry av	50	90.00
Dr. D. O. Shea, 709 W. 21st st	10	18.00
Ed Kelly, 339 W. 12th st	5	9.00
Phil Rim & Co., Division and Crosby sts	100	180.00
Martin Becker, 326 Division st	20	36.00
John Stide, 378 N. Wells st	15	27.00
C. H. Wood (Rubber Paint Co.)	1	1.80
John H. Hoffmann Jr., *Abend Post*	5	9.00
Frank Zahner (J. M. Jones Co.)	2	3.60
J. L. Baier (J. M. Jones Co.)	2	3.60

Treasurer Seeberger wants it understood that these are not test cases, but that all will be sued unless they pay up. Those who settle up in advance will get off with $1 costs. Saturday the costs will amount to $2.

World's Fair Work at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of Government Exhibits held today at the Treasury Department Mr. F. T. Bickford was elected Secretary of the board at a salary of $3,000 a year. Mr. Bickford was in charge of one of the departments of United States Government exhibits at the Paris Exposition. The opinion of the Controller was read, by which he sustains all the powers sought by the board to construct and purchase all articles and materials for the exhibits, and to employ the necessary experts to perform the work of the board. It is limited, however, by law to the expenditure of $5,000 for clerical assistance. The board adjourned to meet next Wednesday in the new quarters recently secured.

The suggestion is made that the President appoint Isaiah T. Montgomery of Mississippi as the representative of the colored race at the World's Fair. Some months ago attention was called to the remarkable speech of Mr. Montgomery in the Mississippi Constitutional Convention, in which, speaking for his race, and as the only colored representative in the convention, he declared that industrial progress is of far more importance to the colored people of the South just now than political rights, and, still speaking for his people, he offered as a settlement of the great race problem in the South educational and property qualifications for voters which would disfranchise enough of his people to transfer the political control of the State for many years to come to the white race. Mr. Montgomery is a full blooded negro, once a slave belonging to a brother of Jefferson Davis.

Kansas Refuses to Appropriate.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 12.—[Special.]—The appropriation for the Kansas display for the World's Fair was killed tonight in an attempt to patch up a row between the Republican Senate and the Alliance House. The jealousies existing between the bodies caused the politicians in each to attempt to throw the responsibility for a failure to appropriate on the other. The trouble arose upon the demand of the House that the Governor appoint two from the Alliance party and one from the Democratic party on the board of five Commissioners. The Republicans insisted that the Governor should appoint the Commissioners without instructions as to politics. The appropriation agreed upon was $50,000, but because no agreement could be reached on the politics of the Commissioners the whole section was eliminated from the Appropriation bill.

Water for the World's Fair.

Bids were opened yesterday by the Commissioner of Public Works for the new pumping engines to be erected at the Sixty-eighth street station to supply the World's Fair grounds and buildings, in accordance with the proposition of the directors. Two bids were received—the Holly Manufacturing company $105,100, and the H. Worthington company $96,200. Work will begin as soon as the contracts can be signed.

New Hampshire and the Fair.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—[Special.]—The legislative committee gave a hearing today on the question of providing for State representation at the World's Fair. Commissioner Charles D. McDuffie of Manchester urged that an appropriation sufficient to make a suitable exhibit be provided. George W. Riddle, one of the Commissioners for the centennial, spoke in a similar strain.

Nebraska's $100,000 Appropriation.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special.]—The bill appropriating $100,000 for the Nebraska exhibit at the World's Fair was under discussion in the House Committee of the Whole this afternoon, and was finally recommended to pass by a vote of 47 to 36—four less, however, than will be necessary to pass it. The opposition comes from the Alliance members.

Exposition Notes.

The annual convention of the Upper Mississippi Farmer Association, held recently at Ottumwa, passed resolutions in favor of keeping the Exposition open Sunday.

The Lake-front tool-house is not to be sold. Today or tomorrow it will be transported to Jackson Park and used in the construction of the temporary administration building for the Construction Department which is to be constructed there.

The Copper Queen company will exhibit at the World's Fair a mammoth specimen of ore from its mines. Work of chiseling the piece out has been going on for some time. It is estimated that when ready for shipment it will weigh five tons and will be in the shape of a brick.

The Queen Isabella Association met yesterday afternoon at Miss Burgess' studio in the Art Institute and organized for the study of Spanish history and art. The study club will be under the leadership of Mrs. Marshall, whose long residence in Spain particularly fits her for the position.

At a meeting of the Clearing-House Association held in Philadelphia the Presidents of the National banks agreed to support the scheme for erecting a bank building at the World's Fair in Chicago similar to the institution which was so successful a feature of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. This decision was the result of a letter forwarded the Clearing-House Association by Col. Peyton asking its coöperation in the scheme.

Pardoned by Gov. Fifer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The Governor today pardoned Perry W. Burk, who was convicted of horsestealing and was, in 1887, sent from McLean County to the Joliet penitentiary for a term of ten years. He was an old soldier, and there were many mitigating circumstances connected with his case. The presiding Judge, State's-Attorney, and the prosecuting witness, whose horse was stolen, all united in asking his pardon. The most urgent plea, however, was made by Mrs. Anna Van Camp, his sister, who lives in Missouri and expects to take him home with her. She addressed the Governor personally.

Articles of Incorporation Cost Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—[Special.]—Under Indiana's new law it will be an expensive thing to secure a charter for any corporation of large capital in this State. The first company to incorporate since the law went into effect was the Art Embossing Machine company, which filed articles today. The filing, which could have been done under the old law for $1.25, cost $252.

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

HEMPSTEAD, NOT ELMER.

REPUBLICANS DECIDE ON NO COMPROMISE WITH THE CITIZENS.

Party Members Say That the Ex-City Attorney Will Be Nominated—Col. Ziegfeld for Treasurer—Probable Results of the Republican Primaries—The Cregierites Disregarding the Election Law and the Harrisonians Furious—Two Democratic Conventions.

Word has been sent all along the Republican line that there must be no compromise with the Citizens' Committee and that there must be no surrender of party principles. It can be taken, therefore, for granted that in the convention which meets tomorrow in the Second Regiment Armory Elmer Washburn will receive but meager support. Hempstead Washburne will almost certainly be the party nominee for Mayor, and an aggressive and sustained canvass will be made in his behalf.

Gen. Stiles, Col. Cooper, F. B. Peabody, and the other Democrats of the Committee of Thirty-nine who nominated Elmer Washburn have been giving it out ever since that their candidate would be indorsed by the Republicans. They were mistaken. The Republicans will name a straight ticket tomorrow. Many Republicans admire Elmer Washburn because of his acknowledged integrity, his past usefulness, and his undoubted patriotism, but they say he is showing a great lack of discretion in permitting himself to be used by a number of Grover Cleveland's steerers for purposes of political disruption. Gen. Stiles, they say, was a candidate last fall before the most disreputable Democratic convention ever held in Chicago. Had he obtained the nomination for Superior Judge in that convention he would have taken the stump with Frank Lawler and Franklin MacVeagh for the whole disreputable Democratic ticket. Col. John S. Cooper is a warm personal friend of Carter H. Harrison, and has been singing the praises of that person as a Mayoralty candidate. F. B. Peabody is also a Democrat, and so are C. G. Dixon, Gano, and others influential in naming Elmer Washburn.

"We refuse to submit to the dictation of those Democratic gentlemen," said Sheriff Gilbert yesterday. "We refuse at their bidding to come to the rescue of the discredited, disrupted, and disaffected Democratic party in this city. We will nominate our own candidate in the convention Saturday. That candidate will be Hempstead Washburne. Elmer Washburn's name may be mentioned. It will get no support."

George B. Swift and one or two others favor an indorsement of Elmer Washburn. They are met with the assertion that Elmer Washburn as a Republican nominee would be opposed by the solid German vote of the city, that he could hardly obtain the vote of 1,000 foreign-born citizens, all told. He is therefore not seriously considered. The Sunday-Rest people feel that his record, while Supervisor of Lake, on the saloon question is not calculated to give them confidence. He will not draw nearly as many votes from the Republicans as Tommy Morgan will take from the Democrats.

Col. Ziegfeld, now a resident of the Eleventh Ward and popular gentleman in militia and society circles, is almost certain to be the Republican candidate for City Treasurer on a popular platform. Ald. Dixon declines to make the race. Mr. Wilk is also out of it. Col. Ziegfeld, it is believed, is the strongest candidate that can be named. Mr. Van Cleave will be the candidate for City Clerk. The candidate for City-Attorney on the Republican side has not yet been selected.

Probable Results of the Primaries.

The Aldermanic contests on the Republican side this afternoon will be quite animated. The results from present indications will be about as follows, the names of present members of the Council being printed in italics:

First Ward	Louis Eptein.
Second Ward	J. W. Woodward.
Third Ward	*L. B. Dixon.*
Fourth Ward	*M. B. Madden.*
Eighth Ward	Dexter W. Burke.
Ninth Ward	*Joseph E. Bidwill.*
Tenth Ward	C. F. Pasdeloup.
Eleventh Ward	*W. D. Kent.*
Twelfth Ward	*D. W. Mills.*
Thirteenth Ward	C. F. Swigert.
Fourteenth Ward	William Schaeffer.
Fifteenth Ward	Harald Michaelson.
Sixteenth Ward	George C. Lenke.
Eighteenth Ward	M. R. Harris.
Nineteenth Ward	E. A. O'Brien.
Twentieth Ward	W. C. Pfister.
Twenty-first Ward	Henry C. Farwell.
Twenty-second Ward	*Edward Muelhoeffer.*
Twenty-third Ward	John A Linn.
Twenty-fourth Ward	*J. S. Dunham.*
Twenty-fifth Ward	L. L. Hussander or H. C. Hodgdon.
Twenty-sixth Ward	*J. R. Goodale.*
Twenty-seventh Ward	*M. B. Conway.*
Twenty-eighth Ward	*M. R. Bortree* or Daniel Ackerman.
Thirtieth Ward	Eugene Brown.
Thirty-first Ward	A. C. Clarke.
Thirty-second Ward	*W. R. Kerr.*
Thirty-third Ward	S. C. Howell.
Thirty-fourth Ward	*John O'Neill.*

Mr. Woodward of the Second Ward, who is likely to be Ald. Summerfield's successor, is said to be a first-rate man. Pasdeloup of the Tenth Ward, it is said, is an excellent candidate and can be elected. The same is claimed of Swigert and Schaefer. Michaelson is a Scandinavian butcher who was once a candidate for County Commissioner and polled quite a large vote. Lenke is a coal-dealer and is said to be the strongest man who can be named in the Sixteenth Ward on the Republican side. Pfister, who is likely to be nominated in the Twentieth Ward, is a box manufacturer. Eugene Brown, who will probably succeed Mr. A. B. Kile, who voluntarily retires in the Thirtieth Ward, is a real-estate man and said to be capable, intelligent, and aggressive. A. C. Clarke is an insurance agent and an active member of the Patriotic Sons of American. S. C. Howell of the Thirty-third Ward is a contractor. He can be easily elected over Hummel, it is claimed.

The South Town Republican ticket will probably be: Ald. Summerfield for Assessor, D. H. Kochersperger for Collector, Jacob Schaeffer for Supervisor, Dr. McAllister for Town Clerk.

Bernard McDevitt and George H. Smith are candidates for the West Town Assessorship. The other candidates have not materialized. W. R. Dassler probably will be the North Town Republican candidate for Collector; Louis Hebel probably will be the candidate for Assessor. James Pease probably will be the Lake View candidate for Assessor, and Albert Hahne for Collector.

VIOLATING THE ELECTION LAW.

Harrison Will Appeal to the Board—Two Democratic Conventions.

For a time yesterday afternoon the atmosphere around the Chicago Democracy rooms in the Tremont House was sulphurous. In looking over the list of election judges as announced in the official call published in the official organ Harrison's friends discovered that the law was being utterly ignored. Thus, in the Third Ward, where Maj. Clabby, a Cregierite, is committeeman, the law has been violated in all the three primary districts. In the Fifth Ward the judges who are appointed to serve, though on the regular list, are not residents of the precincts in which they are called to serve. The same is charged as to the Sixth Ward. In the Eighth Ward the law has been completely ignored. In two precincts of the Ninth Ward the law has been violated; also in the First Primary District of the Fourteenth, and in the three districts of the Fifteenth. In the Nineteenth Ward three men, excused from service as election judges, are appointed as primary judges, with the intention of putting stuffers in their places, so the Harrisonians claim. Two City-Hall men, who are on the regular list, are appointed. There are gross irregularities also in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Wards.

When Harrison's attention was called to the matter he was furious. He denounced the Central Committee, the Cregierites, and all his enemies. He intimated that it would be no use going before "stuffed primaries," and seriously considered whether it would not be better to announce himself a candidate regardless of the convention. He was persuaded to postpone action for a few days.

An appeal will be made at once to the Election Commissioners to assert their authority over the primaries. The Election Commissioners are believed to be in favor of Harrison, and they may assert themselves. If they do not Harrison will not go into the convention, but will run on the strength of the indorsement he has already received in various parts of the city.

His friends yesterday bitterly denounced the men who are running Palmer at Springfield because they suppressed Harrison's telegram of congratulation to the Senator-elect. The Cregierites say that Palmer will come here to speak for Cregier. The Harrisonians doubt this, and say that now that Palmer has got what he wanted he will rest on his laurels.

That the Cregierites are determined to nominate their man there is not the least doubt. They will not hesitate as to the means by which success can be obtained in the convention. They will put the "old man" through, and take the chances. The gang Aldermen are almost to a man for Cregier and dead against Harrison.

There will be two Democratic conventions a week from tomorrow—a Cregier convention and a Harrison convention. Then the war will be on.

Carter said yesterday: "I am going into the wards of those Democratic Aldermen who are opposing me, and I will make things hot for them. They may as well take warning. I wish Ed Cullerton was running this spring. I would take him up and roast him. He is roasting me I understand. Well, I'll go into his ward next spring and drive him out of the Council."

It is a singular coincidence that most of the Aldermen who are seeking reëlection are for Harrison. They throng his committee rooms at the Tremont House.

Harrison is studying up the financial methods of the Cregier people, and is going to issue a challenge to Controller Onahan to explain or defend them. He wants to know why Onahan allows foremen to collect the aggregate of their pay-rolls and why the system established under Roche of making each man receipt for his pay is not carried out.

In Favor of Hempstead Washburne.

The Cook County Republican League met at its Washington street quarters last night and indorsed a series of resolutions advocating the nomination of Hempstead Washburne for Mayor. All was not peace at the meeting on account of the fact that Dr. Murdoch, the league's President, was said to have joined the Citizens' movement and to be an earnest supporter of Elmer Washburn. Dr. Murdoch's course was denounced by nearly every member present. One or two members undertook to defend his course, but the speakers were listened to with impatience. After the resolution was passed the league agreed to support the nominee of the covention, whoever he might be. The Republican clubs of the different wards are to be canvassed during the week with a view of increasing the membership of the league. The next meeting will be held March 19.

PLEASED WITH ITS NEW INDUSTRY.

Chattanooga Celebrates the Beginning of the Manufacture of Basic Steel.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 12.—[Special.]—The great banquet celebrating the making of basic steel from low grade Southern pig-iron took place in the large dining-room of the Reed House at 9 o'clock tonight. Covers were laid for 175. Of this number there were 100 representative citizens of Chattanooga, it having been found necessary to limit the city to this number on account of the large number of guests from a distance. All the members of the party who accompanied Secretary of War Proctor attended the banquet, being forty-one in number. Besides this party were the following distinguished guests: Nat Baxter Jr., President of the Southern Iron company; A. M. Shook, General Manager of the Southern Iron company; John H. Inman, director Southern Iron company; C. Adolph Low, banker, New York City; the Hon. Joseph Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.; Hugh T. Inman, Atlanta, Ga.; C. H. Hudson, General Manager East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. W. Thomas, President Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, Nashville, Tenn.; S. M. Felton, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, New York; Frederic Taylor, banker, New York; Patrick Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.; James Inman of Inman, Swann & Co., New York City; Hugh N. Camp, New York City; the Hon. M. C. Butler, United States Senator, South Carolina; S. V. Mann, New York; J. S. Hyland of Dublin, Ireland; Carter B. Harrison of Murfreesboro, Tenn., brother of the President, and one of the directors of the Southern Iron company.

The banquet was given in especial honor of John H. Inman, Nat Baxter Jr., and the leading spirits of the Southern Iron company, who built the Basic Steel Mill, put in operation last September. It was tendered them by the Chamber of Commerce. The dining-room was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. The feature of the evening was tinned cups, plates, flower stands, champagne glasses, and other fancy articles made from Chattanooga steel, which was rolled and coated with tin at the St. Louis Stamping Works. The plates were stamped "American tinplates made from Chattanooga steel by St. Louis Stamping Works." All the tinned articles show as brightly as newly coined silver dollars. The menu cards consisted of the front cover of a sheet of tin and the back of a sheet of steel suitably inscribed. Between the covers were pages of paper on which were printed the menu and toasts.

Adolph S. Ochs, President of the *Times* Printing company, acted as toastmaster. The following were the toasts and responses: Address of welcome, Mayor Meriam; "The Occasion We Celebrate," Tomlinson Fort, President of the Chamber of Commerce; "Our Guests," J. F. Shipp, President Board of Trade; response by Nat Baxter and John Inman; "The Manufacture of Steel and Iron in the South," A. M. Shook, Chickamauga; "National Park," Gen. H. V. Boynton, Chattanooga; "Reasons for Making It a Home," ex-Congressman H. Clay Evans of Chattanooga; "Chattanooga as a Railroad Center," H. S. Chamberlain of Chattanooga; "Our Country," Frederic Taylor of New York. Several speeches were then made. When the guests left the banquet hall they looked like tin-peddlers, they were so loaded with souvenirs.

Letters of regret were read from a number of distinguished gentlemen. Ex-President Cleveland wrote:

> I fully appreciate the importance and value of the event the Chamber of Commerce of your city proposes to celebrate. Few things, it seems to me, are better worthy of your people's joyful notice. I should greatly enjoy being with you to join in the contemplated celebration, and have attempted to see my way clear to that accomplishment, but am obliged, however, on account of duties and engagements here to forego the pleasure it would afford me to accept your exceedingly courteous invitation.

Chauncey M. Depew writes:

> Certainly one of the most interesting contributions to the wealth and prosperity of the country is the iron development in the territory of which Chattanooga is the center. To be able to supplement this industry with the successful manufacturing of basic steel is an event of more than ordinary importance not only in its local but in its National aspects.

Senator Brown and Gov. Northen of Georgia, Gov. Buchanan of Tennessee, Calvin S. Brice, Henry Fink, and Congressman Niedringhaus were among others who expressed regrets. Tomorrow morning the Washington party will leave Chattanooga for home.

FATAL FALL OF A MILWAUKEE MAN.

Thomas Massey Loses His Life in a Peculiar Manner—Cream City News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—Thomas Massey, an old resident of Milwaukee and a member of the crockery and glassware firm of Massey & Watts, met an almost instant death in a peculiar manner at his residence, No. 233 Oneida street, this morning. Shortly before 8 o'clock Mr. Massey arose and remarked to one of his daughters that he would go up-stairs and knock the icicles off the eaves of the house, as he was afraid some one would get hurt. Taking with him a snow shovel he proceeded to a window on the second floor. While reaching out the window to reach the icicles he lost his balance and pitched headlong to the sidewalk, a distance of about fifteen feet. He fell on his head and shoulders and broke his neck. Neighbors soon afterwards found him lying in front of his house, and summoned the neighbors and the members of his family who were unconscious of any accident having occurred. He was unconscious and died within a few moments after being carried into the house. The deceased came to Milwaukee about twenty-five years ago, removing here from Detroit. He was born in England fifty-three years ago and came to America when quite young. He was always a progressive, intelligent business man and occupied a high place in business circles. The glassware and crockery house of which he was the head was one of the largest in the city. Mr. Massey leaves a widow and three children. His funeral will be conducted by the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor.

Francis E. Stetson, the New York attorney, who is again in Milwaukee closing the purchase of the Chapin iron mine, is accompanied by Hamilton McK. Twombley of New York, M. A. Hanna, Judge Stevenson, James Corrigan, L. C. Hanna, and H. M. Hanna, all of Cleveland, and who are said to be interested in the purchase. It will take some days to complete the transfer.

Dr. A. Richter, a prominent dentist of Milwaukee, was today made the defendant in divorce proceedings in which his wife alleges cruelty. A similar suit was instituted some years ago, but was afterwards withdrawn, Mrs. Richter having returned to live with her husband.

DEATH OF S. H. M'CREA.

ONE OF CHICAGO'S VETERAN BUSINESS-MEN PASSES AWAY.

Life Ends as the Result of the Gradual Failing of the Physical Forces—The Remains of Senator Hearst Arrive at San Francisco—Preparations for the Funeral—Death of "the Small Man of the United States Treasury."

Samuel H. McCrea, one of the most prominent members of the Board of Trade, and President of that body in the year 1870, died early yesterday morning at his residence, No. 607 Washington boulevard. Mr. McCrea was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1826. He spent a portion of his boyhood in Rochester, N. Y., and in Canada. In 1849 Mr. McCrea went to California and for a year was engaged in the lumber-carrying trade in San Francisco Bay. Subsequently he became a miner, and was one of the first men to use a pick in Calaveras County. As a gold-hunter he was but moderately successful, and, after a two years' trial of his fortune, he left California for New Orleans. While in New Orleans Mr. McCrea was offered the position of Chief of Construction of a railroad running through the swamp lands of Louisiana. He accepted the position and made his headquarters at Bayou de la Fourche. The climate was execrable; Mr. McCrea's subordinates sickened and left for the city. He employed new men and stuck to his post for two years, at the end of which time he had accomplished his work. He went to Rockford, Ill., in 1854, and subsequently removed to Morrison, where he entered the grain and lumber business, which he carried on successfully for seven years. In 1862 Mr. McCrea came to Chicago and, forming the firm of S. H. McCrea & Co., became a member of the Board of Trade, a connection that he maintained until his death. Mr. McCrea dealt largely in lumber after his arrival in Chicago, owning half a dozen lumber yards, but gradually he dropped this business and turned his attention to wheat. The firm of S. H. McCrea & Co. continued in existence until 1885, when the name was changed to W. S. McCrea & Co., a son of Mr. McCrea assuming charge of the entire business, though the father continued a silent partner until his death. In 1876, under the new city charter and during the incumbency of Mayor Heath, Mr. McCrea was a member of the City Council and at the head the Finance Committee. In 1879 he was elected County Treasurer, an office that he held for one term, upon the completion of which he declined a renomination. Mr. McCrea was a West Park Commissioner for many years.

During all his life Mr. McCrea was known as a man of the strictest integrity. His dealings with his customers while on the Board of Trade were marked by absolute fairness. The firm's business represented each year a cash value of many millions of dollars. W. F. Johnson and A. N. Young were Mr. McCrea's partners and the unusual precaution of the firm often saved its correspondents from disaster. This was exemplified in the great fire of 1871, in which the consignors of grain to S. H. McCrea & Co. lost comparatively little in the ruin that involved so many.

In 1866 Mr. McCrea was a delegate from the Chicago Board of Trade to the Boston convention which had for its object the organizing of the National Board of Trade. In politics Mr. McCrea was an aggressive Republican. He was married in 1856 to Miss Coralin J. Johnson, daughter of D. H. Johnson of Cook County, this State. Mrs. McCrea and three sons, W. S., C. M., and S. H. McCrea Jr., survive him. The eldest son, W. S. McCrea, was the husband of Miss Alice Snell. Their wedded life, however, afterward came to a legal end.

For several years Mr. McCrea has been in failing health, and his death resulted from a slow wearing out of his physical powers. The funeral will be held Saturday at 11 a. m. from the family residence and will be strictly private. The interment will be at Rosehill.

HEARST'S REMAINS REACH HOME.

The Body of California's Dead Senator Arrives at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the late Senator George Hearst arrived here at noon today. The party accompanying the remains consisted of the Congressional delegations and the family of the deceased. A special committee of citizens met the train at Port Costa and accompanied the remains to San Francisco, where a detachment of the Third Regiment of the National Guard acted as escort of honor. The remains were removed to Grace Church, where they will remain until Sunday, when the funeral will take place.

Charles Herbert Sargent.

Charles Herbert Sargent, only son of E. H. Sargent, died Wednesday evening at the home of his parents, No. 4822 Kenwood avenue. The end was not unexpected, as Mr. Sargent had been a sufferer from consumption for several years. Residence in the South and West failed to effect more than temporary relief, and when he returned last fall it was understood that he had come back to spend his last days with his parents. He was born in Chicago thirty-one years ago, and was educated in the public schools. He was a member of the firm of E. H. Sargent & Co., chemists, a member of the Kenwood Club, and a member of the Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, of whom there is said to be but one other in Chicago. He was a general favorite and his death will be regretted by an unusually large number of friends.

Death of "the Small Man of the Treasury."

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 12.—[Special.]—Tommy Hall of this city, 60 years old, forty-two inches high, and weighing sixty-five pounds, known as "the small man of the United States Treasury," died at Washington City last night. Three weeks ago he fell on the Capitol steps, breaking his leg for the fourteenth time, which injury caused his death. Hall was placed in the United States Treasury Department by Salmon P. Chase during Lincoln's Administration, and he has remained there ever since. His parents, brothers, and sisters are ordinarily large people.

Funeral of Bishop Paddock.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Funeral services over the remains of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Henry Paddock, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, were held at Trinity Church this afternoon and were largely attended. Bishops Williams of Connecticut, Clark of Rhode Island, Niles of New Hampshire, and Nealy of Maine, and 45 of the 161 clergy of the diocese were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lindsay.

Memorial of Dr. H. A. Johnson.

The Executive Committee of the trustees of the Northwestern University has prepared a memorial of Hosmer Allan Johnson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., who died Feb. 26. Dr. Johnson was a member of the Board of Trustees and a professor in the College of Medicine, and the memorial has been ordered spread on the records of the university.

HE WAS A VEGETARIAN.

A Rather Pathetic Incident Illustrating Russian Life.

Boston *Courier:* A gentleman who has recently returned from Russia relates an incident which, although trifling in itself, is yet most pathetically suggestive of the condition of the poor in Russia and of the state of things which has bred so deep and so widespread discontent among the people.

Being about to leave some station at which he had been staying for a few days, the gentleman in question called in a moozhik—to adopt the spelling of George Kennan—to strap his trunks. The man was of enormous build, with every appearance of great strength, while the traveler is not above medium height, and while of compact mold is by no means of muscular appearance.

The trunk was rather overfull, and the task of bringing the buckle on the strap into its place was by no means a light one. The Russian tried again and again, becoming short of breath and red in the face with his efforts, while the American looked on at first in impatient silence and then with contemptuous reproaches. At length, losing patience, the traveler, pushed the moozhik aside, and with a single, quick effort brought the strap down and buckled it.

"There," he said, "are you not ashamed, you great, big fellow, to be all this time bungling over a thing that I can do in a minute, and I only up to your shoulders?"

There was no trace of anger in the reply: "Ah, little father, but you have had meat to eat all your life."

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Have You Traded

At the Bullock Store Lately?

If not you will be surprised at the changes for the better, comprising larger stocks, more varied assortments, more stylish goods, better accommodations, and LOWER PRICES.

Men's Department thoroughly reorganized.

Shoes to suit all purses.

Shoes for Dressy Men equal to custom made at about half custom price.



149, 151, and 153 STATE STREET.

KENTUCKY'S ALLEGED LAW-BUILDERS.

They Have Labored Six Months and Offended Nearly Everybody.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10.—Six months ago today the convention to form a new Constitution for Kentucky assembled in this city. Its 100 delegates were selected from the men who, it was supposed, would know the needs of the people. Among them were a Governor, two ex-Governors, Justices of the Court of Appeals, and lawyers and business-men of more than local reputation.

Had any one six months ago announced that this convention would be in session today, with no end to its labors in sight; that this body would become the laughing stock of the State, traduced by press and people more than ever was a Kentucky Legislature; that this body of delegates would become a political machine, with many of its members reaching for office and others working for records for use in the distant future—had any fortune-teller prophesied this he would have been rushed off to Anchorage lunatic asylum instanter.

Yet such is the truth. For six long months the constitutional convention has been in session, and during that time it has done and undone more legislation than any body of its size in history. In fact, it has become famous for its acrobatic feats, passing some radical measures today and tomorrow turning a complete somerset and revoking its previous action. Almost every important section of the hundreds adopted in Committee of the Whole has been changed radically after getting before the convention proper.

Notable in this category may be mentioned the recognition of God, in the preamble, which was put in and stricken out three times, and which occupied more than a week in debate on the floor; the making of ministers ineligible for the office of Governor or for membership in the Legislature, which was adopted in Committee of the Whole, stricken out in convention, then adopted and engrossed, and finally again stricken out; making terms of the Legislature quadrennial, then biennial, then again quadrennial, and finally settling on the biennial plan.

From a political standpoint the convention is full of candidates for something or other. Cassius M. Clay, President of the body, and Dr. James Clardy, delegate from Christian County, are announced candidates for Governor, while one of the Louisville delegates has an eye on the Gubernatorial chair after some one else has tried it three years. G. B. Swango, Wolf County's delegate, wants to be Register of the Land Office, and one could not throw a stone into the convention hall without hitting a candidate for the Legislature.

Of twelve leading articles to be reported and incorporated in the new Constitution nine have been acted on. The principal changes or innovations are: The recognition of God in the preamble; the prohibition of the Legislature's exempting any property from taxation; the making of every grant, charter, or franchise subject to revocation; the forbidding of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime (to take the place of the slavery clause in the old Constitution—it took fourteen days to get this through); requiring a registration of voters in all cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants; the clause requiring all popular elections to be by secret ballot; limiting to one year all elections of every kind and character and the fixing of November for the only election; the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation whose officer or employé shall in any way attempt to influence an election; a legislative provision regulating the sale of liquors on election days; making the State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Agriculture, Register of the Land Office, and Secretary of State ineligible for reëlection; making all State and many county offices payable by salary instead of fees; prohibiting the granting of a special charter to any city or town; making the term of office of all Mayors and Police Judges four years and of all members of legislative boards two years; providing for the abolishment of the Superior Court and making one Supreme Court, to be known as the Court of Appeals, to consist of not less than five nor more than seven Judges; limiting exemptions of taxation to churches, schools, and public buildings; requiring uniform municipal and State taxation on banks; prohibiting counties from voting any tax in aid of a railroad or other corporation, except turnpikes and bridges; prohibiting any corporation from owning for a longer period than five years any real estate not actually necessary to the transaction of its business; providing a heavy penalty for the giving to, or receiving by, of a free railroad or free other transportation by any county or State official; making a penalty of forfeiture of office for receiving a free pass by any legislator, State, district, or county officer or Judge; prohibiting the consolidation of any competing railroad or telegraph lines.

The trouble has been that the convention seemed to think its duty was to legislate instead of to formulate an organic law. Now, after an expenditure of nearly $500,000, it is considered doubtful if the Constitution, when completed, will be accepted by the people when voted on at the August election. The free-thinkers and liberals who opposed part of the preamble, every corporation of every kind whose rights or privileges are in some manner curtailed, the reconstructed Confederates and colored people of advanced thought who want no reference to slavery in the Constitution, every lover of a free and open viva voce vote, all liquor dealers who object to discrimination against their business on election or other days, those opposed to the exemption from taxation of churches and schools, the thousands of public officials and others who enjoy the use of free railroad passes, the thousands of public officials who think an officer should be given the indorsement of a second term—these and others will oppose and vote against the new Constitution when it goes to the people for acceptance or rejection.

Rum Tricks in Maine.

These Portland liquor deputies have seen some interesting examples of ways that are dark and tricks that, happily, were vain. They have found flat bottles of liquor concealed in the side casings of windows, holes in cellar floors filled with beer-barrels and skillfully concealed, hiding places constructed in old-fashioned chimneys, cellar walls that when the right spring was touched, would swing back like doors, nests of bottles in snowdrifts, other bottles hidden under setting hens' nests, and even bottles under the heads of babies in their cradles. One woman eluded the Sheriffs a long time by simply placing the liquor on a self over the door while they hunted the premises in vain. Nearly all saloons have a chute with a sliding cover in close proximity to the bartender. When the Sheriffs come the bottles are slid down the chute to a pile of rocks at the bottom and thus broken, thereby saving the owner from arrest.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A Division Called For.

Mrs. R. E. Form.—"I'm going to read a paper before Sorosis tonight, advocating the divided skirt for horsewomen."

Mr. R. E. Form.—"Won't you be so kind as to insert a few paragraphs favoring the divided hat for theater-goers?"—*Puck.*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

TAKE HEED

The great amount of sickness at this period is not surprising; all conditions are favorable to large mortality. The filth of the city, the climatic changes, all tend to promote disease and suffering. Thousands in the City of Chicago alone are prostrated. Spring Debility has seized upon countless numbers. It attacks those whose nerve force is at low tide. The banker, the merchant, the artisan, exhausted from overwork, becomes a ready victim. What is his condition? He is weak, nervous, and spiritless. The tired and utterly exhausted and prostrated feelings following sleepless, disturbed, and unrefreshing nights are terrible. Gradually his memory fails him; he is subject to forgetfulness or absent-mindedness. At times he becomes dizzy; has the blues; doesn't put his heart and soul in his work, for he hasn't the energy. The least excitement produces great nervousness and palpitation.

For some time past I have been suffering from kidney complaint and nervous debility. I felt generally run down. I found that I was threatened with a serious form of Bright's disease of the kidneys. After treatment at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary I am completely cured. Never felt better. You may publish this if you wish. I will do all I can for you. JOHN CONROY,
March 7, '91. 138 Harrison-st.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DISPENSARY is a medical and surgical institute, founded with a full staff of EXPERIENCED and EMINENT SPECIALISTS, for the cure of all diseases and deformities; like the great hospitals of Berlin and London they maintain an immense private LABORATORY in charge of EXPERT CHEMISTS. All the latest scientific appliances for the cure of chronic and deep-seated diseases. "Nervous debility," the result of excesses, overwork, or dissipation, POSITIVELY CURED. The charges are VERY LOW and consultation and examination FREE to those taking treatment. MEDICINES FURNISHED.

COSMOPOLITAN CHARTERED DISPENSARY

Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sunday, from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Out-of-town patients treated with UNFAILING SUCCESS through correspondence; one visit desirable, but not necessary. Medicine sent safely and free from observation to any part of the country. Write for prospectus or send for a symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

The Original and Genuine (WORCESTERSHIRE) LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

Beware of Imitations; see that you get Lea & Perrins'

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of high quality fine and medium Furniture in the city. Elegant Upholstered Furniture and honest-made Curled Hair Mattresses. All the best Folding Beds, including the Andrews "Gem." Bring with you the prices of all competitors and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS Furniture.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

TALKING PARROTS and FANCY Cockatoos, breeding Canaries in great variety. Whistling Bullfinches. Holden's new book on Birds, mating, care &c., by Mail, 25c stamps. FREE PRICE LISTS. **BIRDS**

G. H. Holden, 100 Lake-st., Near Cor. Dearborn.



CHAS. W. BARNES' SPRING STYLES SILKS AND DERBYS

Now Ready. Quality the Best.

223 State-st.



Office Desks, Folding Beds.

A. H. Andrews & Co.

Wabash Av., Chicago.

SOAP OUR NEW TRANSPARENT SOAP CLEANS the SKIN quicker and is cheaper and better than any other. Send us 50c for a box, free by mail. BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists, Chicago. (Established 1858.)





ARTIFICIAL EYES. SENSITIVE EYES 28 Madison-st., near Wabash-av. COMPLICATED CASES SPECIALTIES.



Geneva Optical Co., 23 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

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IT WAS ALL A MISTAKE.

THE BASE-BALL LEAGUE BUYS SOME STOCK ON A FALSE RUMOR.

Its Officers Thought Weidenfeller Had Sold to Al Johnson, but Have Discovered Their Error—Carter and Ives to Play Billiards at Central Music-Hall April 29—Jack Burke Defeated by Pritchard in Three Rounds—Sporting Notes.

When the base-ball world was startled a few days ago by the announcement that Al Johnson had sold to the league many people marveled. The National body had given it out but a few days before that it would under no consideration make the Clevelander an offer and hence the surprise that it should have bought him out.

The story of the causes which led the league to so quickly change its intentions came to light yesterday and makes quite an interesting collection of facts. When J. Walter Spalding was here a few weeks ago he gave the major portion of his time to Charles Weidenfeller of the defunct White Stocking Club. The cause was apparent when the following facts are known:

When the Cincinnati club was bought by the brotherhood the price paid was $40,000, divided as follows: New York, $7,500; Brooklyn, $7,500: Chicago, $7,500; Cleveland, $7,500; Boston, $7,500; and Philadelphia, $2,500. Of the Chicago end Mr. Addison had $4,000, Mr. Weidenfeller $3,000, and Fred Pfeffer and Jim Murdaugh $250 each. When Al Johnson allied himself with the American Association after the break of the latter from the National agreement he was given the Boston and Philadelphia stock. This gave him, with his own, $17,500 of the $40,000 worth of stock. The league had gained control of Addison's and Pfeffer's stock, and with the Brooklyn and New York stock controlled $19,500. Therefore the stock owned by Mr. Weidenfeller was needed by each side to give it a controlling interest. Hence J. Walter Spalding's earnest wooing of the Chicago man. The latter had offered the stock to Al Johnson, but he failed to answer, and when Walter Spalding urged Mr. Weidenfeller to turn his stock over to the league for use the latter consented under condition that his name was not under any circumstances to be used in connection with the club. He was practically out of base-ball and wanted to remain out. The final transfer was made during the meeting of the Board of Control here Feb. 21, Mr. L. C. Krauthoff drawing up the papers. Thus the league became possessed of the controlling interest in the Cincinnati club, having possession of $22,500 of the stock.

Walter Spalding left here in high feather and in his enthusiasm forgot the promise he had made. He had no sooner reached the East than he boldly announced that Al Johnson had been outdone, as he controlled Mr. Weidenfeller's stock. When the latter saw this he was more than mad. He immediately wrote to Walter Spalding a short and caustic letter, telling him that he repudiated the power of attorney given Spalding and in future would manage his own affairs. The league was in session at New York at the time, and when Weidenfeller's letter was read at the meeting it created a panic. The immediate inference was that the Chicago man had sold out to Johnson, who thus would control $20,500 or a controlling interest in the stock. This would make him a hard man to deal with if legal methods were resorted to, and the meeting came to a quick determination to buy the Clevelander out. J. Palmer O'Neil was intrusted with the task and did his work well. Johnson does not know to this day how he came to get $30,000 for his holdings in base-ball. Had the league not thought he had bought Weidenfeller out he might still be whistling for his money. When the news of the sale of the club by Johnson was telegraphed here Mr. Weidenfeller rushed to A. G. Spalding's office to find out what it all meant. When he met the Chicago President he was promptly accused of selling to Al Johnson. He was surprised, and expressed himself freely on the subject, telling what Walter Spalding had done. That was the sole reason that he had recalled the power given. It was now Mr. Spalding's turn to be surprised.

"So you haven't sold out to Al Johnson?" he asked.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Weidenfeller. "I have my stock in my pocket."

Mr. Spalding's face was a study. The league had paid $30,000 to obtain a controlling interest in the Cincinnati club when it would have held it without trouble but for a desire of Walter Spalding to lord it over a conquered foe.

ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE.

How the Clubs Will Play During the Season of 1891.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—The American Base-Ball Association completed the following schedule of games at 9 o'clock tonight. It is believed that in only two or three instances the dates clash with those of the league. The schedule is as follows:

Clubs.	At Boston.	At Philadelphia.	At Baltimore.	At Washington.	At St. Louis.	At Louisville.	At Cincinnati.	At Columbus.
Boston..........		April 18, 20, 21, 22. June 17, 17, 18. Aug. 20, 22, 24.	April 23, 24, 25. June 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug. 15, 17, 18.	May 2, 4, 5. June 29, 30, 30. July 1, 2. Sept. 28, 29, 30.	May 20, 21, 22, 23. July 8, 9, 11. Sept. 5, 7, 7.	May 15, 16, 18, 19. July 16, 18, 20. Aug. 28, 29, 31.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 13, 14, 15. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. July 4, 4, 6. Sept. 1, 2, 3.
Philadelphia...	April 27, 28, 29, 30. June 19, 20, 22. Oct. 1, 2, 3.		May 2, 4, 5. June 29. July 1, 3, 21, 22.	April 8, 9, 10, 11. July 25, 27, 29. Sept. 24, 25, 26.	May 15, 16, 18, 19. July 4, 4, 6. Sept. 2, 3.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. July 13, 14, 15. Aug. 25, 25, 27.	May 20, 21, 22, 23. July 8, 9, 11. Sept. 5, 7, 7.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 16, 18, 20. Aug. 28, 29, 31.
Baltimore......	April 8, 9, 10, 11. July 25, 27, 29. Sept. 24, 25, 26.	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 13, 15. Sept. 28, 29, 30.		April 24, 28, 29, 30. June 19, 20, 22. Aug. 20, 22, 24.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. July 16, 18, 20. Aug. 28, 29, 31.	May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 8, 9, 11. Sept. 5, 7, 7.	May 15, 16, 18, 19. July 4, 4, 6. Sept. 1, 2, 3.	May 20, 21, 22, 23. July 13, 14, 15. Aug. 25, 26, 27.
Washington....	April 13, 14, 15, 16. June 11, 13, 15. July 21, 22, 23.	April 23, 24, 25. June 23, 24, 25, 27. Aug. 15, 17, 18.	April 18, 20, 21. June 16, 17, 18. Oct. 1, 2, 3, 5.		May 6, 7, 8, 9. July 13, 14, 15. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 20, 21, 22, 23. July 4, 4, 6. Sept. 2, 3.	May 11, 12, 13, 14. July 16, 18, 20. Aug. 28, 29, 31.	May 15, 16, 18, 19. July 8, 9, 11. Sept. 5, 7, 7.
St. Louis........	June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 1, 2, 4. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	May 30, 30, 31. June 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 15, 17, 18.	June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 8, 9, 10. Sept. 13, 14, 15.	May 26, 27, 28, 29. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept. 19, 20, 22.		April 27, 28, 29, 30. June 30. July 1, 2. Oct. 1, 3, 4.	April 8, 9, 11, 12. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 16, 18.	April 14, 15, 16, 17. June 26, 27, 28. Aug. 20, 22, 23.
Louisville......	June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 13, 14, 15.	May 26, 27, 28, 29. Aug. 1, 2, 4. Sept. 19, 20, 22.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	May 30, 30, 31. June 1. Aug. 8, 9, 10. Sept. 16, 17, 18.	April 18, 19, 20, 21. June 12, 13, 14. Sept. 24, 26, 27.		April 14, 15, 16, 17. June 26, 27, 28. Aug. 20, 22, 23.	April 8, 9, 11, 12. June 16, 17, 18. Aug. 15, 16, 18.
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Columbus......	May 30, 30, 31. June 1. Aug. 8, 9, 10. Sept. 16, 17, 18.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept. 10, 11, 12.	May 24, 26, 27, 28. Aug. 1, 2, 4. Sept. 19, 20, 22.	June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 5, 6, 7. Sept. 13, 14, 15.	April 23, 24, 25, 26. June 19, 20, 21. July [illegible]	May 1, 2, 3, 4. June [illegible] July [illegible]	April 27, 28, 29, 30. June 30. July 1, 2. Oct. 1, 2, 4.	

Players for the New York Club.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The New York club has begun to bestir itself in the matter of securing the signatures of those players not already under contract. "Cyclone" Rusie wired his terms ($3,500) to John B. Day today, which were immediately accepted, and the young "Phenom" will sign a New York National League contract, which will be presented to him by John T. Brush at Indianapolis tomorrow. Keefe went to Princeton today. He says he will not play for less than $4,500. John B. Day said tonight: "If Keefe wants to sign now he will have to come to me and accept $3,500. That's final."

Baldwin's Case Postponed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—The conspiracy case against Pitcher Mark Baldwin of the Pittsburg League Base-Ball Club, which was set for a hearing today, was at the request of the attorneys for the defense laid over until next Wednesday, owing to the absence of President Von der Ahe, the principal witness against Baldwin.

WILL PLAY NEXT MONTH.

Frank Ives and Eugene Carter Complete Arrangements for their Game.

All arrangements for the match game of billiards between Frank Ives and Eugene Carter have been completed. The game will be played April 29, and Central Music-Hall has been secured for the occasion. Ives is on the road with Schaefer and is therefore in steady practice all the time. Carter is practicing now with Billy Catton as an opponent. He is playing in good form and is confident of winning.

Immediately after the game with Ives, Carter and Catton will leave for Paris, where they will give a number of exhibitions. Carter has already played a long engagement in the French Capital and has many friends there.

P. J. Walsh in the City.

P. J. Walsh, the young pool expert of Scranton, Pa., who is to play Albert Powers for the championship here next week, arrived in the city yesterday. He reports himself in good condition and confident of winning. He will practice for the remainder of the week at one of the local rooms.

JACK BURKE KNOCKED OUT.

He Is Defeated in London by Pritchard in Three Rounds.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 12.—Three hundred people jammed themselves into the Albany Club, Holloway, to witness the glove fight between Jack Burke and Ted Pritchard for £1,000. The match made great excitement and nearly every prominent sportsman was present. On entering the ring Pritchard bet Burke £100. Two ounce gloves were used, and it was discovered that some one had split Pritchard's. An objection was raised and Burke was allowed to cut his glove, both men wearing their left hand gloves cut across the knuckles. They had not been fighting long before hair came out of the gloves. An appeal to the referee to stop the fight was unheeded.

In the first round Burke showed his old-time form and for the first two minutes had the advantage, sending his left into Pritchard's face with great force. One of his flash hits caught Pritchard in the eye, almost filling it up. Then Pritchard scored fast and in the last minute had all the best of the fight.

The second round was a fine one, Pritchard forcing the fighting. His left went straight at the face and body, Burke going down several times. His legs seemed to give way under him and he made little resistance. The call of time saved Burke or he would have lost in the second round. Pritchard slipped in this round.

The third round was all in favor of Pritchard. He punished Burke in the stomach two or three times, bringing his head forward, then sending in a half-arm left-handed jolt on the jaw, knocking Burke down. He was not knocked out but had enough, and could not rise. Time, nine minutes and seven seconds.

George Vize was referee and Charley White timekeeper. The seconds for Pritchard were Dick Roberts and Dan McGannon; for Burke, Jim Carney and Jack Harper. The ring was twenty feet square. Pritchard will leave for America if assured of a fight with any one. He is undoubtedly the best man here.

JIMMY MURPHY UNBEATEN.

The Grand Rapids Welterweight Has a Clean Record.

Jimmy Murphy, the well-known welterweight of Grand Rapids, who is matched to fight McNevans within a hundred miles of Chicago March 28, called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday with a copy of the Grand Rapids *Democrat* of March 10 in his possession. This paper contains something of his and Tom Ryan's records, and as both men are from this section an opinion of their relative merits must prove interesting. The paper says:

Murphy has fought twelve or thirteen good square fights and has never been whipped. He is a hard hitter, gamy, and a winner in short order. In Ryan's fight with Murphy here thirty-nine rounds were fought and it was called a draw. Ryan was knocked down three times and was getting the worst of it when the fight was stopped. In the last twelve rounds Ryan acted purely on the defensive. If Murphy wins his coming fight he can get any backing he wants for a fight with Ryan.

SALE OF HAGGIN TROTTERS.

Big Prices Paid for Rancho del Paso Stock in New York.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The audience in attendance on the third day of the great combination sale of California trotters exceeded that of the preceding day by more than 100. Many well-known horsemen gathered about the auctioneer's stand. It was almost an hour after the advertised time when the sale opened. It was a magnificent lot of colts and fillies—129—consigned by J. B. Haggin of the Del Paso Ranche. Although just taken from the car of their long, tedious journey from the Pacific the colts were in excellent shape and so full of spirit that it gave the jockeys all they wanted to do to keep the youngsters within rational bounds. The sales were:

Bay colt, foaled 1890, by Albert A., out of Hilda—Standard, $2,700.

Bay filly, foaled 1890, by Albert W., out of Mabel—Standard, $2,600.

Brown filly, 1, by Albert W., dam A. Rose, by The Moor, $1,100.

Bay colt, 1, by Cornelius, dam Miss Ryan, by Nephew, $2,200.

Brown colt, 3, by Antevolo, dam Mabel, by The Moor, $5,600.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The track was heavy at Guttenberg today and the entries for the different events were quite light. Summary:

First race, six furlongs—Longevity won, Virgie second, Silver Ore third. Time, 1:34.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Shotover won, Catharine B second, Neptunus third. Time, 1:29¼.

Third race, four furlongs—Little Sandy won, Simple G. second, Miss Fox third. Time, :53¼.

Fourth race, one mile—Joe Courtney won, Cassella second. Time, 1:52¾.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Glitter won, Fitzroy second, B. Arthur third. Time, 1:15.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs—Gilmer won, Dalesman second, M. Conroy third. Time, 1:21¼.

Racing Program at Beatrice, Neb.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 12.—[Special.]—At a meeting today of Beatrice horsemen the following partial program of races was decided on for the meeting during the first week of September: Two guaranteed purses of $1,000 each for 2:25 and 2:48 classes, entries to close June 1; also four stake races for foals of 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890. Entrance fee for yearlings $25, $100 added to each race. The meeting here follows the one at Hastings and precedes the State fair meetings.

Says Wallace Is Authority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—At the instance of Senator Stockbridge, the Collector of Customs at Detroit has been advised that Wallace's American Trotting Horse Register is the accepted authority as to the American trotting horse. He has been instructed to recognize such register as the book of record established for that class of horses, entitled to free entry under paragraph 482 of the Tariff act.

Tug-of-War Men Going East.

A large number of students were at the Northwestern depot yesterday to bid farewell to the Northwestern tug-of-war team, which left on its Eastern trip. The team left at 3:20 p. m. for Boston via the Chicago and Erie. It is composed of Edwin B. Fowler, anchor; J. G. Hensel, A. B. Stebbings, H. C. Caddock, and Jacob Lorning. Prof. P. Greiner, the gymnasium director of the college, accompanied them as trainer. In Boston they will pull against a team from the Boston School of Technology Saturday evening. Friday evening, March 20, they are booked for New York City, where they will pull against the championship team of the East, that of Columbia College. This pull will decide the championship of the United States.

To Play a Chicago Team.

TORONTO, Ont., March 12.—[Special.]—The Toronto Football League has decided to play a match with the football team of the Chicago Cricket Club on the occasion of the latter's visit to this city May 27.

The Syracuse Pool Tournament.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 12.—On the fourteenth day of the National pool tournament the results are as follows: Sherman 150, Ward 95, Keogh 150, Luddington 118, Sherman 150, Keogh 131.

Notes.

Salvator has been bred to Miss Woodford and Maud Hampton.

Hugh Penny, the jockey, leaves Guttenberg for Memphis in a few days.

Jim Hall will go to England and challenge the winner of the Burke-Pritchard fight.

The cricketers of Chicago will have a smoking concert at No. 76 Fifth avenue tomorrow evening.

The New Orleans racing stewards have refused the entries of West & Son. These are the people who raced Churchill Clark at Washington Park last summer.

J. R. Ance—Fitzsimmons is matched with Jack McAuliffe at catch weights. He is to stop the lightweight champion in four rounds. The ball pitcher's name is Willie McGill.

HE PREDICTED DISASTER.

A BASCO (ILL.) PREACHER'S PRESENTIMENT FULFILLED.

He Said There Would Be Deaths and Accidents, and There Were—A Traveling Salesman Shot and Mortally Wounded at Columbus, Ind.—The Trouble in the University of Illinois—Suicide of a Nebraska Schoolgirl—General News of the Northwest.

CARTHAGE, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—A strange presentiment held by a minister of Basco seems to have been fulfilled. He was holding a revival at Basco some months ago, and during the meetings took occasion to refer to a strange feeling that had taken possession of him. It was to the effect that some members of the community would soon meet death or accident in various manners. Not long after the revival a little boy was thrown from a horse and killed and a railroad brakeman was killed at Basco. Among the preacher's auditors were the members of a bridge gang and the following members of that gang have since met death or accident as follows:

C. H. Thompson was killed by cars at Woodville, P. H. Leed was killed by a handcar, Dick Batell was nearly killed by the cars, August Mannisser fell from a bridge and was badly hurt, Ed Batell cut three toes off one foot with an adz. He also fell from a scaffold and broke his arm and in a few weeks again fell from a scaffold, breaking his arm again in the same place. A little boy was injured by a train near Basco recently.

CRUELTY TO THE INSANE.

Further Evidence Against the Management of the Michigan Asylum.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 12.—[Special.]—The Asylum Investigating Committee adjourned this evening for two weeks to give the management an opportunity to prepare a defense. The testimony today was in line with previous disclosures relative to withholding pay of employés who left the institution without notice or who were discharged. J. P. Wartz testified that he was always instructed to take out the choice cuts of the meat for the doctors. Walter Groves testified that very often the food was poorly cooked and that patients had complained of the quality. D. W. Landis cited an instance where a patient was kept in a wire crib without clothing and in a cold room so that he was found almost frozen, crouching in the corner of his room. Some excitement was caused by the intimation of J. H. Harper that Dr. Pratt, trustee, had enjoyed a pleasure trip to Newport at the expense of the State. The Doctor said he had been accused of being a thief and he would insist on a full hearing.

Shooting Affray Between Salesmen.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 12.—[Special.]—Lambert N. Goldsmith, traveling salesman for Lapp, Goldsmith & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and R. T. Skillman, salesman for William Springer & Co., both of Louisville, Ky., arrived in this city at 4:20 o'clock on the north-bound train on the Pennsylvania line. They were in deep conversation when they stepped from the train. While on the platform Goldsmith drew a revolver and fired. The ball entered Skillman's right breast and ranged downward into the abdomen, inflicting a necessarily mortal wound. Skillman is unconscious and dying, while Goldsmith is in the county jail. An old feud was the cause of it.

Can't Get Their Commissions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Hovey having refused to issue commissions to the trustees of State institutions and officers elected by the late Legislature, they are proceeding to serve as best they can without the Executive's official sanction. They are organizing and expect to get money from the Democratic Auditor and Treasurer of State without trouble. The Governor will take the initiative steps toward determining whether or not these officers are elected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. To do this he will bring an action against them in the name of the State, and an effort will be made to get as speedy a decision as possible.

Nominated for the Bench.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—At the convention of the Democrats of the Third Judicial Circuit held here today B. R. Burroughs, Madison County, A. S. Wilderman, St. Clair County, and George W. Wall, Perry County, were nominated. The report of the Committee on Resolutions referred to the election of Palmer, coupling the names of Douglas and Lincoln. A. J. Sparks and others wanted the name of Tilden substituted for that of Lincoln, but after a long wrangle the resolutions were adopted without change.

The College Troubles at Champaign.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The trustees of the University of Illinois were in session all day yesterday and until a late hour last night. Much of the time was occupied in investigating the recent trouble with the military classes growing out of the resignations of the military officers and the suspension of Capts. Pasfield and Steele. The trustees sustained the faculty in its action and recommended that the suspended students be reinstated at the close of this term, March 25.

Church Fight at Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—An injunction was served upon the Rev. Schuster last night, pastor of the Dubs half of the German Evangelical Church of Aurora, restraining him from increasing the Board of Trustees from five to nine and thus gaining control of the church property. An election was called last night for that purpose, but by this flank move the Esherites are still on top. The fight is growing bitter.

Suicide of a Schoolgirl.

VIRGINIA, Ill., March 12.—Belle Preusch, a 15-year-old girl, was suspended from school for thirty days for misbehavior yesterday. She went home and shot and fatally wounded herself with a revolver. She says she is innocent of the charge and could not stand the disgrace.

Big Contracts for Milk.

ELGIN, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The Illinois Condensing company for its factories here and at Carpentersville contracted for milk today for the six months beginning April 1, paying two and one-half cents a quart for April and September, one and three-quarters for May, two cents for July, and two and one-quarter for August. The Elgin Condensing company pays one-quarter of a cent more for May and the same less for September, making the same average, eight and one-third cents a gallon. The three factories contracted for 110,000 quarts per day.

Celebration at Watertown, S. D.

WATERTOWN, S. D., March 12.—[Special.]—The anticipated opening of the Gisseton and Warpeton Reservation was celebrated by the citizens of Watertown tonight. A procession paraded the streets with banners and music. Fireworks were exploded and the artillery company fired a salute of fifty rounds. A mass-meeting of the citizens was held in the court-house, which was addressed by the leading citizens on the advantages to accrue to Watertown, the gateway to the reservation.

Murdered by Robbers.

ROCHESTER, Ind., March 12.—[Special.]—Michael Overmyer, a young man from Richland Township, was murdered and robbed of $300 at the west terminus of Pearl street last evening. When discovered it was first supposed that he had committed suicide, but the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest today showed conclusively that the deceased was the victim of robbers.

A Suicide at Sterling, Ill.

STERLING, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The dead body of a well-dressed stranger was discovered at noon today in the woods half a mile east of Riverside Cemetery. A bullet-hole through the head and a revolver near with one empty chamber showed that it was a case of suicide. In the pockets were found the stub of a railroad ticket from Kansas City to Sterling and letters addressed to George E. Close, Orchid, Mo.

Deaths from the Grip.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 12.—[Special.]—The grip has been more fatal here for the last week than at any time last winter. This morning Dr. J. J. Tomson, a well-known physician for thirty-five years, and his wife died within two hours. Mrs. Henry Fischer, wife of the editor of the German *Demokrat*, and of the President of the German Savings Bank, died yesterday.

Strikers Make Trouble at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—The striking trunkmakers to the number of 100 gathered at the M. M. Secor trunk factory at 6 o'clock this evening and as the men left the factory the strikers shouted "Scabs!" and began pelting them with bricks and stones. Frank Pavak, one of the men, was overtaken by a mob and pounced upon. He defended himself with a knife until the arrival of the police.

Said to Have Embezzled $15,000.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 12.—[Special.]—Leslie Lockwood, collector of the Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska Telephone company, was arrested last night charged with embezzlement of $15,000 at St. Joseph, Mo.

Ten Cents to See the Gallows.

DECATUR, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—Great crowds flocked to the county jail this afternoon when it became known that the Sheriff was charging 10 cents for a sight of the gallows on which William H. Crawford is to be executed Saturday at noon. All were afforded an opportunity to see how the thing worked. The receipts were nearly $30. The exhibition is severely criticised.

Racine Strikers Cause Trouble.

RACINE, Wis., March 12.—Thirty or forty of the union men who are on a strike at Secor's trunk factory gathered tonight to wait for the men who had taken their places when they left the shop. Fearing trouble many of the new men armed themselves with clubs and knives, and Mr. Secor, armed with a revolver, told the strikers he would shoot the first man who interfered with his employés. The police finally dispersed the crowd after arresting two men who had assaulted the new workmen.

New Court-House for Macon County, Ill.

DECATUR, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The Board of Supervisors today accepted the Jacksonville plans for the new $80,000 court-house for Macon County, and by a vote of 12 to 10 decided to let the contract at once and issue 7 per cent interest-bearing orders to be paid off in five years or less by increased tax levy or the issue of bonds, as the people may decide at the polls.

Farmers to Run a Creamery.

STATE CENTER, Ia., March 12.—[Special.]—The organization of a coöperative creamery association has just been completed by the farmers of this vicinity. The authorized capital is $6,000, one-half of which is now subscribed. The new company will purchase for $4,800 the creamery plant of C. W. Sibley & Co., which has been in successful operation here for ten years.

Notes of the Northwest.

E. D. Potter, a pioneer resident, expired suddenly on the street at Baraboo, Wis., yesterday.

The Rev. Frank Sheets of Blue Island has been asked to take charge of the new Methodist church at Rockford, Ill.

Adjutant-General Vance has commissioned Joseph B. Caughey as Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry, Illinois National Guard, at Elgin.

Several gentlemen of Indianapolis have made arrangements to open at Plainfield, Ind., a sanitarium for the cure of the liquor and opium habits.

S. A. Sirrene, the recent bankrupt of Mason City, Ia., yesterday settled with his creditors on a basis of 20 cents on the dollar. By this settlement A. L. Singer & Co. loose about $6,000.

Elmer and Lena Richardson, who have been married a year, and who live five miles west of Lebanon, Ind., became the proud parents of triplets Wednesday morning. All boys, and doing well.

Adjutant-General Vance has gone to Mattoon to complete the organization there of a new company of the Illinois National Guard, which will be known as Company E of the Fourth Regiment.

At a meeting of the Executive Association of the Central Illinois Old Soldiers' Association, comprising the veterans of Logan, McLean, Tazewell, and De Witt Counties, it was decided to hold the second annual reunion at Lincoln, in September.

SUSPICIOUS HAYTI NEGROES.

Fred Douglass' Diplomacy Thwarted by French Blacks.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, March 9.—[New York World.]—Frederick Douglass has been the United States Minister at Hayti since October, 1889. Upon his arrival here he received the most splendid reception ever accorded to a diplomat in Hayti. Everything possible was done to honor the man who in his own person had demonstrated the capability and fixed the highest standard of his race in America.

When Mr. Douglass arrived here a plan of action had been agreed upon as the political policy of Hayti, which was to draw it closer commercially and politically to the United States, and in furtherance thereof Hippolyte, who had through the passive aid of the United States and the active aid of American citizens in Hayti, been raised from a half-beaten insurgent chief to President of the Republic, had agreed to advocate and carry into effect certain measures which would have been of benefit to both countries interested.

The principal measure was the cession to the United States of a plot of land at St. Nicholas Mole, for the establishment of a United States naval coaling station. The other was the carrying out of an arrangement with William B. Clyde & Co., by which the Clyde company, in consideration of a subsidy and a site for machine and repair shops, was to establish and maintain a line of steamers making weekly trips to and from New York and a line of smaller boats to ply between Haytian ports, connecting regularly with the New York steamers.

To the proposed cession of St. Nicholas Mole there was much opposition in Hayti, but had the act being signed immediately upon the accession of Hippolyte to the Presidency the trouble would have been nothing to what it promises to be if Hippolyte should at the present time openly avow his intention of keeping his promises. The policy of the French party (there are two parties in Hayti, one of which looks to France as a protector instead of the United States) has been one of deceit, evasion, and delay, and every opportunity was used to turn the demonstration in honor of Douglass to account as an offset and recoupment against the promises which Hippolyte was then desirous of keeping.

Mr. Douglass, in his efforts to obtain the fulfillment of these promises, has met with strong opposition in Hayti as well as in Washington. He made the mistake upon his arrival of judging the Haytian people by the standard of the simple-minded American negro, but he soon found out that this people, to whom cunning and treachery are a heritage and who are educated politicians in France, are very smart politicians, and has acted accordingly.

The greatest mistake was that of the United States in permitting its naval vessels to make a rendezvous in Haytian waters. Politicians, ever ready to grasp an idea upon which to hang an argument, have found their strongest and best themes in the constant presence of these warships. An English ship arrives at a Haytian port, stays a day or two and leaves, and a French ship is never seen here except in times of revolution, but the United States squadron has always a representative here, and the Admiral could not be present more constantly if he owned a farm on the island.

How easy, then, for the French politician to appeal to the patriotism of the small proprietor as against his interest, and make him believe that the United States intended a coup when the opportunity arises. They say the United States intends to annex, subjugate, and enslave them, and in proof of the assertion point at the man-of-war going here and there, but never leaving Hayti for more than a few weeks at a time.

He Winked the Other Eye.

He was a big, portly, jovial man, whose efforts in legislation had by no means quenched his good humor.

"I have had some trouble with drug stores," he said, "and it is only recently that I struck the combination. I found that their soda fountains were apparently doing business as usual, so I went in and asked for lemon and phosphate. 'Sorry, sir,' said the clerk, 'but we're out of lemon.' 'Strawberry, then.' The clerk gave the faucet a turn, and said he was out of that too. It was a repetition of an experience I had had several blocks back, but I kept on till I got clear through the list of sirups."

"Then what did you do, governor?"

"Then," he answered, reflectively, "I winked the other eye; and a very good article it was too."—*Washington Post.*

Business Is Business.

Manufacturer—"Have you succeeded in perfectly imitating Good & Co.'s goods?"

Superintendent—"All of them, sir."

Manufacturer—"Very well. Get up a circular warning the public against vile imitations and put 'em on the market."—*New York Weekly.*

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

At a regular communication of Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. of Elks, resolutions touching the death of Joseph J. Oliver were adopted.

The snow blockade on the Midland road, near Ivanhoe, Col., where a passenger-train had been under the snow for four hours, was raised yesterday and all trains are now on schedule time.

Several passenger cars were derailed on the Wheeling and Lake Erie at Navarre, O., owing to a broken switch. None of the passengers were injured, but Postal Clerk W. T. McClean of Toledo, O., was badly hurt.

A mob Tuesday night came near lynching the Wigginton family, at Mount Sterling, Ky., composed of John Wigginton and his four sons, for the poisoning of William Ferguson and P. C. Watts, his son-in-law, both of whom died.

James Sewell, President of the Arkansas Valley Bank of Ozark, Ark., was robbed by two men who crowded against him in a passenger-coach in Texas yesterday of $1,042 in bank-notes. He was on his way to Southern Texas for his health.

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

WEDS A FRENCH NOBLE.

MISS COUDERT OF NEW YORK BECOMES THE MARQUISE DE CHOISEUL.

The Groom a Scion of One of the Oldest Families of the French Nobility—Ex-Senator Warner Miller Gives a Dinner—The Nicaragua Canal Project Discussed—The Places of Striking Spinners in the Cloak Factory to Be Filled by Imported Workmen.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—At St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning Miss Claire Coudert, eldest daughter of Charles Coudert, was married to the Marquis de Choiseul of France, a member of an ancient family whose patent of nobility, according to the Almanac de Gotha, dates from the year 1060. The wedding was celebrated through a special dispensation. It is rarely that such ceremonies are permitted in a Roman Catholic church during the period of Lent. The ceremony of marriage was performed by Archbishop Corrigan. The bride entered the church with her father. She wore a gown of white satin, made in a simple fashion, with a long train and trimmed with flounces of point lace. Her veil was also of point lace. She wore no jewels. The only bridemaids were the Misses Grace and Constance Coudert, the younger sisters of the bride. They were dressed in yellow silk. The ushers were: Brockholst Cutting, Elisha Dyer Jr., Theodore Havemeyer Jr., A. Pell, J. W. Mackay Jr., and Robert G. Hone. Immediately after the religious marriage and mass the bridal party and relatives of the bride went to the home of Mr. Coudert, No. 18 West Forty-ninth street, where the civil ceremony required by the French law was performed by Judge George P. Andrews. The wedding breakfast then proceeded, being served by Pinard. The bride's father is a member of the well-known law firm of Coudert Brothers, attorneys of the French Government in this city. The Marquis and Marquise de Choiseul, after a Southern trip, will sail for Paris.

WARNER MILLER GIVEN A DINNER.

The Nicaragua Canal Project Is Discussed Some of Its Advantages.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—A dinner was given at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening in honor of ex-Senator Warner Miller as President of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company. There were about seventy gentlemen present. President Miller made a long speech to his colleagues in the canal enterprise after the dinner had been enjoyed. He considered the building of this canal to be the greatest engineering feat that remained to be accomplished by man. He knew that this was an American work, built by American money; that it would bring us 10,000 miles nearer to San Francisco than around the Horn; that it would bring us 6,000 miles nearer to China and Japan; and that it would pour into our seaports the commerce of the world to an extent as yet undreamed of. He predicted that the canal was surely to be built, and that the cost would not exceed $100,000,000.

President Miller will sail for Greytown, Nicaragua, Saturday on the steamer Aquan, accompanied by a party of gentlemen interested in the enterprise, scientific experts, and journalists. The company will include Gen. Daniel Butterfield, G. Hilton Scribner, Winfield Scott, and others. The party expects to be back in New York by May 1.

NEWS NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Imported Spinners to Take the Places of the Clark Strikers.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The Clark Thread company has just completed the purchase of considerable property in Ogden street, Newark, adjoining the now famous hose house in which its non-union spinners are quartered. The property includes a row of cottages in which some of the company's old employés live, and all expect to be dispossessed by May 1. At least two tenants have been notified to vacate and others are daily expecting notices. The object of these purchases is to furnish homes, it is said, for spinners who are to be imported from England and Scotland. It is also said that the engagement of competent spinners was the real object of Treasurer William Clark's recent visit to Scotland.

Association of Furniture Manufacturers.

At a meeting held here today, attended by representatives of about fifty of the largest furniture factories in the United States, a National association was organized for the purpose of holding in New York semi-annual expositions of the products of the furniture factories of the United States. The first is to be held at the American Institute from July 6 to Aug. 8 next. The following officers were elected: C. H. Medicus, Brooklyn, President; Theodore Hoffstaether, New York, First Vice-President; James Wymss, Boston, Second Vice-President; J. Henry Symonds, Boston, Secretary; Charles E. Spratt, New York, Secretary of the Executive Committee; E. Mohr, New York, Treasurer.

Killed by the Electric Wire.

Early this evening another horror was added to the list of casualties born of the electric current. Its victim this time was young John Freeman, the confidential clerk of Mr. Melville Strong and Mr. D. L. Elder, who are superintending the equipment of a large silver plating plant at No. 3 East Thirteenth street. When the time arrived to turn off the power Freeman reached into a darkened aperture and groped for the disconnecting switch. An instant later he fell forward, face downward, upon the band wheel of the motor, then straightened up and toppled over dead.

May Have to Forfeit Half a Million.

Complaint was made today at the custom-house that goods imported from Canada and shipped in bonded cars from there over the Buffalo division of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad for transfer to the Hamburg steamships and export abroad had been removed from the cars at Hoboken without customs permit. The railroad is under $500,000 bonds, and the removal of goods in bond without a permit is a penal offense.

Will Divide the Sugar Traffic.

Immense shipments of sugar will be made to the West before April 1, when the section of the McKinley bill abolishing the duty goes into effect. The Southwestern Railroad and Steamship Associations have decided to divide the sugar by percentages, as it is feared that the unusually big consignments will tempt some one of the roads to make a low rate to the Sugar Trust on condition that it is given all the business.

Where Should the Parenthesis Be?

The United States Board of General Appraisers gave a "grammatical decision" today in which they declared there was a case of bad punctuation in the McKinley Tariff act. The paragraph referred to is No. 318, and reads as follows: "Chocolate (other than chocolate confectionery, and chocolate commercial, known as sweet chocolate), two cents per pound." The board held that the parenthesis should embrace "other than chocolate confectionery" alone.

Five Ships at the Bottom of the Sea.

There is hardly a doubt now that the five vessels so long posted in Lloyd's as "missing" have gone to the bottom. They are the iron screw steamship Thanemore, the British ship Glenfinnart, the British brig Greaves, the German ship Nimrod, and the British brig Edmond.

What Has Become of Rosa Kohlmeyer.

Rosa Kohlmeyer, the young Hungarian girl who has been identified by so many as Esther Solymosio, the supposed victim of the Jews at Lisza-Eszlar, has been missing from her home for more than twenty-four hours, and those interested in her identification are anxious to know where she has gone.

Another Chance for Smiler and Slocum.

The counsel for Harris A. Smiler and James J. Slocum, convicted of murder, have been given until March 23 to obtain a hearing on an appeal to the United States on their application for a habeas corpus before the United States Circuit Court.

Collection of Japanese Swords.

Eighty-nine Japanese swords of the Brayton Ives collection were purchased by a syndicate this afternoon for the Metropolitan Museum for $15,000. Forty-two sword-guards were sold for $1,440 at prices varying from $12 to $70.

General Sporting Notes.

Saturday night at the Toboggan Roller Rink, Thirty-first and State streets, W. Dill and Joe Carroll will skate four hours for a purse.

At the continuous pool tournament at the White Elephant last night Tilton defeated H. Day by ten points in thirteen racks. Tilton now leads, with Gale second and E. Day third.

The Standard Club of the Boys' League would like to sign some good players. It wants to play the Crystals the first Sunday in April for $25 a side. Address P. J. Murphy, No. 236 Oak street.

The first of a series of three games of indoor ball between the Idlewild and the Chicago Cycling clubs was played in the Idlewild's hall in Evanston last evening, resulting in a victory for the visiting team by a score of 5 to 3.

The catalog of the Dixiana stock farm, near Lexington, has been received. This farm, so long famous for its thoroughbreds, has now been turned over to the trotters. Acolyte is the premier stallion. The brood mares are a fine lot.

The annual meeting of the Fox Lake Shooting and Fishing Club was held at the Tremont House Wednesday evening. The following officers were elected: President, A. W. Hartwell; Vice-President, C. H. Foster; Secretary, George M. Millard; Treasurer, William D. Cooper; General Manager, Robert B. Miller.

Chromo with Each Coffin.

A Yale, Mich., business-man whose sign reads "Undertaker and Photographer," is said to give a photograph with every coffin he sells.

FOR REFORMS IN THE HOUSE.

Congressman Sayers Outlines His Scheme for Reducing Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—[Boston Herald].—In a conversation today with Mr. Sayers, the Democratic leader of the Committee on Appropriations, he suggested to a reporter that, in order to insure a practical reform in the expenditures of the Government, there should be one committee consisting of not less than fifteen members upon the expenditures of the Government instead of a committee for each department, as now constituted. The Texas Congressman said:

It is a fact which cannot be disputed that no single one of the several committees upon the expenditures in the departments has within the three Congresses ever investigated the expenditure of any department and reported the result of their investigation to the House. In truth, these committees have rarely ever held even a single sitting during any Congress, and the consequence has been that nothing has resulted to the House from their organization.

If a general committee of fifteen were organized, possessing the same dignity and enjoying the same powers and privileges as the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Appropriations, it cannot be doubted that such a committee would be able to furnish the House with such information and advice as would lead to a very great reduction of expenditures and a thorough reform in the administration of the public service.

What do the House and the country know of the expenditures under the several laws making indefinite appropriations? The expenditures and methods of administration under these permanent appropriation acts are practically unknown to Congress. There has been no investigation, so far as I can remember, as to such expenditures, though the several departments have, year after year, been expending the public money in obedience to the authority granted them under these laws.

What do Congress and the country know about the internal administration of the Pension Office, the Post-Office Department, the Indian Office, the Land Office, the Patent Office, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the several bureaus of the Navy Department? Which one of the Committees on Expenditures of the several departments has ever made a report to the House during the last four Congresses?

But if these committees were consolidated into one great committee, standing upon an equal footing with the most important committees of the House, with powers to investigate and to report by bill or otherwise, as is allowed to the Committees on Ways and Means and of Appropriations, it is believed that it would be able to furnish Congress with such information respecting the administration of the executive branch of the Government as would lead not only to a great reduction of expenditures, but also to the rendering of better service to the people.

It is utterly impossible for the Committee on Appropriations, with the work required of it, to make the necessary investigations, and it should have the benefit of the information which could and would be furnished through the organization of one general committee upon expenditures in lieu of the several small committees now constituted to inquire into the expenditures of several departments.

Mr. Sayers also believes that it would be sound policy for the House to establish the office of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. This would secure uniformity of ruling and independence of action in these committees by the presiding officer. He added:

It has been a noticeable fact that Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole have been appointed by the Speaker from time to time at the instance of the gentlemen whose bills were to be considered, and very often has it been the case that the rulings of such Chairmen have not only been at variance, but have led to the suspicion that there was an undue leaning toward the opinion expressed by the gentlemen in charge of the particular bill under discussion, when a question of order has been raised. This would be obviated if one man was elected by the House for the whole Congress, and dependent upon the House only for the position.

These two suggestions, he thinks, if carried out, ought to result in a reduction of the current expenditures 30 per cent.

JAPANESE ROYAL OUTING.

Rules for the People When the Emperor and Empress Travel.

"It is a great day for Kyoto," writes a contributor in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, describing the former Capital of Japan; "for the descendant of the gods has brought his wife and himself to the neglected Capital of his ancestors, at which infinite condescension a faithful Tokyo newspaper says: 'It is, indeed, no wonder that the rains are so heavy this spring when a descendant of the sun leaves his pedestal and travels through his realm as an ordinary man.'"

However, he is making himself popular in Kyoto, and his consort is today to pass through the streets on her way to shed the light of her countenance on two other ancient Capitals of Dai-Nippon—Osaka and Nara. And our demoiselles, if they will conform strictly to the regulations posted everywhere, are to be allowed a passing glimpse of her Majesty.

Her Majesty will visit Osaka about the 23d. She will stay at Nara two days, at Sakurai two days, at Taharamoto one day, and Yoshino one day. The following regulations are proclaimed for the guidance of the people while her Majesty is passing through this city:

First—When her Majesty shall pass alone, no one is allowed to look at her from the frame built on houses for the drying of clothes, or through the cracks in doors, or from any position in the upper parts of their houses.

Second—If any one wishes to see her Majesty, he or she must sit down at the side of the road along which her Majesty will pass. All children must be taken particular care of lest they play in the road and so obstruct the passage of her Majesty through the street.

Third—No one must look at her Majesty without taking off his hat, neckcloth, or turban, or whatever else he may be wearing on or about his head; moreover, no one must be smoking while he or she is looking at her Majesty, nor must any one carry a stick or cane. Only women wearing foreign clothes will be allowed to retain their head covering.

Fourth—Although it may rain, no person will be allowed to put up an umbrella while her Majesty is passing.

Fifth—Dogs must not be allowed to wander on to the road by which her Majesty will pass.

Sixth—Until the passage of her Majesty the route by which she will come will be kept free of all carriages and jinrickshas. The roads which she will take must be completely free of all traffic.

Seventh—As her Majesty passes no one must raise his voice, nor must any one be heard. When her Majesty reaches the station there will be a discharge of fireworks.

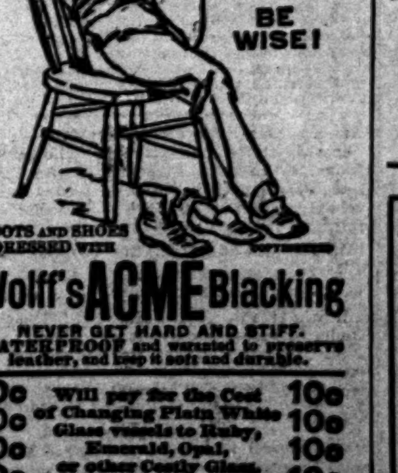
Discussing Insurance Topics.

CLEVELAND, O., March 12.—[Special.]—The Underwriters' Union began their second day's session this morning. The day was spent in legislating on the conduct of the business and looking up the forms of policies. Measures were taken looking toward a more complete inspection of sprinkled risks. Electric lighting as it affects the insurance business and the peculiar danger of this method of lighting buildings was the theme for a long and animated discussion. The rules which govern the natural gas business were also considered at length.

Always the Woman's Fault.

She—"Now, if the Lord really did make man in His own image, why does man fall so far short of the original plan now?"

He—"O, it is the same old reason—a woman. You see, the image was spoiled by taking out a rib."—*Indianapolis Journal.*



BOOTS AND SHOES DRESSED WITH

Wolff's ACME Blacking

NEVER GET HARD AND STIFF. WATERPROOF and warranted to preserve leather, and keep it soft and durable.

10c Will pay for the Cost of Changing Plain White Glass vessels to Ruby, Emerald, Opal, or other Costly Glass. 10c

PIK-RON FOR GLASS WILL DO IT.

ATWOOD

Thinks it strange that business-men are so slow to see it—viz.:



Advertising fine goods and furnishing TRASH IS FATAL, and yet most clothiers do it. Advertising wonderful bargains, goods at ½ price, and such "ROT," while still charging big profits, is DISASTROUS, and yet you see it done right along.

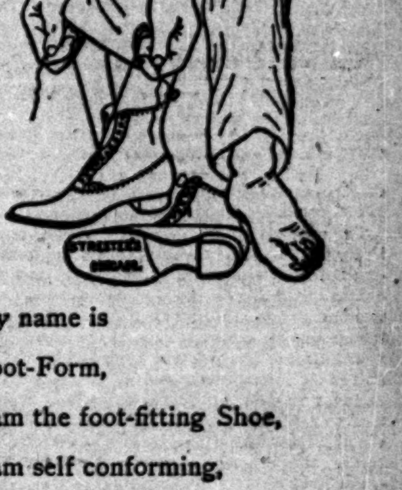
In SHORT, advertising a LIE and afterwards swearing to it inevitably brings its just retribution; still we see multitudes trying to build up business enterprises by these demoralizing methods. Ordinarily you don't expect to FIND the "SOUL-harrowing" slaughters which most dealers advertise—you know AT A GLANCE they don't exist, but there ARE houses where you will find just whatever they announce, and just AS they represent it to be. We mean this shall always be such a place.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S

RELIABLE SPRING OVERCOATS, thoroughly good Business Suits, and meritorious Clothing for Boys is the special attraction here. We use no "hook or crook" to sell it, but we guarantee in good faith that every garment bearing "R., P. & CO.'S" name is well made, honestly trimmed throughout, carefully sponged, correct in fit, and as good value for your money as any house in the West will furnish. They cost but the merest trifle MORE than badly-made garments, and that slight difference pays for the happy contrast between disappointment and satisfaction.

F. M. ATWOOD,

Clark and Madison-sts., N. W. Cor.



My name is

Foot-Form,

I am the foot-fitting Shoe,

I am self conforming,

I have elasticity,

I give ease to the weary feet,

I have smooth tackless insoles,

I am durable,

I don't squeak,

I am in a word faultless,

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HIS INHERITANCE.

Scrofula is a form of blood poison descending from parent to child. Mercury and potash dry up scrofulous sores and bottle up the poison in the system. S. S. S. drives the poison out through the pores of the skin!

Her Boy.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula, which broke out all over his face. For a year he had suffered, and I had given up all hopes of his recovery, when at length I was induced to use S. S. S. After using a few bottles he was entirely cured. Not a symptom now remains of the disease. This was three years ago. MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR *The Celebrated* **CHOCOLAT MENIER** *Annual Sales Exceed* **30 MILLION Lbs.**

AFTER THE ROCK ISLAND.

GOULD SAID TO HAVE OBTAINED CONTROL OF THE ROAD.

Alleged to Be Engaged in a Scheme with Huntington to Secure Control of All the Roads West of the Missouri River—Midgley Rules That the New Presidents' Agreement Must Govern the Actions of the Western Roads—Serious Trouble Likely to Result.

Reports have been current for several days that Jay Gould has been acquiring a large interest in Rock Island. It is said Gould will name the three directors to be voted for in June and two of the members of the Executive Committee. President Cable is in California, and the officers of the company in this city pretend to have no knowledge on the subject. Many prominent railroad officials, however, seem to think Gould is trying to get a controlling interest and will come to the front at the next annual meeting. Gould's object is believed to be to bring about a consolidation of all the roads west of the Missouri River, and in this scheme he is said to have the earnest support of C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific. He has now virtually control of all the roads west of the Missouri River except the Rock Island and Burlington, and if he should get the former the latter can be whipped into line. Gould has been manipulating rates ever since the new Presidents' agreement was formed, which forced most of the business over his Missouri Pacific and the Richmond Terminal. As a result the Gould roads have been making money while the Rock Island, Burlington, and Santa Fé earnings have been falling off steadily. Unless something is done speedily those roads are bound to go into the hands of a receiver. Neither Gould nor Huntington wants those roads forced into bankruptcy, as that would put them into a position to make rates against which Gould's roads could not compete. The magnates can better afford to come to the rescue, and by acquiring a controlling interest manipulate affairs so as to get their money back through increased earnings of the lines which they now own. In their present condition neither the Rock Island, Burlington, or Santa Fé can offer any resistance to the schemes of Jay Gould, and the latter will have no difficult task in forcing them to submit to his dictation.

TRANSACTED MUCH BUSINESS.

Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association Finishes Its Work.

The General Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association concluded its labors yesterday. The rates on manufactured iron and steel articles between points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association were reduced to the basis of 15 cents per 100 pounds, car-loads, and 17½ cents for less than car-loads, Pittsburg to Chicago, and the rates on pig-iron and articles taking the same rates were made on the basis of $2.50 per gross ton, Pittsburg to Chicago, and $2 per gross ton, Youngstown to Chicago, these rates to take effect March 30, and not to extend beyond Aug. 31. A rate of $1.19 per gross ton was made on muck iron, car-loads, Findlay to Cleveland, O. It was decided to make no change in the present proportional rate of nine cents per 100 pounds on lumber, New Albany, Ind., to Chicago. It was agreed that the minimum rates and weights of last season applicable on bananas, strawberries, and watermelons be continued until further notice. A table of rates on ice to apply from the various ice-producing and shipping points to points in the territory of the association was agreed upon to take effect April 1, 1891. The rates will be announced by circular as soon as possible. It was decided to apply a rate of eight and one-half cents per 100 pounds on hoops, coiled or shaved, car-loads, Indianapolis to East St. Louis. The committee agreed to make no change in the present rule relating to charge for transporting horses for exhibition at State, district, or county fairs, and full tariff rates in both directions will be enacted. J. J. Fletcher was elected Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Relations with Southern Roads, and A. S. White was appointed a member of the same committee. Ford Woods was appointed a member of the Salt and Lumber Committee, and A. B. Hough a member of the Iron Committee.

STORMY TIME FOR WESTERN ROADS.

Chairman Midgley Rules That the Western Traffic Agreement Governs.

The officials of the Western roads had a lively time at their meetings yesterday and the day before. The trouble arose from the application of the Burlington for reduced rates between Chicago and Beatrice, Neb. This matter was up for consideration at the last monthly meeting of the Western Freight Association, and at that time a majority of the roads voted in favor of the proposition, but it was deemed best to refer the matter to the Joint Committee of Western and Trans-Missouri roads. The matter was brought up again Wednesday and a majority again voted in favor of the reduction. Under the rules of the Western Freight Association a majority vote permits the rate to be put in effect, while under the rules of the Western Traffic Association (new Presidents' agreement) unanimous action is required. Chairman Midgley ruled that the reduced rate could not be put in effect as the action was not unanimous, taking the ground that the meeting was being conducted under the Western Traffic and not the Western Freight agreement. A great hue and cry was raised against this decision by the Burlington, Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City and other roads, which contended that this was a meeting of the Western Freight and not of the Western Traffic Association. Chairman Midgley stood his ground. He said the Western Traffic agreement applied in all matters except where the proposition to reduce rates came from a road not a member of the Western Traffic Association. This declaration aroused the ire of the representative of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, whose road is not a member of the Western Traffic Association, and he declared his road could not be forced to submit to the rules of that association. The Burlington gave notice that in conformity with the agreement of the Western Freight Association it would put the reduced rates in effect ten days from date. Chairman Midgley said he would not receive or take any cognizance of the notice, but some of the roads insisted that he must promulgate the notice of the Burlington so as to enable them to meet the new rates. Thus the matter stands, and it is feared serious trouble will result.

County Stockholders Frozen Out.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 12.—Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court has signed the decree of foreclosure in the case of the Rock Island road against the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, and the latter line is now to be disposed of at public sale to satisfy the Rock Island's mortgage of $25,000,000. The date of sale has not yet been fixed. The case has been hotly contested for over a year.

The controversy arose over the attempt to foreclose the mortgage on the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska road. When the line was built the Rock Island advanced the money necessary and accepted bonds in return. The Rock Island company had issued mortgage bonds on the road bearing interest, to be paid under provisions then made. The Rock Island afterwards took control of the property, the terms of lease being 30 per cent of the gross earnings, to be paid to the original stockholders. The counties of Kansas and Nebraska through which the road was built voted $3,000,000 in aid of the road and accepted that much stock. The interest on the mortgage bonds became due and was not paid, and the trustees, the Metropolitan Trust company of New York, brought suit for foreclosure on the ground of default in the payment of the interest. The counties held stock in the road, protested against the foreclosure, and fought it in the United States Court, their case being that the interest was not defaulted, as the Rock Island had not paid the 30 per cent of the gross earnings as stipulated, but, instead, had paid only a part of the agreed percentage.

The Rock Island company held that it had paid the full amount, less the operating expenses, and it was on this point that an issue was made. At the hearing of the case Judge Caldwell about a month ago referred the case to Newman Erb as referee.

Mr. Erb decided in favor of the Rock Island company and held that its position was legal. He found that the payment of the interest was defaulted and that the trustee had a right to foreclose the mortgage and sell the road.

Judge Caldwell sustained the decision. The Kansas and Nebraska counties lose the value of their stock, which will become worthless upon the sale of the road. It is rumored that a Gould syndicate will buy the road when it is put up at auction and thus kill an active competitor with the Union Pacific.

Work for the Ohio River Lines.

Secretary C. E. Felton of the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association gives notice that the regular monthly meeting of the Freight Committee will be held at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, March 17. Among the more important subjects docketed for consideration are the following: Reduced rates on pig-iron and articles of iron and steel manufacture; rates on stoves, C. L.; proportionate rates on pine lumber report of committee; minimum weights per car, varying in size and capacity; proportionate grain rates from Upper Mississippi River points to Ohio River crossings; request to advance the special rate on bottles and fruit jars, C. L., from New Albany to Chicago; rates on lumber from Jeffersonville and New Albany proper to Chicago; application for various proportional commodity rates from Upper Mississippi River points to Indianapolis and Ohio River crossings; rates on anthracite coal, Chicago to Ohio River crossings; rates to Southeastern coast points. A joint conference will be held at the same time between the Chicago and Ohio River lines and Southern lines to consider the adjustment of pig-iron rates, March 18 the lines in the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will meet with the Western lines to consider rates from Western points to Carolina territory and Southeastern coast points.

Jacksonville Southeastern Troubles.

The Alton has decided to suspend its notice asking a reduction in the rate on thousand-mile tickets to two cents per mile until March 26 in order to test the sincerity of the Jacksonville Southeastern people as regards their promises to redeem or withdraw from the market all mileage or one-way tickets sold by that road at reduced rates. If the tickets are not redeemed or withdrawn from the market March 26 the Alton people say they will issue at once mileage tickets at two cents per mile. The proposition that rates between Chicago and St. Louis and other points be restored to tariff was rejected by the Alton. The company's officials say the present rate will remain in effect until it is known all the cut-rate tickets sold by the Jacksonville Southeastern have been redeemed.

The "Monon" Still on the Rack.

Several moves were made before Judge Tuley yesterday in the "Monon" litigation. William L. Breyfogle and the Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Southwestern railroad company were made defendants to the suit of William S. Alley for a receiver. The Terre Haute road denies that it received $1 from the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway for the construction of its road, or that there was ever any fraudulent lease or contract between the two roads. Leave was granted the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge company to file an intervening petition to recover over $19,000 from the Monon. There is due the bridge company $10,750 on account of rent of a terminal railroad in Kentucky belonging to the bridge company which connects with the Louisville Southern railroad, and was leased by the Monon, and some $8,000 is due for services and supplies.

Trying to Stop Rate-Cutting.

The managers of the roads in the Central Traffic Association yesterday considered measures whereby the manipulation of eastbound freight rates can be stopped. While there can be no doubt some of the roads have secured more than their share of the traffic by resorting to illegitimate means in making rates, yet no positive proof against any one road could be produced. All the eastbound roads claim they get their full proportion of the traffic rates, and the opinion is that the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, West Shore, and one or two other lines east of Buffalo are responsible for the cut rates. The managers discussed the matter until a late hour, but reached no conclusion.

Chicago and Alton Rumors.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—It is reported that three prominent directors of the Chicago and Alton are coming to New York within the next few days to confer with certain banking interests here touching the company's position. This is considered significant, because hitherto the Chicago and Alton people have been inclined to ignore the bankers. It is not impossible the change of feeling comes from the necessity for preparing for the floating of issues of new Alton securities.

Railroad Notes.

L. M. Hopkins has been appointed Auditor of Passenger Accounts of the Burlington.

The lines interested in the coal business from Hocking Valley and the Indiana block and bituminous coal districts agreed yesterday to make a rate of $2 from Hocking Valley mines to Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo and of $1.50 from the Indiana coal districts to the same points, to become effective May 1. It was agreed last December to make a differential rate of 50 cents from Indiana coal points. Yesterday's action was to establish the differential on and after May 1.

Vice-Chairman Donald has issued a call for a meeting here of all compilers and rate clerks of the roads in the Central Traffic Association March 23 to make changes for the quarterly issue of joint rate sheets, to take effect May 1. In order to have the rates take effect May 1 it will be necessary to have the sheets ready to mail to the commission at Washington from Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis not later than April 17. Therefore it will be impossible to send proofs to any line, and all the rates will have to be figured and handed in at the meeting.

SAY THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

Lumber Dealers Laugh at the Rumors of a Boycott.

A telegram from St. Louis published in THE TRIBUNE stated that retail lumber dealers had decided to institute a boycott against wholesale dealers of the West, and that they had called a meeting to be held in Chicago in six weeks to put the boycott into operation.

A member of the Lumbermen's Exchange said: "It's ancient. Both wholesalers and retailers have long been organized, but they have been working together amicably. The probability is that this dispatch grew from some local trouble in St. Louis. In Chicago all members of the exchange are practically wholesalers, as are all who sell lumber by the carload. The retailers, as considered from our standpoint, are the country dealers. But here's a piece of news. Sometime in May the secretaries and other officers of all retail and wholesale lumber associations in the United States will meet in Chicago for the purpose of becoming better acquainted and discussing questions of importance to the trades. Outside associations are banded together by States, but the Chicago Exchange is independent. We will tender them our exchange rooms in the Chamber of Commerce Building to meet in, but we are separate. We are a strictly business corporation and are not given to social frolics. We keep our own freight bureau, prosecute the claims of our members, and do our own legislation, and last year our shipments were 2,900,000,000 feet, which was 135,000,000 over that of any year in the history of Chicago. We have no fight between retailers and wholesalers."

Mr. Van Schaick of Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, one of the largest lumber firms of the city, said: "There is no general fight between wholesalers and retailers. Both classes have been organized for a dozen years. It is customary with wholesalers if they sell a bill of goods to a consumer over the head of country retailers to pay the retailer a commission if the goods go into his territory. This has been the custom so long that if a wholesaler should refuse to comply the entire retail association membership would rebel and stop trading with that wholesaler. The fact that retailers have called a meeting in Chicago is little news, for almost all meetings of Western lumber-men, whether important or not, are held in this city. But any meetings held on this subject will be of small moment, for the relations between different branches of the trade throughout the West were never more pleasant."

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Newspaper Comment on the Brazilian President's Decree.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Brazilian newspapers have been received at the Department of State containing a decree by the President of Brazil declaring the ports of that country free and open to the imports from the United States included in the recent reciprocity agreement. The *Journal do Commercio* (Government organ) of Rio de Janeiro of Feb. 6 in publishing the decree says:

The commercial interests involved in this agreement are so vast and affect so greatly our intercourse with the rest of the civilized world that we shall watch its effects with the greatest attention. Upon one point there exists no doubt that the agreement will be highly satisfactory to the Government of the United States, since in has for some time been warmly advocated by the press of that country, which is so well disposed towards us, and which grants us especial favors, which are refused by the nations of Europe.

An Echo of Annexation.

The death of the venerable William S. Ten Broeck, late Justice of the Peace in the Town of Lake View, has led to a dispute as to whether the vacancy caused by his death should be filled, and yesterday Charles A. Williams, the Assistant County Attorney, secured a mandamus from Judge McConnell, compelling James Wilson, the Town Clerk of Lake View, to issue notices calling for the election of a Justice to fill the vacancy, the notices to be issued by March 13. Mr. Wilson has declined to issue the notices, and this morning his attorneys will present his reasons to Judge McConnell. It is claimed that under the Annexation law when a Justiceship becomes vacant the office expires and can only be filled according to the law governing the appointment of Justices in the city.

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

TO STIR UP THE INDIANS.

THAT SEEMS TO BE THE OBJECT OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA MINERS.

Joseph Laning of Albuquerque Tells How They Have Encroached on the Hunting Grounds of the Navajos—A Claim That There Is Gold There—Some Men Killed—Edwin J. Goewey, a Lumberman of Duluth, Tells of the Trees of Alaska—Hotel Arrivals.

"The miners and other residents of New Mexico and Arizona are making a strong effort to arouse the savage wrath of the Navajo Indians, and to a certain extent have succeeded," said Joseph Laning, a stockman from Albuquerque, N. M., when at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Mr. Laning has just left his State and says there was no end of bad feeling among the savages when he started for Chicago.

"The whites are the cause of the trouble," continued Mr. Laning, "and several prospectors have been killed for daring to covet the land owned by the Indians. It is the same old story of how the white man, having devasted his own property, wants to take away that owned by his dusky neighbor.

"Directly across the line between New Mexico and Arizona is the Navajos' hunting ground. It is a part of their reservation, is a good grazing ground, and the owners secure considerable food from this part of their property. But the miners who are working for $3 and $4 a day directly across the line have discovered, or claim they have, that it is good mining property, and therefore want it. No sooner did they want it than they proceeded to take possession. Several shafts were sunk and the miners were preparing to establish themselves on the property of the Navajo Indians when the latter put in an appearance. The intruders were ordered off and when they flatly refused to go were killed.

"Rumors of gold fields always turn the heads of miners, and notwithstanding the lesson the Indians served the venturesome persons who dug the shaft, others have been been rash enough to penetrate the region where the precious metal is supposed to be buried. They have never come back to tell what success they had, and it is presumed they had their hair raised. There is talk among the miners of organizing a party to revenge the death of their comrades. If they do so carry out their threats and kill several Indians it will probably be the signal for another bloody war. The commander at Fort Wingate has been informed of the impending danger and I believe intends to send out troops to keep all the prospectors out of the reservation.

"The whites claim the Indian country contains the richest gold fields in the United States, but I do not believe there is any gold there at all."

Edwin J. Goewey, a lumberman of Duluth, Minn., who has just returned from a trip through some of the forests of Alaska, is at the Leland Hotel. Mr. Goewey has made a study of the trees of Alaska, and is considered an authority on their value and use.

"The Sitka spruce is the most common in Alaska and the yellow cedar the most valuable," said Mr. Goewey yesterday. "Both these trees grow to a height of 250 feet, and are from six to eight feet in diameter near the ground. The Sitka spruce makes good coarse lumber, but its value is nothing compared to that of the cedar. No cedar like that I found in Alaska ever grows in this country, and some day it will be a big article of export from Alaska. It has a close fine grain and is remarkable for its strength and durability. It is also fragrant, and for years, I understand, retains its sweetness of smell. It also can be beautifully polished, and thus makes it a most desirable cabinet wood.

"There is no danger of the forest of Alaska becoming extinct. With its power of production and immunity from the ravages of fires it is practically inexhaustible. Owing to the moisture of the climate and the thick coat of moss that everywhere covers the ground it is impossible for a fire to break out in the forest there. When the forests of the West have disappeared the coming generation will be able to draw its supply from this vast timber reserve."

Auditorium—M. A. Hanna, Cleveland, J. M. Egan, St. Paul; J. A. Moru, St. Paul; Harry Hamlin, Buffalo; E. J. Wheeler, Topeka; R. E. Plumb, Detroit; M. Knight, St. Louis; A. E. Wade, Louisville; H. R. Aller, Indianapolis; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; S. D. Caldwell, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Royce, Boston.

Palmer—H. H. Regan, New York; C. W. Burton, Nashville; Mr. and Mrs F. A. Fist, Minneapolis; W. H. Davis, New York; Mrs. N. Thompson and Mrs. W. A. Brown, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. T. Palmer, Philadelphia; Capt. A. Krapner and family, U. S. A.; R. W. Oliver, Kearney, Neb.

Grand Pacific—Charles B. Kelley, San José, Cal.; R. C. Hicks, Chattanooga; Mrs. M. R. Wright, New York; T. A. Lutchins, Boston; E. Baskus and L. Villalobos, City of Mexico; T. F. Hickox and wife, Cleveland; J. P. Hibert and wife, Montreal; Joseph Laning, Albuquerque, N. M.

Tremont—J. D. Carpenter and wife, and Miss D. Carpenter, Eau Clare; J. D. Bether, San Francisco; Miss L. Gould, Omaha; S. N. Abbey, New York; Miss C. Howard, New York; I. H. Everson, St. Paul.

Sherman—William W. Sommerville, Louisville; C. W. Pitts and wife, Helena; William Roseman, Omaha; J. Cook, Detroit; C. E. Benedict, Buffalo; J. N. B. Smith and family, Shanghai, China.

Wellington—C. J. Foster and wife, Rockford; J. W. Ludwick and wife, New York; J. R. Webb, Peoria, Ill.; B. Kohn, Newark, N. J.; C. W. Osborne, New York; L. P. Eddison, Boston.

Leland—H. A. Worcester, New York; D. Z. Yost, San Francisco; G. L. Bunter, Pittsburg; C. B. Wright, San José; C. H. Dodd, Portland; W. J. Wallace, New York.

Richelieu—Leslie Mosby, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyons, Austin, Tex.; G. N. Mason and wife, St. Paul; G. A. Stearns, Cincinnati.

STORY OF A CANINE WANDERER.

A Dog Tramp That Has a Fondness for Riding on the Cars.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 12.—[Special.]—A canine tramp, well known among railroad men as "The Tramp," has been making his headquarters for the last week on the Illinois Central between here and Sioux City. "The Tramp" is apparently a harmless, unnecessary dog of mongrel ancestry. He has a hobby, however, that has made him a well-known character among the railway men of the United States. This is a passion for riding on railway trains. His favorite place is in the cab of the locomotive, where he takes up his position on the fireman's seat, with paws resting on the window-sill and head out of the window. For the last three years this remarkable canine tramp has been a familiar figure on the railways of this vicinity. He has returned recently from a trip to Salt Lake City, and it is said he has been traced in his wanderings as far as San Francisco. Although of the mongrel species he is a bright and intelligent dog, and never forgets kindness or injury. Where known he is never refused his favorite seat in the engine. He has been known, however, on occasions to resort to a "blind baggage," between the mail and baggage cars. Once put out of a cab no coaxing will induce him to enter it again. It is thought that "The Tramp" is now on his way East, and railway men, who compare notes on his wanderings, confidently expect to trace him to the Atlantic coast.

MILLS ON M'KINLEY AND REED.

He Says the One Is Entertaining and the Other Has Decided Views.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—Congressman Roger Q. Mills spoke in the Y. M. C. A. Hall here tonight on the tariff question. He was introduced by Charles L. Fitch, the Republican Collector of Internal Revenue. He referred to William McKinley, who is to speak here next week, as an accomplished and entertaining gentleman. In conversation tonight Mr. Mills said: "Speaker Reed is a man of ability. He would make a very good general for an army. He has very decided views." Mr. Mills says he is a candidate for Speaker.

The State Flower.

New York Tribune: Which will be the State flower—the golden-rod or the rose? This is a pleasant privilege which the school children of the State will be called upon to exercise before July 1. So far the advantage is with the golden-rod, for in the large vote of a third of a million last year the golden-rod received 81,308 votes while 79,056 were cast for the many varieties of the rose. This plurality would fairly entitle the modest golden-rod to the distinction of being the favorite flower of the school children, especially when it is considered that the vote for the rose was distributed among the numerous varieties of that flower.

JAMES·H·WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

CLOAK DEPT.

An exhibit of the very latest Parisian Novelties in Ladies' Jackets, Reefers, Blazers, Top Coats, Vest Jackets, Newmarkets, Capes, and Wraps.

Popular Materials (ALL SHADES). Rough Cheviots, Clay Diagonals, Wale Diagonals, Bedford Cords, Scotch Check Tweeds, Meltons.

TAILOR-MADE REEFERS, $5, $6, $7, $8 Up.

BLAZERS, Plain Colors, Checks and Stripes, $4, $5.50, $6, $7 Up.

Ladies' Newmarkets {With or without Capes,} $10 to $30
Ladies' Circulars. - - $7 to $20
Capes {Novelties specially designed for us, 50 different styles,} $6, $7 up to $35

In view of the high character of these Garments the prices recommend themselves at a glance as being *Extremely Low.*

JAMES·H·WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

SHOE DEPT.

A Sale of broken sizes in Ladies' and Children's Shoes—at a fraction of original cost—Friday and Saturday.

75c. Ladies' Colored Cloth and Ooze Calf Button Gaiters, worth $1.25.

98c. Ladies' Best Black Broadcloth Gaiters, worth $1.50.

$1.00. Children's Dongola Hand Turned Button Boots, worth $1.50.

$1.25. Children's Straight Goat Foxed Glove Top Spring Heel Boots, worth $1.75.

$1.69. Children's Cloth Top Button Spring Heel Boots, worth $2.50.

$1.98. Ladies' Dongola Fair Stitched Extension Sole Boots, worth $3.00.

$2.29. Misses' Cloth Top, Button Spring Heel Boots, worth $3.00.

$1.98. Ladies' Pat. Tip Common Sense Dongola Oxfords, worth $2.75.

$2.98. Ladies' Cloth Top Front Lace Patent Tip and Trimmed Boots, worth $4.50.

$2.98. Ladies' Hand Welt French Dongola But. Boots, op. toe, worth $4.50.

TYPE-FOUNDERS FORM A COMBINATION.

They Will Unite in One Corporation with a Capital of $15,000,000.

The combination of the type foundries of the United States has practically been effected and a meeting will be held in New York soon to complete the organization and elect directors and officers. The form of organization is a corporation, and all the foundries will be sold to the new company on a bases of six and two-thirds times their average profits for three or five years. The period has not been agreed upon yet, but it will be either the three years prior to the beginning of the cut in prices two years ago or it will be five years.

The capital stock of the new concern will be $15,000,000, of which $10,000,000 will be preferred stock bearing 6 per cent interest, and $5,000,000 will be common stock. The new concern will issue $3,000,000 of debenture bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, on the basis that the tangible property, outside of the patents, etc., is worth $6,000,000. If this tangible property is worth more the amount of bonds issued will be greater, and if less than $6,000,000 the amount will be less. It is believed that all the property of the concerns going into the new company, including real estate, plants, patents, and good will, is worth $12,000,000, and the issuing of the bonds will be governed largely by the appraisement.

It is said that the new company contemplates an immediate reduction of discounts to 5 per cent.

This project has been under consideration for a year and a half, and Marder, Luse & Co. of this city have been among the most active in bringing about an organization. There are about thirty foundries in the new company, and the number includes such firms as Marder, Luse & Co. and the Union Type Foundry of Chicago; MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan of Philadelphia, and James Conner's Sons of New York.

A West-Sider's Suggestion.

CHICAGO, March 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you allow a taxpayer of the West Side to say a word in your columns in reference to the West Side Assessorship? Many names have been mentioned on the Republican side and every one of them compares favorably with the Cantwells, Considines, Ryans, and O'Connors that the Democratic party is sure to nominate. Apparently the small-bore politicians of both parties have the idea that the West Town offices should go to some ward-hassler for services rendered without respect to the wishes of the taxpayers. The Republicans have an opportunity Saturday to nominate a square business-man whose honesty is beyond question, whose reputation is without a stain; a man who has never sought an office, and who has been a consistent Republican and has ever been at the service of his party. That man I believe to be Bernard McDevitt. His nationality (if practical politics must be consulted), his thirty years' business connection with West Side interests, and his own reputation all commend him to the voters. A PROPERTYHOLDER.

SPRING SUGGESTIONS.

Avoid draughts and sudden changes of temperature.

Do not discard your warm winter clothing too soon. It is better to suffer a little inconvenience than to take cold.

Remember that one is especially liable to contract a bad cold or chill at this season of the year.

A cough or cold contracted between the seasons is the most annoying kind, and may last through the summer.

If you feel a cough or a cold coming on, take a drink of pure whiskey at once. It will keep the blood in circulation, and is the best preventive against the diseases of the season.

Remember that only pure whiskey should be taken. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has the strongest recommendations from the leading scientists and medical men. It is the only standard medicinal whiskey. Take no other from your druggist or grocer

THE BONANZA 148 STATE ST.

WAIT AND WATCH FOR OUR OPENING.

THE BONANZA 148 STATE ST.

READ SUNDAY'S PAPERS.

THE BONANZA 148 STATE ST.

WAIT AND WATCH FOR OUR OPENING.

THE BONANZA 148 STATE ST.

READ SUNDAY'S PAPERS.

THE BONANZA 148 STATE ST.

HEALTH FOOD CO.

WESTERN AGENCY, GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1603 WABASH-AV.

Try Peeled Wheat Flour, $2 per brl., $4.75 per ½ brl., 20 lbs. for $1.00.

Try Wheatena; the finest breakfast Cereal, ready in 2 minutes. 25c package.

Try Gluten Soap as a beautifier. 25c per cake, by mail 30c.

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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

SWINDLED UNCLE SAM.

HOW THE CHOCTAW-CHICKASAW STEAL GOT THROUGH CONGRESS.

Three Million Dollars of the People's Money Taken to Pay the Indians for Lands They Did Not Own—Attorneys and Lobbyists to Get a Large Slice of It—Democratic Watch-Dogs of the Treasury Working for the Big Job—How the Appropriation Was Rushed Through.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—The Arkansas grab in the Indian Appropriation bill is receiving the earnest attention of the Executive Departments. The President's advisers are trying to find out whether he can properly withhold until Congress meets again the payment of the $3,000,000 gratuity voted to the Chickasaws and the Choctaws for lands they don't own. There does not seem much latitude of construction in the provision as it stands, for the appropriation is made immediately available and becomes operative upon the conveyance by these two favored Indian nations of their supposed title in a manner satisfactory to the President. Perhaps the releases and conveyances won't be satisfactory and the President may find it advisable to defer payment until Congress meets again. Then an investigation may be had not only of the justice of the claim but also of the manner in which it was log-rolled through.

There are some queer things about the liberality of Congress in its closing days in making this $3,000,000 appropriation. One of the queerest things is the stand taken by Democratic leaders in both House and Senate. Professed economists that they are, they were for the job from start to finish. It is called the "Arkansas grab," because the chief agents in gaining it were James K. Jones in the Senate and Representative Samuel W. Peel in the House. But it was really a Southwestern combination. Congress had a Republican majority in both branches, and a fair share of the responsibility for extravagant appropriations may fairly be laid at the door of the majority. But the majority cannot be held to a strict account when a few of its members make a combination with the minority. That is just what is done in the Chickasaw and Choctaw steal. There are thirty-seven Democrats in the Senate. Of these not one raised his voice or recorded his vote against the job. Of the thirty-six Senators voting for it twenty-five were Democrats. Of the twenty-three against it all were Republicans. There were more than 150 Democrats in the House. Of these not a bakers' dozen fought the steal. Most of them were active in engineering it through. In the Senate Chairman Allison of the Appropriations Committee and Chairman Dawes of the Indian Committee both protested against grafting such a doubtful provision on the bill. But they could get no Democratic support. In the House Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee fought the scheme bitterly and steadily.

Democrats Worked for the Job.

Chairman Perkins of the Indian Committee also declared that whatever merits the proposition might have it could not properly be made part of an appropriation bill. Mr. Mansur of Missouri was the only Democratic member who by vote and voice upheld Chairman Cannon. Judge Holman and a few other Democrats gave their votes, but they did not take much interest in the fight. Mr. Mills, probably Speaker of the next House, was voiceless and voteless, for he dodged. Mr. Crisp, possible Speaker, voted for the grab. Mr. Springer, Speaker in his mind's eye, lobbied earnestly for it on the floor and spoke for it. Mr. Sayers, Democratic leader on the Appropriations Committee and probable Chairman of the committee in the next House, supported the scheme. So did Mr. Dockery of Missouri, another eminent economist who parades figures to show how the late Congress wasted the people's money. Not a Democratic member from Illinois opposed the job, and most of them voted for it. McMillin of Tennessee, Wilson of West Virginia, the Breckinridges, and other Democratic leaders all went on record for looting the Treasury of the $3,000,000. These little details are interesting preliminary to a fuller statement of the nature of the Choctaw-Chickasaw claim. They show how blind the self-appointed keepers of the people's money can be when their interests lie that way. And worst of all there was a lobby, a persistent nuisance of a lobby, which gets part of the money voted away. But no Democratic leaders threatened an investigation of the lobby or complained of its annoyance, as they did in case of the Pacific Mail promoters of legislation.

History of the Steal.

It takes a little space to give the history of the $3,000,000 job. But this is necessary to a full understanding of the case, particularly as it is only the entering wedge for getting at least $3,000,000 more. During the last two years various commissions have been at work negotiating with Indians in different parts of the West for ceding their lands in order that these might be opened up to settlement. The results of the labors of these commissions came before Congress this winter. In the short session it seemed impossible to get through in separate bills the legislation necessary to make these cessions of land effective; to pay the Indians for them and enable the lands to be opened up to settlement. So provisions were put on the Indian Appropriation bill ratifying the agreements made by the various commissions with different tribes and setting aside the money to pay the Indians. While some of the older members doubted the wisdom of this they acquiesced in it rather than have the lands kept closed until the next Congress could enact the necessary legislation, which probably would have been a year and a half. One of these provisions was for the ratification of a treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians by which their claim to certain lands in the Indian Territory that they held under executive order and to other lands was extinguished. For this purpose an appropriation of $1,500,000 was made. These lands lie between the 96th and the 100th meridians. They make nearly 3,000,000 acres. Those lands formerly belonged to the Choctaws and Chickasaws. In 1855 the Government of the United States leased those lands and the lands of those Indians for the purpose of settling upon them friendly Indians, and paid therefor $800,000. In 1866 the Government said: "We want to wipe out that lease and own these lands in fee simple"; and it made a treaty with the Choctaws and the Chickasaws for these lands, paying them $300,000, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the treaty of 1866 ceded absolutely in fee simple those 3,000,000 acres and other lands to the Government. There was no reservation in the transfer. They were not bought for the settlement of friendly Indians; that was a matter embraced in the lease of 1855. This was an absolute, unconditional transfer; the treaty was duly ratified and the money paid.

Senator Jones' Little Scheme.

When the Indian Appropriation bill was in the Senate Senator Jones of Arkansas offered the following little joker in the way of an amendment:

> And the sum of $2,991,450 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians for all of the right, title, interest, and claim which said nations of Indians may have in and to certain lands now occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, under Executive order; said lands lying south of the Canadian River and now occupied by the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians; said lands have been ceded in trust by Art. III. of the treaty between the United States and said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, which was concluded April 28, 1866, and proclaimed the 10th day of August of the same year, and whereof there remains, after deducting allotments as provided by said agreement, a residue ascertained by survey to contain 2,393,160 acres; three-fourths of this appropriation to be paid to such person or persons as are or shall be duly authorized by the laws of said Choctaw Nation to receive the same, at such time and in such sums as directed and required by the legislative authority of said Choctaw Nation, and one fourth of this appropriation to be paid to such person or persons as are or shall be duly authorized by the laws of said Chickasaw Nation to receive the same, at such times and in such sums as directed and required by the legislative authority of said Chickasaw Nation; this appropriation to be immediately available and to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said respective nations specially authorized thereto by law of releases and conveyances to the use of all the right, title, interest, and claim of said respective nations of Indians in and to said lands (not including Grier County, which is now in dispute) in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States, and said releases and conveyances when fully executed and delivered shall operate to extinguish all claim of every kind and character of said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in and to the tract of country to which said releases and conveyances shall apply.

The substance of this proposition was in a bill reported from the Indian Affairs Committee of the House last session. It had been debated in December, when it was clearly shown that on its merits the measure could never be passed. So its supporters dropped the bill and bided their time for the closing days of the session, when the appropriations would be under consideration. They had a tremendous club, which they used with force. It was the threat to defeat all the important Indian treaty ratifications if this job was not tacked on. The Congressional supporters of the business veiled this threat discreetly enough in their speeches, but no one was allowed to misunderstand their purpose. They proposed to have that $3,000,000 or else to prevent the opening up to settlement of any more Indian lands. This did not keep Senators Allison and Dawes and Representatives Cannon and Mansur from making the fight, but it is probable that some Western members whose local interest demanded the opening up of Indian reservations were weak enough to yield and give their votes to the scheme. Senator Jones did not have much trouble getting his proposition adopted by the Senate. It carried a lot of money for one thing, which in itself commended it favorably to that body. Then Jones wanted it done as a personal favor to him, and Senatorial courtesy required that his wishes be gratified.

Senators Allison and Dawes fought the proposition both on its merits and on the ground that if it had any merits the Indian Appropriation bill was not the place to recognize them. Senator Cockrell of Missouri, watchdog of the Treasury that he is, helped Jones and actually barked at those who were trying to keep the Treasury doors shut from a raid. Senator George of Mississippi, another eminent economist, also came to the aid of his Arkansas colleagues by numerous quotations of law and equity and Indian treaties and so on. He was not a bit afraid of losing the $3,000,000. When the time came to be recorded it was shown that the opposition was powerless against the appeals of Senator Jones to his party colleagues and his personal pleas to Republican Senators not to mind a small matter of $3,000,000 in doing justice to the poor Indian. His amendment was adopted as follows, Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic:

YEAS.

Barbour,	*Faulkner*,	Pettigrew.
Bate,	*George*,	Pierce,
Berry,	*Gorman*,	*Pugh*,
Blackburn,	*Hampton*,	*Ransom*,
Butler,	*Harris*,	*Reagan*,
Call,	Ingalls,	Stewart,
Cameron,	*Jones* (Ark.),	Teller,
Carey,	Jones (Nev.),	*Turpie*,
Carlisle,	*Kenna*,	*Vance*,
Coke,	Moody,	*Vest*,
Daniel,	*Morgan*,	*Walthall*,
Edmunds,	*Pasco*,	Warren—36.

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Farwell,	Platt,
Allison,	Frye,	Power,
Blair,	Hawley,	Sanders,
Chandler,	Hiscock,	Sawyer,
Davis,	Hoar,	Spooner,
Dixon,	McConnell,	Stockbridge,
Dolph,	McMillan,	Washburne—23.
Evarts,	Morrill	

ABSENT.

Allen,	*Gray*,	Plumb,
Blodgett,	Hale,	Quay,
Brown,	*Hearst*,	Sherman,
Casey,	Higgins,	Shoup,
Cockrell,	*McPherson*,	Squire,
Colquitt,	Manderson,	Stanford,
Cullom,	Mitchell,	*Voorhees*,
Dawes,	Paddock,	Wilson,
Eustis,	*Payne*,	Wolcott—28.
Gibson,		

The pairs followed the same lines. Watchdog Cockrell happened to be out when the vote was taken, but he had already made it clear that he stood with patriotic Jones of Arkansas. His zeal for the protection of the Treasury was of that obliging kind which would not interfere with any of his friends who might have been retained on contingent fees by the Indians, and so the ever liberal Senate took the first step in prying open the Treasury doors.

How It Was Pushed Through the House.

The matter came up in the House late the Monday night preceding final adjournment. Chairman Cannon was watching for it and he offered a resolution directing the conferees on the part of the House to disagree to the Senate amendment. He first got Chairman Perkins of the Indian Committee to make a statement showing the impropriety of forcing a proposition of this sort through as a part of the regular Indian Appropriation bill. Then he read a telegram from Secretary Noble. It was about as pointed as a telegram could be, and was as follows:

> INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, March 2.—To the Hon. J. G. Cannon: I think that the claim of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws to the land within the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe Reservations is not well founded. JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

It would seem that if members were doubtful about the propriety of the legislation in the closing hours of the session an opinion from the head of the Interior Department would be sufficient to justify them in voting against it. But the Democrats in the House were not looking for reasons for defeating the proposition. They wanted an excuse for supporting it. Mr. Cannon explained at length how the United States had acquired title to the lands. Mr. Cannon also commented sharply on the zeal with which the claims of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws were urged. He said it was not because they needed the money, but because powerful, wakeful attorneys got a contract from the legislators of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws that they should have 10 per cent of all the money they could get out of Uncle Sam's strong box for that imaginary title.

Messrs. Peet and Barnes of Georgia did most of the talking in behalf of the poor Indians. They followed the line laid down by Senator Jones in the Senate. Their general claim was that the Government of the United States had treated with the Choctaws and the Chickasaws on the basis of their holding the land in fee simple; that this title could not be extinguished except by compensation, and if the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes were to be paid for possessory rights, the Chickasaws and the Choctaws must be compensated for their original rights. Mr. Springer was noticeable all through the debate by his activity in private argument with the members, and also by the suggestions that he made publicly in support of the job.

Mr. Mansur, the Missouri Democrat, brushed away the technicalities that had been raised in seeking to justify the $3,000,000 grab. He showed that if there was any ground at all in the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws for compensation it was far too important to be acted on in the last days of the session, and in a way that took millions out of the Treasury. Mr. Mansur gave some interesting points about the contracts of the Indians with the attorneys who were pushing the claim through Congress. He said the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes, who had the superior and the better title and who could stay on the lands for an eternity, were to be paid $1,500,000, while the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who really owned nothing, were to get twice as much. And this was but the beginning, for the appropriation only covered one-half of their land west of the ninety-eighth degree. If this were paid the Indians would be here soon asking for the other half, and it could not be refused.

They Were for the Job.

When the vote in the House was taken it showed that the majority of the members were not in a watchdog mood. They were for the rich Choctaws and Chickasaws and their attorneys. No scruples about the people's money held them back. No warning finger was raised by Mills, Breckinridge, Sayers, or Dockery, and Mr. Cannon's resolution instructing the conferrees to disagree to the Senate amendment was beaten by a majority of nearly 30. The vote in detail was as follows—Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS.

Adams,	Hays, E. R.	Payne,
Baker,	Henderson (Ill.),	Pugsley,
Belden,	Hermann,	Reed (Ia.),
Belknap,	Hill,	*Reilly*,
Bingham,	*Holman*,	Reyburn,
Boutelle,	Kerr (Ia.),	Rife,
Brookshire,	Kinsey,	Rowell,
Buchanan (N.J.)	Knapp,	Russell,
Burton,	Lacey,	Sawyer,
Butterworth,	La Follette,	Sherman,
Caldwell,	Lansing,	Spooner,
Cannon,	Lind,	Stephenson,
Caswell,	Lodge,	Stone (Pa.),
Cheadle,	*Mansur*,	Sweney,
Clements,	McComas,	Thomas,
Cogswell,	McKinley,	Townsend (Pa.),
Craig,	Moffitt,	Turner (Kas.),
Dalzell,	Morey,	Walker,
De Lano,	Morse,	Wallace (N.Y.),
Dolliver,	*Mutchler*,	*Washington*,
Evans,	Niedringhaus,	Wickham,
Forney,	*O'Neil* (Mass.),	Wilson (Ky.),
Grout,	*Parrett*,	Yardley—70.
Haugen,		

NAYS.

Allen (Mich.),	*Finley*,	*O'Ferrall*,
Barnes,	*Fitch*,	*Owens* (Ohio),
Bliss,	*Forman*,	*Paynter*,
Boatner,	Funston,	*Peel*,
Bowden,	Gear,	Peters,
Breckinridge	*Geissenhainer*,	Pickler,
(Ark.),	*Gibson*,	*Pindar*,
Breckinridge	Gifford,	*Price*,
(Ky.),	*Grimes*,	*Quinn*,
Brickner,	Hall,	Ray,
Brosius,	Houk,	*Richardson*,
Browne (Va.),	Kennedy,	*Sayers*,
Buchanan (Va.)	*Kerr* (Pa.),	*Skinner*,
Burrows,	Laidlaw,	Smith (W. Va.),
Bynum,	*Lane*,	Smyser,
Carter,	Langston,	Snider,
Caruth,	*Lawler*,	*Stockdale*,
Clancy,	Laws,	*Stone* (Ky.),
Clark (Wyo.),	*Lester* (Va.),	Sweet,
Cobb,	*Lewis*,	*Tarsney*,
Coleman,	*Magner*,	Taylor (Tenn.),
Cooper (Ind.),	*Martin* (Ind.),	Taylor, J. D.,
Covert,	*Martin* (Tex.),	Townsend
Crain,	Mason,	(Colo.),
Crisp,	*McClammy*,	*Turner* (Ga.),
Culberson	McCord,	*Turner* (N.Y.),
(Tex.),	*McMillin*,	Van Schaick,
Cummings,	*McRea*,	Waddill,
Dibble,	Miller,	Wade,
Dickerson,	Milliken,	*Wheeler* (Ala.),
Dockery,	*Montgomery*,	*Williams* (Ill.),
Dorsey,	*Morgan*,	Wilson (Wash.),
Dunnell,	Morrill,	*Wilson* (W.Va.),
Edmonds,	Mudd,	Wright,
Ellis,	*Norton*,	Yoder—102.
Featherston,		

Those not violating numbered 157. This was a large list of absentees. It is explained by the fact that the matter came up late, when many members had either gone home or were asleep in committee rooms. Not more than half of the absentees were paired. Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey was the only Democrat whose pair against the job was announced. Ab Taylor and Judge Gest of Illinois were paired in a way that put them against the scheme. The defeat of Mr. Cannon's resolution had the effect of retaining the obnoxious provision in the Appropriation bill, and in that shape it went to the President.

Gen. Harrison signed the measure with great reluctance. He thought with Secretary Noble that the legislation had no business in the bill, but he had no power to veto separate items, and a failure to approve the whole measure would have caused all the Indian legislation to fail and would have made an extra session of Congress necessary. The crafty supporters of the grab knew all this when they gave up their efforts to pass a separate measure for the Choctaws and Chickasaws and rallied all their strength to load the job on the Indian Appropriation bill.

This Is Only a Beginning.

The beginning thus made, if the same policy be continued, will take about $3,250,000 more out of the Treasury. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have as good a title to other lands west of the ninety-eighth meridian as they have to those for which Congress has just authorized payment. These lands are in what is known as Grier County, the boundary of which is in dispute between the United States and Texas. But as soon as the dispute is settled they will put in their claim for more money, and with the precedent made it will be hard to keep them and their attorneys out of it.

The attorneys deserve a little mention. The lobby expects at least 20 per cent of the $3,000,000 appropriation, which would be $600,000. Of the $6,250,000 this percentage would give the third House about $1,250,000. But the money is well earned. Had it not been for the ceaseless efforts of the lawyers and their aids who are not lawyers no appropriation would have been made to pay the prosperous Choctaws and Chickasaws for a disputed title. The Indian lobby is a recognized institution in Washington. It includes lawyers of high standing. The right of the Indians to be represented is recognized by the Interior Department. Contracts made with the uncivilized tribes have to be filed at the department and are in a manner subject to its approval. But the civilized tribes, to which the Choctaws and Chickasaws belong, can make whatever arrangements they please.

The story has been widely published that Gen. Halbert E. Paine, ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin and ex-Commissioner of Patents, had the whole contract with the Choctaws and Chickasaws for pushing the recent legislation and would therefore rake in $300,000 with only so much to disburse as was necessary to pay the men he had hired. It is true Gen. Paine has a contract with the Choctaws by which he is to get 10 per cent of the moneys collected. That contract is part of the laws of the Choctaw Nation. But there is every reason to believe that the Indians did not depend entirely on Gen. Paine, but put out other contingent retainers right and left. Gen. Paine is said to have another contract by means of which he gets an additional 6 per cent, while Lawyer Orrick of St. Louis is reported to be the happy possessor of a document which entitles him to 7½ per cent of all the moneys secured. The Choctaws had a delegate in Washington all winter in the person of Mr. Stanley. The latter is himself a member of the tribe. Few would take him for an Indian. He is said to be a good lawyer. He assuredly did good work for his people, and it is surmised that he gets a pretty good slice for himself. Then there is Judge Gant, another well-known Missouri lawyer. Mr. Orrick is the former partner of Secretary Noble, and is said to be a Republican. Judge Gant is a Democrat of the Democrats. He prepared a brief, which is expected to net him a handsome fee. It may have been their high regard for Judge Gant that caused Reformer Dockery and Watchdog Cockrell to support the Choctaw-Chickasaw claim so heartily.

Then there is the Hon. Joseph Rickey, the friend of Col. Morrison and other eminent Democrats, and the most successful promoter of legislation that there is in the Southwest. Mr. Rickey is a useful lobbyist and whatever he got out of the claim he earned. Ex-Gov. S. J. Crawford of Kansas, who has made a great deal of money as the attorney of various Indian tribes, is said to be a gainer by the late legislation. Ex-Indian Agents Owen and Dyer and numerous smaller fry are also quoted among the beneficiaries. All the above are supposed to be receiving pay services rendered in securing legislation, but there are hints about other persons who were paid for simply remaining silent. In other words it is said their opposition was only prevented by their success in blackmailing the Choctaws. Delegate Stanley can probably tell all about these persons.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Wanamaker Preparing to Carry Out the Postal Subsidy Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker was questioned today as to what action, if any, had been taken to carry into effect the new postal subsidy law. Mr. Wanamaker said that he was at present engaged upon the preliminary work of the act. It is necessary, he said, to ascertain the full scope of the bill and what American ships are within reach for immediate service. He had had important interviews with Mr. Clement A. Griscom, President of the Inman line; H. K. Thurber, President of the United States and Brazil line, and others interested in shipping matters, and he should fix upon the routes to be advertised for as speedily as possible, after ascertaining what other ports not now reached should be included in the routes.

To Reduce the Seal Catch.

The Treasury Department is considering a proposition to reduce the annual catch of fur seals in Bering Sea, as fixed by the existing lease, in order to guard against the possible extinction of the specie. As such a step would necessarily operate as hardship on the lessees not contemplated when the lease was made, the department will call on the Attorney-General for an opinion as to the power of the Secretary to reduce the annual rental of the seal islands below the minimum of $50,000 as fixed by Sec. 1,963 of the Revised Statutes.

Proposals for the New Steel Cruiser.

The Navy Department today issued an advertisement inviting proposals for the construction of the protected steel cruiser of 7,300 tons displacement specially provided for in the naval appropriation act approved March 2, 1891. The time fixed for the opening of such proposals is Monday, June 1, next. The vessel is designated Cruiser No. 13. All material used in its construction, including engines, boilers, and machinery, is required to be of domestic manufacture. The vessel must develop on its trial trip in the open sea a speed of not less than twenty-one knots per hour for four consecutive hours.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

The Island of Juan Fernandez, once inhabited by Alexander Selkirk, is now tenanted by a former Austrian officer, who, after being forced by the terrible wounds which he received at the battle of Sadowa in 1866 to leave the army, grew tired of the monotony of existence in civilized Europe and determined to devote his fortune to a life of adventure. For fifteen years past he has been living on the Island of Juan Fernandez with a small colony of natives and of European deserters from civilization, and only communicating with the world once a year, when he sends his sailing yacht to Valparaiso for provisions and supplies.

POLITICS IN MICHIGAN.

A SITUATION THAT IS DECIDEDLY UNIQUE AND CRITICAL.

Plans of the Republicans to Regain the State Which Was Lost to Them Last Fall—The Patrons of Industry Become an Important Factor in the Problem—Democrats Trying to Make the Most of Their Accidental Lease of Power.

LANSING, Mich., March 9.—The political situation in Michigan is unique and critical, not only from a State but from a National point of view. For the first time in a generation the Democrats are nominally in full control of the executive and legislative departments, and the Republicans, overwhelmed and disconcerted by defeat, are sitting by watching every move made by their Democratic masters, in the hope that they may outwit them this spring and retrieve their lost fortunes.

For many years the industrial and farmer elements in Michigan have been restless and time and again have sought to effect organizations that would secure for them weighty influence in the counsels of the great parties; but, barring the temporary success of fusion, when "Uncle Josiah" Begole of Flint was elected Governor upon a Democratic-Greenback ticket, their attempts have proved dismally futile. Even then the Legislature remained Republican, and everything like radical legislation was blocked effectually. Last fall, however, owing to many novel conditions, a fusion, effected in name only in many cases, resulted in the election of Edwin B. Winans, a Livingston County farmer, as Governor, and a Senate and House of Representatives with Republican minorities.

The Patrons of Industry, headed by the white-haired Azarias S. Partridge of Flushing, have sprung into great prominence here. The membership of the organization is about 200,000 and its vote about 40,000. It is supposed to be a non-political organization, its object being rather to buy goods and implements directly from wholesale dealers and to ameliorate the moral, social, and intellectual condition of the farmers than to enter into State politics. However, as the result of numerous local indorsements and nominations of Patrons of Industry by the Democrats, the Legislature has taken a complexion that makes it easily the most unique in the history of the State. The Democrats have a clear working majority in the House of Representatives, but in the Senate three Independent Patrons until a few days ago held the balance of power. They were Senators Aaron B. Brown of Sheridan, John R. Benson of Mount Morris, and John Bastone of Caro—farmers who never before had any experience in legislative halls. There were in the Senate, besides these men, fourteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats, including one Patron who did not assume independence then.

Gov. Winans being a Democratic Patron, which insured his signature to party measures, the eyes of all the State were fixed upon these three Bs to see what they would do, for their position assumed notable importance this winter because of the Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative reapportionments that are to be made. They promised to act with perfect fairness to both parties, and began the good work by insisting upon the appointment of a Senate Reapportionment Committee composed of four Republicans, four Democrats, and themselves, the three independent Patrons. The Democrats, who had planned to have this committee composed of six Democrats and five Republicans, one from each Congressional district, were much disappointed, but were forced to submit to the Patron dictation, and Lieut.-Gov. Strong appointed a non-partisan committee.

This dictatorial attitude seemed to make the Democrats desperate, and at once they set about laying plans to overthrow the Patron triumvirate. Senator Park, a wily young Detroit lawyer, led the movement and figured out a scheme to "steal the Senate," as the Republicans are pleased to call it. There were two contested election cases. The contestants were Democrats. Senator Park, who was Chairman of one of the investigating committees, agreed with Senator Crocker, the Chairman of the other committee, to delay committee consideration of the evidence, hoping in the meantime to find an opportunity when enough Republicans were away to throw individual reports unseating the two Republicans upon the Democratic Senate, unseat them, and seat the contestants. If the scheme succeeded there would be seventeen Democrats in the Senate and fifteen Republicans and Patrons. Thus the Democrats would have both a quorum and a majority, and it would be plain sailing for a gerrymander.

Just the chance that Senators Park and Crocker looked for occurred Tuesday, Feb. 24. Twelve Republicans, relying on a compact with the Democrats that no important measures would be taken up during the absence of a large number of either party, went to Jackson to attend the Republican State Convention. Two Republicans and the three independent Patrons were present at the session, and all the Democrats were on hand. First Senator Horton was unseated and Senator Morrow seated in his place. Then the next case was taken up. The minority was dumfounded. Senator Taylor (Republican) indignantly protested. Senator Bastone (Patron of Industry) declared it an outrage to unseat Senator Morse, the second contestee, without a report from the investigating committee. He was a member of the committee himself, and declared that no meeting had ever been held to discuss the merits of the case, and that no report had been formulated by this committee.

Seeing that there was no chance for stemming the tide, all the minority except Senator Taylor rushed from the chamber, leaving the Senate without a quorum. Senator Taylor and the others swear to this, but the Democrats declare that the minority were too slow and didn't get out until after Senator Morse had been unseated and Senator Friedlander seated in his place. A very unusual occurrence was that during the work, which was performed quickly, Lieut.-Gov. Strong, who at best is a putty head, became confused, and the Hon. F. Homer Hosford of Detroit, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, who is an expert parliamentarian, rushed to his side on the rostrum and directed his rulings until the scheme found successful fruition.

The Republicans were exasperated at what was done. The Democrats jeered at them, the Republican party chided them for being absent, and the general public laughed at their lack of tact. The next day an attempt was made to undo the mischief, but the telegraph and a special train had brought the new Senators to the Capital; they were sworn in secretly, and when the session opened they were in their seats voting against the Republicans.

However, the Democrats found their rejoicing chilled by a sudden and unexpected development. Senator Marcus Wilcox, a Democratic Patron (ex-Republican and now a free-trader), who had voted with them all along, but had grown unruly during the steal, declared that he could not countenance their high-handed methods and that he would see that they did no further mischief. So he cast his vote with the Republicans and made the Senate a tie. However, the protests of the Republicans were treated with contempt. They were not allowed even to speak. The Lieutenant-Governor defeated each appeal from his decisions by casting his vote with the Democrats. A roaring "bear dance" ensued. At times a dozen howling orators were on their feet. Once, during a tumultuous clamor for recognition, red-whiskered John Andrews, the Sergeant-at-Arms, nearly precipitated a hand-to-hand fight by trying to force Senator Taylor (Republican) into his chair. However, all attempts to undo "the steal" proved ineffectual. No blood has been shed as yet, and the Senate stands a tie.

Of course Senator Wilcox holds the balance of power, and he is the cynosure of all eyes in Michigan and the other States of the lake country. He says that he proposes to consult his conscience upon all measures and that already he can declare that he is opposed to a gerrymander. "Personally," he says, "I would prefer redistricting upon geographical rather than political lines, and I would like to see the Democratic party thrown upon its good behavior to carry the State in 1892 rather than to see it depend upon any political manipulation of district lines. I favor the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts, which I see has been proposed for Michigan by a Representative."

So much depends upon the reapportionment of this State that the greatest pressure is being brought to bear upon Senator Wilcox to whip him back into the Democratic party. Representative White of Grand Rapids has a Congressional redistricting bill that will make, including the new district, seven Democratic, four Republican, and one doubtful district. This is the bill the State Central Committee will urge. Until the fusion landslide last fall, which even the Democrats consider merely spasmodic, the Michigan delegation in Congress never had a Democratic majority. Besides the Congressional schemes plans are on foot so to gerrymander the State Senatorial and Representative districts that in 1893 a Democrat, perhaps the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, who was President Cleveland's Postmaster-General, may succeed Francis B. Stockbridge in the United States Senate. Whether these schemes are accomplished rests with the Shiawassee County farmer—Marcus Wilcox.

Politics in the State is in an intensely critical condition. In the spring there will be an election to name a successor on the Supreme bench.

MORE WASTE IS IN PROSPECT.

Democrats in the Senate to Follow the Example of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Notwithstanding the fact that the most conspicuous of the Democratic leaders in both Houses of Congress express the opinion that the prodigality of the Congress just closed and the enormous appropriations made by it are due in a very large degree to the fact that the appropriation bills are distributed among the various committees, each committee controlling the appropriations for that branch of the public service to which its jurisdiction applies, an attempt will be made in the Senate at the next session to break down the power of the Appropriations Committee by following the practice of the House and distributing the annual appropriation bills. The feeling is quite strong among the new Senators, just as it was in the House a few years ago, that the Appropriations Committee virtually controls all the business on the calendar, and that the power which its members have over their colleagues and over every class of legislation is too great to be properly placed in the hands of any one set of men.

Session after session for the last ten years the cry against the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate has been growing louder and louder, and not alone in the committee room but in the open Senate members of the Appropriations Committee have been charged with using the appropriation bills in an unfair manner by taking care of their own particular constituents at the expense of those of other Senators, and by holding back the appropriation bills to use them as a lever for defeating or enacting certain bills. No doubt much of this criticism of the Appropriations Committee is well founded, for the members of that committee having charge of every one of the big appropriation bills have the other Senators virtually in their power.

In a body where Senatorial courtesy is the most effective influence that can be brought to bear, votes are sometimes secured for measures that would under ordinary circumstances go without them. The Democrats of the Senate will vigorously resist the attempt to distribute the appropriation bills, not because they wish to justify all the acts of the Committee on Appropriations, but because they feel that should each Senator have control of the appropriation bill pertaining to the business of the committee of which he is Chairman Senatorial courtesy would result in allowing each of them to get for his bill all the money that he needed, regardless of the amounts secured by the other committees. There would thus be great danger of appropriating money entirely in the dark and of swelling the total amount to proportions that could not be defended by either Republicans or Democrats.

IT LIES IN WATTERSON'S BASKET.

The Letter to Gov. Hill First Sent to Cleveland, Who Advised Its Suppression.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 10.—[New York World.]—From information which came into the possession of the *World* representative today it is clear that the inside history of the origin and disposition of the Watterson-Hill letter has never been given to the public.

Early in January Col. Watterson came to Iowa on a lecturing tour. He delivered his celebrated lecture on "Money and Morals" in the cities of Grinnell, Des Moines, Winterset, and here in Keokuk. In all these places he was cordially received. The local Democracy and prominent citizens generally showed him many attentions in a social way, and under the mellowing influence of this flattering reception he talked freely.

With the Democrats he discussed politics, and, in one instance, he referred with more than usual interest to the next Presidential contest. He gave it as his opinion that one of the results of the late election would be the nomination of Cleveland and he expressed a desire for Democratic harmony in the country at large and especially in New York. With that object in view he said he had written a letter to Gov. Hill, which he went on to describe minutely, a description which corresponded exactly with the letter which appeared soon after that in the columns of the Eastern press and which Gov. Hill denied ever having received. Mr. Watterson further said that after having written the letter doubts arose in his mind as to whether it would most help or hurt matters, and not being able to satisfy himself on that point he mailed the letter to Mr. Cleveland and asked for his advice in the matter.

Mr. Cleveland kept the letter two weeks and then returned it with the remark that he doubted the advisability of sending it.

Mr. Watterson thereupon threw it into the waste-basket, from which he no doubt supposed it would never be resurrected.

How the letter finally got into print he probably does not know, but that it was either fished out of the waste-paper receptacle of the *Courier-Journal* office, or that a copy of it was surreptitiously made while it was in Mr. Cleveland's possession, there can be no doubt. It will be remembered that in his reply to Gov. Hill's denial of the receipt of the letter Mr. Watterson nowhere says he sent it. He declares that he wrote it, and beyond that his denial is evasive.

News of Foreign Natives.

Engineering contains the details of a trial recently carried out at Portsmouth with a new six-inch quick-firing gun and mounting under the supervision of the officers of the Excellent. The weight of the projectile was 100 pounds and of the charge of powder thirty-four pounds. Ten rounds were fired for rapidity in one minute and thirty-one seconds, which gives an average of over six rounds a minute. There was tried on this occasion, for the first time, a special arrangement for testing the electric-firing circuit and primer. This was done by means of an instrument fitted to the electric-firing pistol, and which gives forth a ringing sound whenever the circuit is completed. This information would be conveyed at once to the firing gunner if everything was correct before he attempted to fire. The instrument also provides a means of warning whenever the gun is loaded, and thus is dangerous to approach within the limits of range or recoil. The very exhaustive trial of firing 100 rounds in rapid succession proves that this little instrument did its work thoroughly, without being in the least disturbed by the shocks.

A letter recently published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* from their Oporto correspondent will surprise the enemies of the new small-bore magazine rifle. The details are somewhat sickening from a humanitarian point of view, but as regards effectively carrying out their object and surpassing the old bore in its ordained mission it has been a greater success than its advocates dreamed of. Here are one or two points showing its extraordinary advantages as a means of butchery: "Where bones have been struck they are perforated, being also pulverized or shattered above and below perforation. The muscular tissues, especially in the neighborhood of impacts on bones, are disorganized and reduced to a formless pulp."

Plenty of Proof.

Old Bullion—"If I could have any proof that you are not marrying my daughter for her money I would give my consent."

Young Man—"I would marry her if she hadn't a penny."

Old Bullion—"But how am I to be sure of that?"

Young Man—"Um—you might make her dowry over to me."—*New York Weekly.*

The award of the "Prize for a Picture" will be made in "The Tribune" of Sunday, March 15, and some of the remarkable replies called out by the offer will be printed. The contest is now closed and further contributions to the collection will not be received.

PUTTING THE POSTAL BILL IN EFFECT.

A Talk with Mr. Farquhar—Going to New York to Arrange Plans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Ex-Representative Farquhar and Representative Dingley have been in conference with Postmaster-General Wanamaker almost every day since Congress closed regarding the new Postal Subsidy act, but they have apparently come to no definite conclusion as to the best method of putting the law into operation. "I am going to New York City tonight," said Mr. Farquhar late this afternoon, "to meet the managers of the various steamship lines in the metropolis in order to see what they think as to the best initial move to make in the matter. The steamship people are fully awake to the importance of the new act, and as I am personally acquainted with them all it seemed best to consult and advise with them before doing anything definite. The Postmaster-General does not feel inclined to set any plans on foot until he is able to ascertain the possibilities of the present steamship companies—what they can do in the way of consolidating lines or in extending the tonnage they already have. The steamship managers at first thought the bill was not broad enough, but now they are taking more kindly to it and look upon it as the sure stepping stone to the establishment of three great mail lines—one from the Pacific Coast to China and Australia, another from New York to Buenos Ayres, and the third from New York to Liverpool. At first there was some disappointment that the bill did not offer enough inducement to extend steamship operations, but the steamship people now find that they have three years for building and that contracts can be made any time within two years, so that owners of steamships have the option of enlarging their own lines or of consolidating with others. The mail contracts now are for short distances only, but we hope soon to establish routes covering long distances, of which the three above mentioned are examples.

"You can easily see the bright prospects ahead. At the present time there are no American ships in the first class, those which run twenty knots an hour, are of not less than 8,000 tons burden, and are to receive $4 per mile under the Postal Subsidy bill. Indeed, there are few steamships in the second class, those that run sixteen knots per hour, have not less than 5,000 tons, and are to receive $2 a mile. Probably one-half of the steamships at present in existence are in the third class, those that receive $1 per mile, run fourteen knots per hour, and have a burden of not less than 2,500 tons. The Post-Office Appropriation bill, independently of provisions for all the mail service already contracted for, calls for the expenditure of nearly $750,000 for new lines to be established, and we hope to begin paying out some of this money by the coming July."

THE COMING FIVE-DAY SHIP.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's Expectations on the Subject Further Elucidated.

NEW YORK, March 9.—[Editor of the Sun.]—It is quite proper that the *Sun* should be as exact upon a question of time as its great prototype in the heavens. Your editorial in yesterday's issue upon the "Five-Day Ship" shows the exactitude which we should expect of you. But when I spoke of the coming ships to the *Tribune* reporter I had in mind the important step in advance which they are to inaugurate.

For instance, I left Queenstown on the Teutonic, a noble ship, Thursday, 3 p. m., and upon Wednesday following I was sitting in my library here before 4 p. m. I had slept six nights on board. Within two years I shall be leaving Queenstown Sunday afternoon and Friday afternoon I shall be in my library in New York, having spent but five nights on board.

It does not matter to the traveler whether he reaches quarantine at noon or at 4 or 5 o'clock; the great point is that he is spared an additional night at sea.

It would be of little consequence to build slightly faster ships than the Teutonic, City of Paris, or Normannia. The two or three hours gained would not justify the additional expense. If, however, say ten to twelve hours can be gained, the time of arrival will be changed, as a rule, from early morning to early evening, and a night on board be saved. The new ships which the cable announces have been contracted for by the Elders upon the Clyde, as a rule, will certainly land their passengers Friday afternoon instead of Saturday, as present ships do. I was informed that the speed guaranteed was to be twenty-two knots per hour. The guaranteed speed of the fastest of today's ships was but twenty knots per hour. The City of Paris has exceeded her guarantee by nearly a knot per hour; and builders of the new ships will be very careful to have a little margin over their guarantee. But even at twenty-two knots per hour, the guaranteed speed, the new ships leaving Queenstown at 2 o'clock (the mails for which they wait are now due to arrive at Queenstown 12:30) would be due at Sandy Hook at 4 p. m.—five days and two hours, or in the meantime, five days and seven hours, and land their passengers that evening.

I think your editorial ignores one source of increased speed which does not require increased force upon the machinery. I have never been upon an ocean steamer which did not lose time six or eight times in the twenty-four hours when its fires were cleaned. A better supply of steam would obviate this. A marine engineer friend was building a boat to break the record; a competitor began another with engines of greater horse-power. I asked my friend whether he was not going to revise his plan and increase his engine-power, and he replied: "No, but I shall beat the other; I am going to put in an extra boiler." I believe that the new ships will have an advantage from great steam-making power.

Permit me to take this opportunity to recommend to those needing a change during the winter a round trip on one of the best ships crossing the Atlantic. The difference between winter and summer is greatly exaggerated; with the exception of one blow, which lasted twenty-four hours, I had a delightful excursion. Indeed, there are many advantages pertaining to such a trip in the winter season. The air is cool and bracing; there are no hot nights to encounter, and the ship is not crowded, although the number upon such a favorite as the Teutonic is surprising. One great improvement is the forced draught and proper firing which render the Teutonic almost smokeless. Passengers continually inquired if it was not using anthracite. I never saw anything like it upon the Atlantic. The table, state-rooms, and all appointments are equal to the very best hotels. There is an excellent library and most comfortable reading-room, desks and writing materials kept in order and equal to the most luxurious club. I predict that the winter trip across the Atlantic and back will soon become a favorite one.

In conclusion, please make a note of this, that within two years I shall leave Queenstown about 2 p. m. Sunday and be at Sandy Hook about 2 p. m. Friday. That I start and arrive about 2 o'clock I shall have with me an authority which you should not dispute—the *Sun*. Very truly yours. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Carried an Arrow-Head in His Body Thirty Years.

Dr. Easterday returned from a professional trip to La Joya, a few miles south, where he was called to see Albino Contreras, who was suffering with some old complaint. The doctor discovered and removed from the lumbar region of the back of Mr. Contreras an arrow point made out of iron, which was shot there in the spring of 1860 in an encounter with several Navajo Indians. The wound has troubled him more or less since then, not to the extent to prevent him from labor, but of late years it has been quite severe. The gentleman is 46 years old, and in 1857 he was captured by the Navajoes and held a prisoner for a year and a half, when they finally gave him to his parents in exchange for money and stock. In the spring of 1860 the small settlements were being constantly harassed by annoying bands of Navajoes and they made a call at La Joya. He was met on the road, near the town, and his mule which he was riding was shot and killed with arrows from under him. Four of the arrows pierced him, but none fatally. The Indians, for some reason, rode off, leaving him to his fate. On reaching home three of the arrows were pulled from his body, but the one in his back had gone too far to be extracted. He was averse to an operation being performed on him until recently, when he concluded that if the point was not removed it might result seriously. Dr. Easterday was therefore sent for and he leaves Mr. Contreras in a fair way to engage again in a single-handed fight, if he so desires, with the Navajoes.—*Santa Fe New Mexican.*

Albuminaria Cured by Oxygen Treatment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—A remarkable cure has been effected here in a case of albuminaria, and, what is more remarkable, the unusual treatment of the case was prescribed and applied by substantial "old school" physicians. The patient is Mrs. Austin Jordan, and for more than a week she has been living on oxygen. In albuminaria the blood often becomes heavily charged and there is great danger of a blood clot from coagulation, which in one of the large arteries often causes instant death by mechanically stopping the flow of the blood. Soon after the birth of Mrs. Jordan's child, a week ago Friday, albuminaria set in and the formation of clots progressed so rapidly that one lung filled up completely and the pulmonary artery was threatened with momentary closing. Ordinary air would not keep the blood fluid and pure oxygen was administered. In a few days all the prepared oxygen in Buffalo was used and a supply was sent on from New York City. In all, Mrs. Jordan has taken over 1,000 gallons. She is now in a fair way to recovery. The experiment was successful and sensational, and is the talk of medical men here.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S VIEWS ON THE QUESTION.

He Pretends to Believe That Secretary Blaine Will in Effect Renew the Treaty of 1854 in Natural Products—Does He Take Blaine to Be a Fool?—Unrestricted Reciprocity Is the Least That Will Go with Uncle Sam.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 12.—[Chicago Evening Post.]—The Government has decided to inform Secretary Blaine that it is prepared to enter into negotiations at once in the direction of reciprocity, and only waited his pleasure to fix a date when he would be willing to receive the Canadian Commissioners. Sir Charles Tupper will represent Canada, while the interests of Great Britain will be looked after by Joseph Chamberlain.

Sir Charles has returned from the maritime provinces and will go to Washington next week with Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice. In an interview this morning with the *Post* correspondent Sir Charles said: "I am very sanguine that reciprocal trade arrangements on a broad and liberal basis between Canada and the United States will very soon be made, embracing all such articles, whether the product of the forest or the field, as can be arranged to the mutual benefit of both countries. [Does he think this country is willing to renew the jug-handled Buchanan treaty of 1854?] My confidence in that arises from the fact that Mr. Blaine was known to be strongly opposed to the McKinley Tariff bill, and that he sought to relieve that measure of the natural consequences likely to flow from it by preparing for reciprocal trade arrangements with other countries, and, so far from refusing to make any other than an unrestricted reciprocity treaty with Brazil, an arrangement was entered into simply for the exchange of such articles as were mutually agreed upon to be interchanged between the two countries. A treaty was made with Newfoundland of precisely a similar character and embodying the same principles as the treaty which Canada would be prepared to make with the United States, and as Canada affords an infinitely better base of supplies for American fishermen than does Newfoundland there is no reason why Mr. Blaine would not take the opportunity of further ridding the McKinley bill of its worst features by a broad and liberal trade arrangement with Canada. [American manufactures must be allowed to enter Canada on as good terms as Canadian farm and forest products may enter the United States. Nothing less will pass muster.]

"He is undoubtedly an able statesman, and by following the discussion between the two political parties in the Canadian House of Commons upon the subject of our international relations he has doubtless learned that the statement that the Liberal Conservative Government and party are unfavorably disposed toward the United States is not only entirely devoid of foundation but is the very reverse of the truth. He has only to consult the pages of the House of Commons Hansard to learn that not only is the Liberal party not more friendly to the Republic than the Conservative, but that the latter has been hampered by the Liberals in every recent attempt to adjust international differences. The discussions, as printed in the Hansard, will prove that when Sir John Macdonald in 1871 made a treaty between Canada and the United States he was violently denounced by the Liberal party on the floor of the House of Commons and by its press throughout the country for having basely surrendered the most important and valuable rights of Canada in his desire to obtain the friendship of the United States. When I, on behalf of Canada, with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Sackville-West as representatives of Great Britain, endeavored to obtain a satisfactory treaty in 1888, I was subjected to the same insolent accusations by the Liberal press and party, who denounced me as having been guilty of surrendering the rights and privileges of the people of Canada for the purpose of promoting good feeling between this country and our neighbors.

"Under these circumstances Mr. Blaine, finding how the attempt has been made to mislead him in regard to the position of the two political parties in this connection, will be prepared to give the fullest interest and consideration to the wishes of the Government of Canada, to have freer trade relations between this country and the United States. And I shall be very greatly surprised if Mr. Blaine does not crown his efforts as a statesman by accomplishing the settlement of all those questions of irritation between the United States and Canada on terms that will be mutually beneficial and honorable to both countries.

"I am glad that France and England have agreed upon a settlement of the vexed questions in relation to Newfoundland. Canada has always felt a most lively sympathy with Newfoundland in respect to the very oppressive character of the treaty between France and England touching that colony. But no measure could be more calculated to injure Newfoundland, as well as the whole of British North America, than to dissever in any way the fishing interests of Canada and Newfoundland, which have always been treated as so closely united as to make it impossible to disunite them without serious injury to the best interests of the empire. The Imperial Government will no doubt be glad to see a settlement of the questions affecting the relationship of Canada and Newfoundland with the United States brought to a satisfactory conclusion as early as possible."

WHAT CAN THE TORIES DO?

They Will Try to Hoodwink Parliament Till the Session Ends.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 12.—[Special.]—The leaders of the Government are actively discussing what change in their policy, real or pretended, can tide them over the present crisis. It is understood that Sir Charles Tupper and perhaps Sir John Thompson will go down to Washington and certain preliminary negotiations will be entered into. The House will then be informed that negotiations are on foot on a line with the dispatch to Lord Knutsford. The precise nature of the negotiations will not be divulged. Then the Government will ask the House to suspend judgment, and in this way they hope to get through the session, so far as the trade question is concerned. It is believed that in response to an appeal from Sir John A. Macdonald Sir Charles Tupper will not desert him until after the session of Parliament.

Cabinet meetings will be held almost daily from now until the meeting of Parliament, as all the business of the session has to be prepared.

It is understood the Manitoba School and Language bills will not be interfered with, but will be allowed to become law.

MONTREAL, Que., March 12.—[Special.]—Premier Mercier leaves Montreal tomorrow in company with Provincial Treasurer Shehyn to negotiate the new $10,000,000 loan in Europe. He contends that he has kept his premise to give Laurier a majority of fifteen in Quebec, but was disappointed with the result in Ontario and Nova Scotia, where he had expected ten majority. He says when the House meets many of the Quebec members now claimed by Conservatives will be found on the Liberal side of the House. Mr. Mercier said: "My intention and the intention of the five Premiers of the great provinces is to insist upon the execution of the resolutions of the Quebec Inter-Provincial Conference of 1887, and we will not only insist for the five great provinces, but also in favor of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, whose interests are specially protected in our resolutions. I have no doubt that if Mr. Laurier becomes Prime Minister of the Dominion the provinces will be safe. Having the same interest and having self-protection they must triumph."

Asked if he was going to speak to the Pope about the partisan policy of some of the Bishops during the election, he replied: "I am not prepared to say anything about that except this: If consulted by the Holy Father I will respectfully give my opinion in this connection as in any other, but will certainly not say anything against the Canadian Bishops or their clergy, because, with few exceptions, they acted in the most impartial and honorable way during the last election."

WORK OF THE ADVENTISTS IN EUROPE.

Elder Holser Discusses It at the Battle Creek Conference.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 12.—[Special.]—Elder H. P. Holser, delegate from Europe, occupied the morning hour at the Adventist general conference with a report of the progress made by the denomination abroad. The colporteurs working in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy are having good success. Work is being done in Turkey and Russia. In the latter place the success of the effort has been remarkable, considering the despotic Government and laws which favor none but the Greek Church. Any public teaching interpreted as proselyting from the State Church is a crime punishable by imprisonment or banishment to Siberia. Consequently nearly all work is by Bible readings from house to house. Converts meet secretly at night beside some river and are baptised by a minister unknown to them. Hamburg and Basle are preparing young men for the work in Russia and Turkey.

The greater part of the time today was occupied in discussing educational plans. It was unanimously resolved that during the next year a special school be had in every general conference district, designed especially for ministers, and that a normal institute be held for the benefit of the instructors selected for these schools. Also that the theological course in educational institutions be extended to three years.

Reports from the International Sabbath-School Association were presented. Over two hundred Sabbath-schools have been established.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa does not distress, and adds flesh and weight.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH 12.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses incorporating new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Horton company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to act as agents; incorporators, C. H. Horton, Mrs. A. R. Horton, and S. C. Horton.

South Chicago Ice company, at Chicago; capital stock, $600; for dealing in ice; incorporators, L. Hausler, C. J. Heinsen, and A. Thorgnen.

United States Street-Car Motor Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for the manufacture of motors and cars for street and elevated railways and mechanical devices; incorporators, William B. Cunningham, Charles F. Vogel, and Henry H. Kennedy.

The Chicago Tin, Mining, and Milling company, at Chicago; capital stock, $750,000; for mining and milling in South Dakota; incorporators, C. B. Burt, G. H. Arthur, and G. M. Gross.

The Universal Refrigerating company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; for a general refrigerating and cold storage business; incorporators, Homer H. Peters, Chester E. Latham, Milton D. Hayes, and George A. W. Kintz.

The American Art Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to deal in pictures and books; incorporators, M. H. Corbin, O. M. Packard, A. Moore, and W. K. Corbin.

The Contractors' Hardware and Building Supply company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for dealing in hardware; incorporators, Valeria M. Williams, F. Waterman, and W. R. Messerean.

Atlantic and Western Telephone company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; for the manufacture of electric speaking telephones; incorporators, Henry F. Caldwell, Henry C. Strong, D. A. Strong, Edward B. Springer, G. J. M. Porter, and George M. Brinkerhoff.

The Building Loan Savings Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; for building and improving homesteads and to loan money to the members of the association; incorporators, H. A. Randall, E. W. Gall, E. T. Wood, J. M. Quinn, and J. C. Wood.

Robinson's Omnibus company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of omnibuses, carriages, and farmers' boilers; incorporators, B. McDevitt, F. E. Robinson, and R. S. Hill.

The American Lithographic Stone and Mining company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $1,000,000; for mining lithographic stone and other minerals; incorporators, M. O. Neil, E. P. Neil, and E. R. Moffatt.

The Sterling Armory and Athletic Association, at Sterling, Whiteside County; capital stock, $2,000; for the advancement and encouragement of the Illinois National Guard and for Athletic sports; incorporators, Frank Anthony, W. F. Lowrie, and W. C. Haskell.

The North American Savings and Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock $15,000,000; for building and improving homesteads and loaning money to the members; incorporators, E. H. Downing, E. H. Switzer, Jerolaman, R. H. Bunch, and J. C. Tuneling.

Certificates were filed to record the following corporate changes: Decreasing the number of directors of the Chicago College of Pharmacy from sixteen to ten; increasing the number of directors of the Wight Fire-Proofing company at Chicago from three to five; increasing the capital stock of the Foley and Williams Manufacturing company at Chicago from $50,000 to $100,000; changing the name of the Tan Yard Creek Stone company at Chicago to the White River Quarry company; changing the name of the Allerton Building and Loan Association at Allerton, Vermillion County, to the American Loan and Building Association.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, March 12:

Division-st., 24 ft w of Grace, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1890 (S. Netterstrom to C. M. Netterstrom) ... $2,000
Cornelia-st., 190 ft e of Noble, s f, 25x127 ft, dated Feb. 5 (W. Koslicki to S. J. Wojtalewicz) ... 3,000
W. 46th-st., n e cor of Fulton, w f, 187x100 ft, dated March 10 (G. B. Arnold to W. F. Horn) ... 13,600
Lots 18 and 19, Block 9, Irving Park, dated Jan. 27 (A. M. Minard to A. H. Hill) ... 1,300
Calumet-av., s of 25th-st., 52 6-12x254 ft, dated Feb. 19 (F. W. Campbell to A. R. Judd) ... 20,000
53d-st., n e cor of Phillips-st., s f, 58x125 ft, dated Feb. 28 (J. R. McCortney to W. H. Rinehart) ... 2,300
17th-st., 201 ft w of Lincoln-st., n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 11 (J. Makowski to Balcerr Beckman) ... 3,200
State-st., bet 48th and 49th, e f, 28x100 ft, dated March 12 (E. H. Thurston to R. A. Gordon) ... 3,900
Clark-st., 26 ft s of Polk, e f, 20x102 ft, dated March 12 (M. A. Albers to J. Birk) ... 16,500
Dearborn-st., 182 ft n of 68th, e f, 25x174½ ft, dated Feb. 13 (L. P. and I. S. Raigor to A. Staufer) ... 4,000
Sheffield-av., 100 ft s of Roscoe-st., e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 11 (C. McMahon to C. Anderson) ... 2,800
31st-st., 241 ft e of Commercial-av., n f, 25x272 ft, dated Aug. 5, 1890 (A. Cowles Estate to P. J. Peterson) ... 1,070
W. North av., s w cor of Homan, n f, 72x120 ft, dated March 10 (E. Bailey to D. G. Brizzolara) ... 3,500
Palmer-st., 50 ft s of Washington-av., e f, 50x157 ft, dated March 11 (O. Olson to O. Magnan) ... 3,250
Moffat-st., n w cor of Seymour-av., s f, 300x125 ft, and Cortlandt-av., 200 ft w of Seymour-av., n f, 100x125 ft, dated March 5 (H. Daniels to E. S. Youman) ... 10,000
Armitage-av., n w cor of W. 48th-st., 50x125 ft, dated March 9 (E. A. Smith to J. F. Thompson) ... 2,200
Winthrop-av., 169½ ft n of Argyle-st., w f, 50x150 ft, dated Feb. 26 (J. L. Nelson to M. W. Pinkney) ... 3,250
Leavitt-st., 24 ft s of Jackson, e f, 21x124 ft, dated March 9 (J. M. Banks to H. M. Short) ... 10,000
Halsted-st., 98¾ ft n of 72d, e f, 25x121 ft, dated Jan. 10 (G. Righeimer to Howell & Lee) ... 1,200
Lincoln-av., s w cor of Foster-st., n e f, 15x150 ft, dated March 11 (G. J. Geidermann to J. P. Becker) ... 4,000
Burling-st., 325 ft s of Dewey-av., w f, 25x105½ ft, dated March 7 (T. J. Holzapfel to J. Stadler) ... 3,700
60th-st., s e cor of 40th, 5 acres, dated Feb. 10 (N. A. Mayer to E. E. Crepin) ... 12,500
60d-st., s e cor of 40th, 10 acres, dated Feb. 10 (Same to J. J. Murphy) ... 25,000
Goodwin-st., 100 ft s of Balmoral-av., 200x150 ft, dated March 4 (H. C. De Camp to L. M. Welcher) ... 14,000
Jackson-st., 281 ft w of Campbell-av., s f, 33x125 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1880 (H. E. Robertson to W. F. O'Hearne) ... 2,310
Sedgwick-st., 218 ft n of Locust, e f, 25x120 6-10 ft, dated March 6 (W. Meyer to L. & W. Larson) ... 5,150
Clark-st., 169½ ft n of Division, e f, 49½x132 ft, dated March 10 (W. C. Matthai et al. to H. B. Peabody) ... 48,500
Van Buren-st., 150 ft w of California-av., in rear, 50x30 ft, dated Feb. 10 (G. D. Pease to W. R. Morrison) ... 1,100
Armitage-av., n w cor of W. 48th-place, s f, und ½ 58x125 ft, dated March 11 (J. F. Thompson to A. L. Patterson) ... 1,500
Thomas-st., 296 ft w of Western-av., s f, 21x120 ft, dated March 9 (F. Roth to A. Lobethal) ... 1,550
Monroe-st., w of Rockwell, n f, 20x124 ft, dated Dec. 4, 1890 (A. M. Shearer to E. T. Franger) ... 4,000
Michigan-av., s w cor of 50th-st., e f, 50x160 ft, dated Feb. 24 (G. A. Seaverns to W. H. Nye) ... 11,250
The premises No. 189 Snyder-st., dated March 11 (J. F. Gude to C. Reinecke) ... 3,000
Prairie-av., n e cor of 41st-st., w f, 100x160 ft, dated Feb. 19 (Forty-first-st. Presbyterian Society to W. Ashton) ... 13,500
Ashland-av., 339 ft n of Wrightwood-av., e f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 6 (C. W. Fullerton to F. C. Fett) ... 1,000
Champlain-av., n w cor of 50th-st., e f, und ½, 100x130 ft, dated Oct. 4 (F. K. Zeizler to H. A. Boorne) ... 4,000
36th-st., s w cor of Wabash-av., n f, 125x105 ft, dated Feb. 7 (S. S. Dent to L. Brooke) ... 00
E. Ohio-st., s w cor of Franklin, n f, 150x100 ft, dated Feb. 21 (W. Blackman to Eaton & Prince) ... 34,000
Throop-st., n w cor of 57th, e f, 48x124½ ft, dated Oct. 31, 1890 (E. A. Cummings to B. Gartner) ... 1,339
Drexel-av., 150 ft s of 63d-st., ½ int. in 100x124¾ ft, dated March 12 (W. P. Leonard to M. F. Leonard) ... 2,800
Oakenwald-av., n of 46th-st., e f, 100 ft to alley, dated Feb. 25 (D. G. Reid to G. E. Harris) ... 3,500
57th-court, 81 ft w of Gage-st., n f, 15x147 ft, dated March 7 (J. E. Bellew to Mrs. A. E. Edwards) ... 1,950
57th-court, 31 ft w of Gage-st., n f, 75x147 ft, dated March 7 (A. E. Brown to J. E. Martin) ... 1,950
Lot 1, Block 1, Dock company subdivision in s e ¼, 8, 37, 14, dated March 5 (W. D. Jacobs to J. Cox) ... 1,500
Feinberg-av., w of Southport, s f, 50x125 ft, dated March 9 (J. Feinberg to E. Pierson) ... 1,010
Hurlbut-st., n w cor of Lincoln-av., e f, und ½ int leasehold, 84 ft to av (H. E. Goodrich to N. F. Stone) ... 25,000
Lincoln-av., s w cor Garfield, n e f, 96 ft to Garfield-av., leasehold, dated Feb. 10 (S. J. Murphy to N. A. Mayer) ... 55,000
Chicago-av., 92 ft e of State-st., s f, 22¼x100 ft, dated Feb. 21 (C. A. Hines to C. S. Quinlan) ... 12,000
Graceland-av., 100 ft e of Jones, n f, 50x122½ ft, dated March 4 (P. Anderson to C. G. Engstrom) ... 2,500
Dusold-st., bet S. Halsted and Union, s f, 25x73 ft, dated March 12 (E. Pluss to A. Corvino) ... 2,500
Dashiel-st., 81 ft n of 33d, w f, 25x124 ft, dated March 9 (B. Shurtleff to C. J. Herrmann) ... 1,000
Dashiel-st., 106 ft n of 32d, w f, 25x124 ft, dated March 9 (same to same) ... 1,000
Cottage Grove-av., bet 38th and 39th-sts., 394 ft to Foster, 3 blks, dated Feb. 5 (P. M. Palmer to W. T. Farwell) ... 52,000
Same property, dated March 3 (William T. Farwell to A. Stern) ... 57,000
Cleveland-av., 275 ft s of Blackhawk-st., e f, 25x123 ft, dated March 12 (M. Schmitt to N. G. Johnson) ... 3,850
W. Adams-st., 75 ft e of Rockwell-av., s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (A. B. Trowbridge to N. A. Williams) ... 1,200
La Salle-st., 109 ft s of 37th, w f, 24¾x122 ft, dated Feb. 18 (J. J. Penner to M. S. Koeshel) ... 1,900
Morgan-st., bet 59th and 60th, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 11 (P. Brockman to T. H. Gaytes) ... 3,000
Paxton-av., bet 76th and 77th-st., w f, 50x125¾ ft, dated March 8 (Boyd & Hall to G. Goodman) ... 1,500
Calumet-av., 280 ft s of 41st-st., e f, 50x160 ft, dated Nov. 17, 1890, H. H. Fuller to C. F. Listman) ... 3,350
Calumet-av., stand adj above, 50x160 ft, dated Nov. 17, 1890 (Same to same) ... 3,500
Monroe-st., 80 ft e of W. 48d-st., s f, 20x121 ft, dated Feb. 3 (J. D. Osgood to J. M. Yale) ... 2,300
W. 14th-st., e of California-av., s f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 12 (E. Geissler to C. F. Schumacher Jr.) ... 5,600
Moore-st., w of California-av., n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 12 (A. Geschke to A. Hirsch) ... 1,300
Sixty-ninth st, n e cor Jefferson av, s f, 40x130 ft, dated March 12 (T. B. Marston to J. Gould) ... 5,000
Whipple st, 286 ft s of Colorado av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 21 (C. S. Quinlan to C. A. Hines) ... 6,000
Webster av, 96 ft e of Southport, s f, 48x118 ft, dated March 12 (Estate of F. Keitel to M. Oswald) ... 1,400
Lots 21 and 22, Farlin's Sub., s e ¼, Sec 25, 40, 13, dated March 12 (S. J. Macomb to H. E. Little) ... 2,675
State st, 94 ft s of Fifty-second, 50x100 ft, dated March 11 (R. Beister to M. Dawson) ... 8,500
Kingston-av., n e cor of 87th-st., w f, 122x125 ft, dated Feb. 17 (R. S. Saunders to Lee & Pearce Jr.) ... 1,900
22d-st., 192 ft e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 24x120 ft, dated March 2 (F. C. Kruse to J. Rezabek) ... 1,300
Seminary-av., 200 ft n of Noble, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 12 (J. Bergman to F. Kickelsen) ... 2,000
Calumet-av., 273 ft n of 34th-st., e f, 54¼x177¼ ft, dated March 11 (A. M. H. Ellis to D. S. Caton) ... 2,475
Potwynne-pl., 74 ft e of Leavitt-st., s f, 75x121 ft, dated March 11 (C. E. Lukens to C. A. Haen) ... 1,400
Prairie-av., 300 ft s of 80th-st., e f, 150x170 ft, dated Feb. 27 (M. J. Dunne to A. J. Vaughan) ... 3,300
Oakwood-av., n e cor of Kinkade, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated March 12 (W. D. Cooper to O. Averrill) ... 1,100

OUTSIDE SALES.

60 acres in S. e. ¼ Sec. 17, 42, 13, dated Jan. 27 (W. Munro to D. B. Lyman) ... 23,204
Same property, dated March 12 (D. B. Lyman to L. Roeder) ... 23,204
S 15 acres of w ½ w ½ s w ¼, Sec. 30, 37, 14, dated Feb. 5 (J. O. Bowman to H. O. Piatt) ... 20,000
53 acres in n w cor of Laframboise Reserve, dated May 12, 1890 (William Loeb to William T. Little) ... 38,175

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Winnetka Heights, 60 acres, by D. B. Lyman et al.
Broadview, 12th-st., s w cor. Proviso-av., by E. A. Cummings et al.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

A. E. Foster, two-story frame store and flats at 75th-st. and Madison-av., to cost $2,300.
Milbrath & Riley, three and two-story frame flats and barn at No. 242 83d-st., to cost $2,900.
Paul Kazmarowski, two-story frame flats at No. 8755 Houston-av., to cost $2,300.
Mrs. Mary Moss, four-story and basement brick flats at No. 266 May-st., to cost $7,000.
J. Rice, one-story frame additional at No. 1611 51st-st., to cost $1,300.
W. G. Hill, two-story frame store and flats at 83d-st. and Central Park-av., to cost $1,600.
H. Sweeney, two-story frame flats at 48th and Winter-sts., to cost $1,400.
F. W. Cavanaugh, two-story frame store and flats at 43d and School-sts., to cost $1,300.
Charles Cullom, two one-story frame cottages at 47th and Ontario-sts., to cost $1,700.
M. Schnitzins, one-story and basement brick dwelling at No. 106 Fremont-st., to cost $2,500.
William Zeich, three-story and cellar brick flats at No. 525 Albany-av., to cost $6,600.
Henry Crawford, three-story and basement brick dwelling and barn at No. 2329 Calumet-av., to cost $20,000.
J. Mohrman, one-story brick cottage at No. 2707 Dashiel-st., to cost $1,300.
Mrs. Mary Donovan, three-story brick store and flats at No. 408 Albany-av., to cost $6,000.
C. Steinbrecker, eight two-story attic brick flats at Nos. 125 to 139 Homer-st., to cost $28,000.
C. Steinbrecher, two-story and cellar brick flats at No. 212 Wilmot-av., to cost $3,500.
C. Steinbrecher, one-story brick cottage at No. 67 Churchill-st., to cost $1,500.
J. Sukora, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 377 W. 16th-st., to cost $4,000.
Richard Smal, two-story and basement brick store and flats at No. 3843 Wallace-st., to cost $2,500.
Fulton Street Market company, one additional story brick storage house at Nos. 191 to 209 Fulton-st., to cost $12,000.
Luke Carlos, two-story frame flats at 93d-st. and Manistee-av., to cost $1,300.
T. E. Wells & Co., two-story and basement brick market at Packers-av. and 46th-st., to cost $1,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MARCH 11, A WHITE AND LEMON spotted setter. More than the dog's value will be paid for his return to 383 West Monroe-st.

LOST—ON THROOP OR ADAMS-ST., A CHILD'S belt, with buckle. Return to 392 West Adams-st., and receive reward.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, 1:45 O'CLOCK, WEBSTER-av. car, near tunnel, pocket-book. Return to A. H. BLACKALL, 105 Madison-st., and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—AN AFRICAN TRAVELER WOULD like to meet with gentleman of small means willing to join him in journey through Brazil. Address E 113, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF THIS REACHES J. J. H., WHO left Chicago Feb 2, 1890, please come home or write; no hard feelings. F. H.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st. cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS — A FULL LINE OF spring novelties at importers prices and trade terms; goods delivered on first payment; it will pay you to examine my stock.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of diamonds and precious stones,
110 and 112 Wabash.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21, as assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk, or general office work. Address F 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ASsistant, by a young man; good penman, accurate at figures; best of references. G 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 25; has had experience in fire-insurance office; good penman and correct accountant. Address G 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION WITH A wholesale drygoods or notion house by young man of 22; has had 7 years' experience and can furnish good references or bond if required. Address F 2, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED stenographer desires evening work. G 59, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGRAPHER, office man; also telegrapher. G 80, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—CUTTER AND TAILOR to assist in cutting. Address G 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN A law office to learn office work; good penman. Room 14, 117-119 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CANDY maker and cake baker. Address G 1, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED MAN; understands care of horses; city references. Address G 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; SINgle man; city reference. Address G 55, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN; PRIvate family; understands care of fine horses; city references from last employer. Address J M 119, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—PART TIME; ADVERtiser disengaged several hours during day wants any kind of work. Address E 169, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BUYER OR MANAGER for a retail shoe department; or any clothing, dry-goods firm wishing to open a shoe department; best of references; years of experience. Address G 16, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and Remington operator; salary $10. Address G 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22, as a bill clerk or general office work. Best of references. Address G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer. Salary moderate. G 54, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GERMAN COOK; PRIvate family. 158 31st-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FRENCH LADY, EXPERT designer, cutter, and fitter, with A No. 1 references in th is country and Paris, desires situation as premiere. MLLE. POTEZ, 148 State-st., Chicago.

SITUAION WANTED—BY GOOD DRESSMAKER in private family; South Side. E. D. STEWART, Park Manor P.-O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED dressmakers, cutting, draping and fitting in first-class families; $4.50 per day. Call or address 31 E. 16th-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL IN Hyde Park. Apply 5126 Kimbark-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN LATEly arrived in the city at anything; wages expected, $8 to $10 a week. Address G 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY KIND. CLERIcal Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; must write neat and rapid; young married man preferred; references and guaranty bond required; correspondence strictly confidential. F 105, Tribune.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK; QUICK AT FIGures and good penman; send specimen of penmanship and references. Address F 158, Tribune.

WANTED—GERMAN JUNIOR DRUG CLERK AT once; reference. Address G 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN CLOTHING SALESman. Apply at once to YONDORF BROS., 207 North-av.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; ONE ACCUStomed to enter from rapid caller. Address F 160, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH SOME means to take position as salesman for responsible real-estate firm on salary and commission; will furnish private office. Address G 61, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS REAL-ESTATE salesman. Address, with references, F 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN — TRAVELING SALESmen wanting a profitable side line, and merchandise brokers wanting a good line of goods should address GEO. A. BAYLE, 304 North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL as a side line desirable lots inside old city limits. FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—THE DERNELL VEGETABLE AND Fruit Safes are a well-paying side line for salesmen calling on grocers and butchers. No samples to carry. Address WILL DERNELL, Drake Block, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL REAL-ESTATE. E. N. WILLIAMSON, 739 Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—SALESMAN, BUTTONS AND BRAIDS for merchant tailoring trade for Chicago. Address LOEWENSTEIN & HERMAN, 130 W. Pearl-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RETAIL CLOTHING salesman; must know to trim window for a good sized town in Illinois. Apply at once, GOLDSMITH, 238-240 Adams-st., 2d floor.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, AGE NOT LESS THAN 14 years; call. 974 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house, a stout boy 18 years old. One not afraid to work. Address G 60, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT foreman to take charge of and fit up a steam candy factory in a large city; good place for right man. Address with particulars, B C 60, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD PHOTO PRINTER; $12 PER week; permanent position to the right man. W. WOLLENSAK, 450 National-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPETLAYER AND cutter; steady job. Address W. M. J., Palmer House.

WANTED—RIVETERS AND HEATERS AT EAST Chicago, Ind. Wm. Graver Tank Works.

WANTED—ASSISTANT CUSTOM SHIRT CUTter to go to Kansas City. Apply Saturday morning bet. 9 and 10. WOLF BROS., care A. Benjamin & Co., corner Jackson and Franklin-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—A COOK FOR MEN'S BOARDING-house 30 miles in the country; wages $7. The Ætna Powder Co., Room 8 Borden Block.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A SINGLE, FIRST-CLASS COACHman, and must be sober. Call at 145 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MEN IN EVERY State to sell goods. Write at once to C. G. HOWLAND, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN GLASS store; accustomed to handle large window glass. Address G 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT AND PUSHING gentlemen as solicitors for a prominent Eastern firm; previous experience not essential; references. H. C. LOGAN, 86 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ORGANIZERS FOR THE PROGRESsive League to put up subordinate lodges; the order pays $100 in one year; $10 week sick benefits. F. E. KROUSE, Room 63, 230 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—JANITOR AND LAUNDRESS; MAN and wife preferred. Call Friday afternoon and Saturday forenoon at 481 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—10 MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS. GUIDE Bureau, 409 Monon Block.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AT ONCE, YOUNG LADY FOR OFfice; must have typewriter and understand stenography; state salary expected; on West Side. Address G 57, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; good pay. Call with references ready for work. 435 Elm-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; only two in family. First Floor, 188 N. State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3602 Stanton-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family; references required. Call before noon 4314 Grand-blvd.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of 3. Must be competent and have good reference. 1857 Oakdale-av.

WANTED—ONE GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and one chambermaid; must be competent and have recommendations. Call at 3143 Forest-av.

WANTED—SMALL GIRL TO WORK 6 HOURS a day to help do chamber work. 1218 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO FRENCH LADIES' MAIDS IN first-class private families. Apply at 208 North State-st., fruit and flower store.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL; TWO IN FAMILY; wages $4. 3244 South Park-av.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; 3 in family. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references. 3169 Groveland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST WAIT ON table. 539 Monroe-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK AND SECOND girl; private family. 3865 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good pay. 4551 Champlain-av.

Milliners.

WANTED—172 STATE-ST., BEE-HIVE, IMMEDIately—First-class milliners; none but experienced need apply.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER TO go out of town. Apply at 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GIRLS; HOUSEWORK AND SITuations for cooks, etc. Bureau, 64 Rush-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES OF ADDRESS AND INTELligence to sell real estate; experience not necessary; instructions free. Address F 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS LADY FOR BRANCH house; $80 monthly; $500 required. G 53, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
15 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOR SALE—AT RETAIL, FURNITURE OF 14 rooms, 628 West Adams-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE and household goods; houses and hotels a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT, consisting of 8 rooms; location Michigan-av., near 18th-st.; price and terms easy. Best references. Address F 11 Tribune office.

NICELY FURNISHED FLAT FOR SALE OR rent, cheap. 1718 Wabash-av., top floor.

WANTED—WE WANT TO BUY A FURNISHED house suitable for rooming or boarding; will pay spot cash if suited. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING — THE ANNUAL meeting of the American Building, Loan, and Investment Society of Chicago, Ill., will be held at the offices of the society in the City of Chicago Monday, April 13, 1891, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m.
W. H. WRIGHT,
Acting Secretary.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BERNSTEIN PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 176 W. Taylor-st.

MISS BELLE PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR cast-off clothing. 347 West Taylor-st.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MEMOIRS OF Gen. W. T. Sherman, written by himself and finished by Hon. James G. Blaine; price $2; canvassers outfit sent to any address for 50c; same terms as at N. Y. Address John Burns Book Company, 717 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
15 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY BY CONSULTING TYPEWRITER headquarters, 144 La Salle-st., near Madison; repairing of all makes a specialty. Telephone 2821.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 48 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

PROPOSALS.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE—CONTRACTORS DESIRing to bid on 15-room dwelling, Kenilworth, MAIL card immediately to B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND WHITE SEWINGmachine; latest improved, in good order; state very lowest price. Address G 23, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— CITY REAL ESTATE—
BARGAINS IN VACANT PROPERTY.

48x110 feet, 63d-st., corner Evans-av.
150x173 feet, Greenwood-av., corner 62d-st.
100x183 feet, Oglesby-av., near 61st-st.
25x178 feet, Prairie-av., near 68th-st.
40x120 feet, corner Michigan-av. and 45th-st.
50x171 feet, Cottage Grove-av., near 46th-st.
50x171 feet, Cottage Grove-av., near 45th-st.
50x124 feet, Ellis-av., near 53d-st.
25x124 feet, Maryland-av., near 63d-st.
124x176 feet, cor. South Chicago and Woodlawn-avs.
100x120 feet, Jackson-av., near 51d-st.
100x125 feet, Drexel-av., near 53d-st.
51x122 feet, Evans-av., near 64th-st.
50 feet frontage on Monroe-av., near 55th-st.
100x161 feet, Calumet-av., near 61st-st.
100x161 feet, Wabash-av., corner 81st-st.
50x125 feet, Cottage Grove-av., corner 81st-st.
193x161 feet, corner 67th-st. and So. Chicago-av.
105x125 feet, 53d-st., near Hovne-av.; cheap.
50x195 feet, 46th-st., near Greenwood-av.
50x178 feet, Monroe-av., near 56th-st. Bargain.
150x183 feet, Madison-av., near 63d-st.
212x164 feet, corner Greenwood-av. and 54th place.
125x125 feet, South Chicago-av., near 91st-st.
100x120 ft, Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd.

The above is a selected list of choice property. Many pieces are offered below the market for quick sale. We look for a general advance in prices of property on South Side after May 1. Now is the time to invest.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
BY J. L. BENNETT & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.
BRICK HOUSES.
St. Lawrence-av., near 42d, $4,300.
Near Stock-Yards, in flats, $2,850.
Carroll-av., near Kedzie, 8 rooms, $4,500.
Dickey-av., near Homan, $3,300.
Norwood-av., near Kedzie, $1,800.
Lawndale-av., near Grand-av., $1,500.
LOTS.
North-av., near Homan, $1,100.
Beach av., near Homan, $550.
Wallace-av., near Humboldt-blvd., $600.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—$850 CASH WILL BUY 55-foot corner in Hyde Park; balance 1, 2, 3 years. $622.50 cash, balance to suit, will buy lot 25x178 on PRAIRIE-AV., near 68th-st.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
130 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LARGE LOTS AT Lawndale and Winnetka, $3,500, $40 monthly.
J. T. DALE, 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE.
MODERN HOMES.
By BARRY BROS., Owners,
Rooms 417 and 418 Inter-Ocean Bldg.,
130 Dearborn-st.

We wish to say a word in regard to our method of doing business. We sell only our own property and buy everything—land, material, and labor—at wholesale, employing only skilled labor, which we hire by the year, as we have work for them all the time. We give our customers the benefit of all this, as well as of our own personal experience in this line, exclusively for years. We are thus enabled to sell a better house for less money than can possibly be built by a private individual. This we can prove to you if you will give us the opportunity.

Owing to our extensive operations we can make terms to suit on all our houses, making payments easy, at the same time on cash basis.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING LIST:

Nos. 3225 and 3229 Wabash-av.—3-story 10-room, rock-faced buff Bedford stone fronts, stone steps, finished in hardwood throughout, with polished hardwood floors in hall, reception-room, and dining-room, wood mantels, latest improved grates, elegant buffet with beveled plate mirrors in dining-room; gas-fixtures wired for electric gas lighting; walls tinted and decorated; butler's pantry with sink, large light kitchen; basement contains laundry with metal tubs; furnace, fruit room, etc. In sewerage and plumbing we spare no expense, but use the best to be had.

This location is the best on Wabash-av.; frontage all built up with fine private residences; only one block from station on alley elevated, one block to State-st. cable; lots 175 feet deep to 20-foot paved alley; price $11,500.

Nos. 3234, 3236, and 3238 Vernon-av.—Same as those described above; are convenient to Ill. Central station at 31st-st., also Cottage Grove cable cars; price, $11,000.

We are just completing 4 elegant private residences. Nos. 4241, 4243, 4245, and 4247 Drexel-blvd., which are well worth your attention; they have been pronounced by experts on building very cheap at the price, $18,000.

Our houses are all open for inspection week days and Sundays.

FOR SALE—BRICK STORE WITH A SEVEN-room flat, Wentworth-av. and 31st, $5,000. 50 feet, east front, Indiana-av. and 42d, $125 a foot. 40 feet, Langley-av. and Oakwood, $125.
B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 703.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, 25 ft. wide, near 20th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house No. 2007, with lot 70x160 ft.; or will lease it for 99 years.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New brown stone front, No. 3524.
DREXEL-BD.—The finest vacant corner and the best bargain on this popular boulevard.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.
Calumet-av., 50x125, near 38th-st.; price $150 per ft.
Calumet-av., e. f., near 44th-st., $105 per ft.
Grand-blvd., east f., near Oakwood-blvd., 25, 50, or 75 ft.; want offer.
Vincennes-av., 36x150, near 44th; $120 per ft.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—
Fine modern 10-room stone front corner house on Calumet-av., $11,000.
Modern 9-room brick corner house on Rhodes-av., $8,000.
New modern 9-room brick house on 42d-st., $6,500.
12-room frame, Butterfield-st., near 39th, $3,000.
Modern 10-room brick, east front, Wabash-av., near 36th-st., $8,500. GEO. M. FADNER & CO.,
159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—
RATLEDGE & WRIGHT,
88 and 90 Washington-st.
Look at the price of these lots; will sell for $1,000 before August:
Drexel-av. ... $600 and $650
Ellis-av. ... 600 and 650
Storms-av. ... 600 and 650
Shell-av. ... 600 and 650
Between Cottage Grove-av. and Ill. C. R. R., 80th to 81st, 82d to 83d; Ill. C. depot at 82d.
This is without doubt the best bargains in the city. Terms, $250 and $300 cash; balance, one, two and three years.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,164.
SPLENDID FLAT BUILDING,
LANGLEY-AV., NR. 43D-ST.
Two-story and basement new brick flat building, semi-detached; 13 rooms; lot 25x125; bargain at $8,250.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.
GROVELAND PARK (north of Douglas Monument), fine modern stone front house, heated by steam and finished in hardwood, with lot 55 ft. front on the Park and 108 ft. on alley in rear; unobstructed view of the lake; a bargain; owner is a non-resident and desires to sell; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN FOR A FEW days; the best corner on the South Side for a fine apartment building; 95x205 ft., near Oakland station.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Rooms 40 and 43 Borden Block,
N. W. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—62½X100 ON 31ST-ST., WITH TWO houses; corner alley; $9,500 if sold soon. Address G 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—90 FEET, EAST FLONT, ON VERNON-av., just north of 32d-st. JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV. IMPROVED.
20 ft. lot, with improvement on, north of 26th, at $500 ft., on easy terms.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS ON KINGSTON AND ESSEX-avs., near 84th (Hill's addn.), at $375 each; ½ cash, balance on or before 1, 2, and 3 years; perfect title; complete abstract with each lot.
A. H. KINKAID,
Room 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Lot on Third-av., near Van Buren-st., 25x100 feet, with improvements; price per foot, $1,800.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., frame house, No. 3122, with lot 50x176 ft. to alley, $30,000; will lease it for 99 years without revaluation at $1,800 per year and taxes.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 100x160 ft. (vacant), near 48th-st., east front, $225 per ft.; a choice lot.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE—
DWELLINGS.
South of 39th-st., east of State, ranging in price from $3,500 to $25,000; near cable and steam cars. Call and examine our list.
ACRES.
Tracts of 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 acres, in all parts of city and outside towns, ranging in price from $300 to $5,000 per acre. Call for particulars.
VACANT.
Vacant lots ranging from $20 to $300 per lot. Call and get location and terms. O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—WE HAVE A LOT on Calumet-av., south of 34th-st., 50x125; if taken at once can be had $50 under market price; owner must sell this week. THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 265 E. 35th-st.

FOR SALE—2612 WABASH-AV.—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front, 14 rooms, with two-story brick barn; lot 22x120 to alley; price, $7,500; easy terms.
W. G. CARLISLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FLAT—MODERN.
PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.
Rents to net 8 per cent on price asked.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
Tel. 5,196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
208 28th-st., near Michigan-av.—A nice 10-room house, with good stable, elegantly finished inside; terms easy.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF 10 LOTS, 43D-ST. AND Archer-av.; ¼ cash; $3,800. E. N. WILLIAMSON, 729 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON PRAIRIE-AV.—FINE east-front house near 30th-st.; lot 24x200; if sold this week can be had for $14,000; worth $18,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., an elegant 2-story and basement brick stone front, 8 rooms, all modern; price, $8,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—WABASH AV., NORTH OF HARMON court, 18x125; $1,300; a bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,203
MODERN RESIDENCE,
PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.
Two-story, cellar and attic, Bedford stone front, 12 rooms; all modern conveniences; lot 25x125, price $13,000. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN
SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES.

Ellis-av., near 44th-st., fine 3-story and cellar brick residence, 13 rooms, every convenience; will sell furniture; (3,832). Price ... $15,000

Vincennes-av., near 39th-st., brick residence, 2-story attic and cellar, 10 rooms, very wide lot, splendid location; (3,806). Price ... $16,000

Wabash-av., near 36th-st., modern brick house, 2 stories, cellar and attic, 11 rooms, furnace, etc., rent $80; (3,818). Price ... $12,000

South Park-av., near 31th-st., brick residence, 2-story and attic, 16 rooms; lot 27x156; (3,853) ... $13,500

Ellis-av., near 39th-st., large 2-story and cellar 9-room house with 100-ft. lot; will sell all as vacant; (3,860). Per foot ... $ 250

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2731.
268 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES CHEAP—
Washington-blvd., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick; bargain; only $8,000.
Washington-blvd., near Ada, 3-story stone front; only $10,000.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story, basement and subcellar; a genuine sacrifice; $12,000.
Monroe-st., 2-story and cellar stone front; A1 condition; brick barn; only $11,000.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—
45TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
100 to 300 feet at $15 a foot, on easy terms.
25x125 foot lots, only $400, on easy terms.
5-acre block, all subdivided in lots, only $3,000 acre.
5-acre block on 46th-st. and Western-av., only $2,500.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500—701 W. MONROE-ST., STONE front residence, barn, and lot on easy terms.
$3,800—S. Hoyne-av., near Madison-st., house and lot.
$8,000—612 W. Congress-st., modern stone-front house and lot.
$7,000—Seeley-av., near Madison-st., 50 feet, with improvements.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., exclusive agents,
130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—461 MADISON-ST., A STORE AND flats; rent for 10 per cent on prices asked. JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND Millard-avs., between 15th and 16th-sts.; we offer for the first time lots in this fine block, with every city convenience, at lower prices than any in this city.
Central Park-av. is paved.
Send for plat with prices.
W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $3,500; very easy terms.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2731.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
200 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
W. Madison-st., elegant corner, A1 buildings, well rented; $65,000.
W. Madison-st., choice cor. stone-front buildings; only $40,000.
W. Madison, very desirable location, 3-story pressed brick; $22,000.
W. Madison-st., very choice; A1 building; $27,000.
Other choice pieces on this leading thoroughfare.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—
ADAMS-ST. CORNER
Of Homan; a great bargain.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON S. WOOD-ST., only $4,200; worth $6,000. J. D. VANDERCOOK, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
We have a choice 40-foot lot, south front, on Warren-av., west of Kedzie-av., at $140 per foot cash or $150 on time.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. on all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. Also J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS IN LAWNDALE FOR $5,000; on Trumbull-av., near 26th-st.
LOUIS A. TRAPET & CO., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—NINE-ROOM BRICK HOUSE one block from Ogden-av. and Harrison-st., No. 41 Flournoy-st.; must be sold.
W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—W. HARRISON-ST., NEAR BONNEY-av., 25x125 ft., choice residence lot at a bargain. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-blvd., near Western-av., 166 feet deep, 18 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 6¼ cents; $650 a lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL WITHIN 10 DAYS—8 lots near Grant locomotive works, $325 each, worth $500; cash an object; $1,500 cash required, not less, balance time; call and investigate. ST. AUBIN, 34, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS NEAR corner Western and Diversey-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; fare 6¼ cents; $475 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE, NEAR ALBANY-AV., $75 a ft. Madison, near Albany-av., $200 a ft. Colorado-av., near Albany-av., $75 a ft.
LOUIS A. TRAPET & CO., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—797 WARREN-AV., BETWEEN FRANcisco-st. and California-av., two-story brick residence, 9 rooms, built in latest modern style.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, PARK-AV., near Western-av. JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
206 FT. CORNER,
West Madison, $60 per foot.
Call and see us.
ROWLEY & BLACK,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-BLVD., NEAR CENTER-av., 14-room brick house, side light, lot 30x178 feet; barn. OLIN HALL, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1195 JACKSON-BLVD.; ELEGANT modern 7 and 8 room flat; lot 25x125.
JOHN D. WALCH, 152 La Salle-st., Room 13.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., NEAR DIVERSEY; 3-story (pressed brick) store and flats; light from all sides; paying 11 per cent; $9,750.
Lincoln-av.; 2-story and attic (pressed-brick) store and flat, paying 11 per cent; for cash, $5,500.
1741 Deming-ct., corner Larrabee; 64x230 ft.; with modern 2-story and cellar house, 12 rooms; large barn.
249 La Salle-av.; paying 10 per cent; $9,000.
346 Burling-st.; 2-story brick; $4,500.
815 Larrabee; store and flat; paying 11 per cent; lot 25x212, with front on Belden-place; $5,800.
490 Webster-av.; 4-story stone front, 14 rooms; all good order; bargain; $6,500.
100x120 ft.; Rees-st., cor. Southport-av.; $5,500.
100x146 ft.; Deming-court, east of Clark; $160.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—
A handsome North Side residence just south of Division-st., east of Dearborn-av.; this property can be bought very low at present.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR VACANT—3 modern 10-room brick residences near north end of Lincoln Park. GODFREY SCHMID,
Room 610, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 CHOICE NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE lots, North State-st., near Banks, 25x130; $325 ft. (119.)
Dearborn-av., near Burton-pl., 50x150; $400 ft. (836.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH OF DIVIsion-st., 12-room modern residence, lot 25x160 ft., with brick barn; price $20,000. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1838 WELLINGTON-AV., 12-ROOM brick residence; frame barn; lot 65x166. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN STONE FRONT, DEARborn-av., north of Division. Possession May 1. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE
On Bellevue-place, the handsomest street on the North Side; price $21,000. TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A nice modern house on Erie-st., east of Dearborn-av., south front, good wide lot; to any one looking for a nice residence this is a great bargain.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 80X150, WEST front, near Lincoln Park. JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—NORTH OF FULLERTON-AV., NEAR lake, 10-room modern brick house on corner; lot 33x129; barn. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FREMONT-ST. AND 25 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE, 10 ROOM octagon stone-front; one block from Lincoln Park. Big bargain. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK,
85 Dearborn-st., R. 616.

FOR SALE—FINE HOME IN CHOICE NORTH Side neighborhood; a bargain; everything first-class; $18,000. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
100x125 ft., e. f., on Ellis-av., near 64th-st.; improvements all in and paid; price for few days $7,500; think all this property will sell for $100 per foot soon.
L. A. GILBERT,
Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—COTTAGE GROVE-av., 25x184; $600. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK,
85 Dearborn-st., R. 616.

FOR SALE—SNAP—ON SOUTH CHICAGO-AV., between 72d and 73d-sts.; 50x125; only one-fourth cash. THOMPSON & BRANDENBURG,
506 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
Notice this: corner, $16.50 per foot; Ellis-av. and 82d-st. G. S. FRENCH,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
"WHERE WAS MOSES WHEN THE LIGHT WENT OUT?"

Probably in the same condition as the man who thinks property in Chicago has been boomed beyond its value. You will never be able to buy Chicago realty for the same money you can get it for now, and anything you buy will make you money, especially one of the following bargains:

N. e. cor. State and 51st-st., 147x180 feet, partly improved. We offer this for a few days for $75,000. Here is the chance of your lifetime to make an investment in a piece of property that will constantly increase in value, that pays 6 per cent on the price now, and you can buy it for just the value of the land. The improvements alone cost $30,000 and the property can be made to pay 10 per cent net.

S. w. cor. and s. e. cor. 53d-st. and Jackson, 98x125 each, at $125 per foot. There is no property in Hyde Park as beautifully situated as this at anything near the same price.

Cor. 63d-st. and Sheridan-av. at $250 foot. The cheapest corner along 63d-st.

100 ft. cor. Langley-av., near Washington Park; an ideal site for a home; for only $115 per ft.

96 ft. on 46th-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; has an alley back and both sides, just the place for an apartment building; and is in a locality where they are rented as fast as they are built.

100 ft. on Ingleside-av., s. of 55th-st.; a bargain at $100 per ft.

100 ft., cor. of Calumet-av., n. of 61st-st., $100 per ft.

48 ft. cor. St. Lawrence-av., near 63d-st.; an elegant corner, and only $65 per ft.

Cor. So. Chicago and Greenwood-avs., for $10,000; this is the best corner on this prominent avenue, except those at 71st, and will double in value in less than a year.

Cor. 79th and Schell-av., at $30 per ft. A snap at the price.

Cor. Michigan-av. and 73d; cheapest piece in this locality for $40 per ft.

Wabash-av., near 77th, 100 ft.; $30 per ft.; will shade this for cash.

109 ft., triangle cor. S. Chicago and Vincennes-avs.; $7,500. Adj. inside is held at $100 per ft.

8 lots on Colfax, bet. 83d and 86th-sts., at $500 per ft. Will sell easy terms.

300x160, Wabash-av., near 81st-st.; $27.50 per ft.

100 ft. cor. 70th-st. and Wabash-av.; $4,000.

N. e. cor. 72d-st. and Ellis-av., 162x125; $30 per ft. Here we offer you a corner for less than the price of inside lots.

Cor. Vincennes-av. and 73d-st., $50 per ft.; and others too numerous to advertise.

STANDISH & SCHOLL,
118 Dearborn-st. Tel. 5339.
Branch Offices { 7102 Cottage Grove-av. / 5057 State-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN! BARGAIN! CHEAP! CHEAP!
ELIZABETH-AV.,
Bet. 78th and 79th-sts., 40x125 ft., e. f.; $900.
THINK OF IT! ONLY $22.50 PER FT.
Worth $30. Owner must sell.
W. M. BRYANT & CO.,
R. 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Ellis-av., near the Plaisance, 50x170 ft., at $150.
Ellis-av., near 62d-st., 100x170, at $60.
Drexel-av., near 62d-st., 100x170 ft., at $77.
Oglesby-av., near 61st-st., 100x183, at $65.
63d, cor. Madison-av., 150x90, at $250; best corner on the street. E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
MODERN RESIDENCES.
Calumet-av., at n. e. cor. of 44th-st., 4355 and 4357, containing 9 and 11 rooms; finished in hardwood throughout; elegant mantels, sideboards, gas-fixtures, electric bells, etc.; price, $8,000 and $11,000; open for inspection.
Grand-blvd., two elegant rock-faced, stone-front modern residences, near 35th and 41st-sts.; 12 rooms; complete modern homes in every detail; price, $16,500 and $20,000. REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—400 FEET—TWO CORNERS—
Forrestville-av. and 49th-st.
This is between the boulevards and just north of Washington Park; $125 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600 CASH BUYS 2 LOTS CORNER 66th-st. and Lexington-av.; street macadamized; assessments paid; east and south front; balance payments run six years.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ,
153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV., NEAR 71ST-ST., west front, 48x111 feet, $100 per foot; property all around this selling for $150; bargain. C. P. HASS & CO., Room 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL FRONTAGE CLOSE TO World's Fair; saloon district; will pay to investigate. C. S. FORD, Parkside.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—
Cor. Indiana-av. and 81st-st., per ft. ... $35
Cor. Michigan-av. and 83d-st., per ft. ... 30
Cor. Ellis-av. and 79th-st. ... 35
Cor. 73d and Wabash-av. ... cheap
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV. BARGAIN.
300x160, cor. of 80th-st., at $20 ft.; one-third cash; balance easy; can deliver this at once.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN—MODERN SEVEN-room residence on Lexington-av., just south of 65th-st. JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE
Southeast corner 69th-place and Adams-av., 58x125; $100 per foot.
E. J. PARKER,
'Phone 9933. 5656 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—$6,500—NO. 4444 WABASH-AV., MODern 2-story and cellar stone front house, 4 rooms deep BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-TERRACE, WITHIN 1 block of Stony Island-av.—
70 FT. ON CORNER OF HOPE-AV.
160 FT. JUST WEST OF HOPE-AV.
We are authorized to offer this property for this week away under market price and can give parties who will pay ¼ cash a big bargain.
METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY,
S. e Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
300 feet on corner of 84th-st. at $40 ft., one-fourth cash, balance one, two, and three years, with release clause to every 50 ft.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
1,300x160 ... $20 PER FOOT.
600 FEET ON INDIANA AND 600 FEET ON PRAIRIE, CORNER 83D-ST. PRICE GOOD FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. NESSLER & LEACH,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, NEAR 40TH
150X160 $250 PER FOOT.
CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET. WILL SELL 50 OR 100 FEET.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—120 FEET, FRONTing south on 63d-st., east of Indiana-av.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
Exclusive Agents,
Room 301, Chicago Opera House.

FOR SALE—A COZY HOME ON ROSALIE-COURT,
Near South Park station; 8 rooms; $5,500; a bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY.
5135 Washington-av., for sale house and barn, about $18,000; easy terms. Inquire of owner at office R. W. DUNHAM & CO., 157 Jackson-st. Description furnished.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD; $11,500; fine residence, Hyde Park; all modern improvements; 50 feet ground; 13 rooms.
W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,172
BARGAIN.
We have 25 ft. on Drexel-av., near 66th-st., for $1,500. East front. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 73D-ST., 100X161 ft., $60 per ft., only 1-6 cash; long time.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—44TH-ST. AND LANGLEY-AV.—8-room modern residence. Can sell on very easy terms. JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST. CORNER—47TH-ST., SOUTH-east corner Wabash-av., 161x100. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—$61; WHARTON-AV., NEAR 66TH; e. f., 50 ft.; bargain. A. H. KINKAID,
31, 116 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
4836 LAKE-AV.
NEW MODERN RESIDENCE.
Two three-story rock-faced fronts, stone steps, etc., hardwood finish, handsome mantels, recess, side boards, butler's pantry, electric bells and lighting; containing 10 rooms; lot 22x180; unusually well built. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAINS AT JACKSON PARK.
Corner 64th and Hope-av.; $125 ft.
100x240 ½ block from main entrance to Fair at $16,000.
50 ft. on 67th-st., near cor. Stony Island.
Corner 69th-st., near Stony Island, in nonprohibition district. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND-BLVD., 62 ft.
Midway Plaisance, near Drexel-av., 40 ft.
63d, cor. Farwell-av., 55 ft.
Coles-av., near 76th-st., 100 ft.
Arthur-av., near 83d-st., 150 ft.
Escanaba-av., cor. 84th, 100 ft.
J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV. BARGAIN.
300x160, cor. of 80th, at $25 ft., one-third cash, balance easy; can deliver this at once.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
69th-place, cor. Jefferson-av., 50x125, at $110.
70th-st., cor. Adams-av., 151x96, at $78.
Avenue A, cor. 70th, 54x162 ft., at $125.
Avenue B, near 70th-st., 27x162, at $65.
Stony Island-av., jog lot, w. f., bet. 69th and 70th-sts., 25x218 ft., best lot on the street for saloon; $275 per ft.; special bargain.
Palmer-av., cor. 70th, 300x189 ft., at $50.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A GOOD home will find what they want at 4043 Lake-av.; good 17-room house and barn, large lot; near Ill. Cent. R. R.; all first-class; immediate possession; see owner at house for price and terms.

FOR SALE — DAUPHIN PARK LOT, 58 FEET front; near depot; $1,250.
LOUIS A. TRAPET & CO., 97 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
150X162, INDIANA-AV., COR OF 59TH.
124X160, INDIANA-AV., COR. 60TH.
242X157, INDIANA-AV., COR. 61ST.
100X178, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 56TH.
150X178, PRAIRIE-AV., COR. 59TH.
125X162, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 61ST.
50X160, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 63D.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR LOTS—
Calumet-av., bet. 69th and 70th, 50 or 150 ft. ... $45
South Park-av., bet. 70th and 71st, 50 or 100 ft. ... 55
St. Lawrence-av., e. front, 200 ft. south of 71st, 50 ft. 40
CLARK & SEATON,
406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL—MIDWAY PLAISANCE, bet. Drexel and Cottage Grove-av., 75 feet; $350 per ft.
Kimbark-av., nr. Midway Plaisance, 50x180; $125 per ft.
57th-st., the greatest bargain in a cor. near Jackson Park; all street improvements paid for; can be had for $125 per ft.
47th-st.; cheapest corner bet. State and Cottage Grove-av.; investigate.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 93d-st., 75x115; $100 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 71st-st., corner, 100x122; $100 per ft.
South Chicago hotel site in center of the town; very desirable and a bargain.
65th-st., near Langley-av., a limited amount of frontage for $45 per ft.
South Chicago-av., corner, 104x147; bargain.
77th-st., and Jefferson-av., a few lots left; $750 to $800 each.
HYDE PARK VACANT BLOCK.
North of Washington Park, 600 feet frontage; fine tract for subdivision or builder at an average cost of only $90 per ft.
53d-st., Hyde Park, a corner for $105 per ft.
Jackson-av., nr. 53d-st., 100x120; at a bargain.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 123 and 124, and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BY C. E. DORN, R. 56 MAJOR BLOCK, 143 La Salle-st. Tel. 5258.
NEAR JACKSON PARK AND "L" ROAD.
50x150 ft., Stony Island-av., n. of 62d-st.
100x150 ft., Stony Island-av., cor. 62d-st.
75x150 ft., 63d-st., near cor. Stony Island-av.
100x166 ft., Woodlawn-av., cor. 62d-st.
50 or 100x125, bet. 63d and 64th-sts., on Wharton-av.
50 ft., Drexel-av., bet. 63d and 64th-sts.
Corner S. Chicago-av., n. of 79th-st.; bargain.
79th-st., fine corner, near Cheltenham.
CHOICE ACRES.
5 acres, 79th-st. and Yates-av.
5 acres, Cottage Grove-av. and 79th-st.
Can make the above inviting to actual buyers.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-AV., NEAR 80TH-ST., 24x125, one-fifth cash, $30 per ft.
Kingston-av., near 86th-st., 50x125, $15 per ft.
Commercial-av., e. front, near 80th-st., 50x125, $18 per ft. F. W. BALSMYDER, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
DREXEL-BOULEVARD.
THE CHOICEST PROPERTY ON THE STREET FOR AN ELEGANT HOME.
35X250 TO 20-FOOT ALLEY, ALL GRADED, SEWER AND WATER CONNECTIONS MADE, READY FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.
ALSO 50 OR 100 BY 250 FT. TO 20-FT. ALLEY, BOTH PIECES IN SAME BLOCK NORTH OF 48TH-ST. CAN GIVE A GENUINE BARGAIN IF SOLD SOON.
FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY TO
J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Exclusive Agents,
196 and 198 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD—
NO. 4346.
An elegant detached new modern home, 3-story and cellar, containing 13 rooms, 6 large chambers, ball-room, 31x22; entire house finished in various hardwoods, elegant sideboard, mantels, pier glass and hall tree of special design built in, open sanitary plumbing, slate sinks and laundry tubs; bath-room wainscoted with Italian marble with mosaic floor, linen chute from bath to laundry in cellar; also large cedar storeroom, elegant gas fixtures, electric gas lighting, automatic bells, etc. House heated by best system of low pressure heat; lot 33⅓x150 to wide alley. Considering the location and the advancing prices on this popular thoroughfare we will give the best bargain in a detached home in Chicago; price, $25,000. Photograph and plans can be seen at this office. REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—
160X113, CALUMET-AV., COR. 57TH.
300X178, CALUMET-AV., COR. 58TH.
50X160, CALUMET-AV., COR. 59TH.
50X160, CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH.
134X160, CALUMET-AV., COR. 60TH.
75X160, CALUMET-AV., NEAR 60TH.
25X178, CALUMET-AV., NEAR 63D.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
71ST-ST. CORNER, near Illinois Central Ry., 125x145 feet, $25 a foot; this is a bargain.
INDIANA-AV. CORNER, south of 47th-st., 150x161 feet, $105 a foot.
CALUMET-AV. CORNER, near 47th-st., $100.
47TH-ST., CORNER CALUMET-AV., $165 a foot.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
STORMS-AV. BARGAIN.
300 ft. on cor. of 84th-st., at $16 ft., one-third cash, balance one, two, and three years.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO BARGAINS IN lots for $300 each; bunch of 11 lots for $4,400 and bunch of 12 lots for $4,800, west of Cheltenham Beach. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERY-AV., N. E. COR. 72D-ST., 207 ft.; finest corner south of Jackson Park.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 5153 PRAIRIE-AV.—A MODERN 8-room stone-front house, finished in hardwood; price only $5,500; terms easy.
C. B. OTT, Owner, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER, 71ST-ST. AND Woodlawn-av., $45 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN-AV., NEAR 64TH-ST., 50X165 ft. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOPE-AV., EAST FRONT, NEAR 64th-st., $95 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—$200 PER FOOT, MICHIGAN-AV north of 51st-st., east front, 50 or 100 feet front
BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV.,
50X160, EAST FRONT, NORTH OF 60TH-ST. ... $80
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., N. W. COR. 62D-st., 150x173 ft., at $125 per ft. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 60TH-ST., 50x125 ft.; cheap. C. U. GORDON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST., $80 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—GRACE-AV., EAST FRONT, JUST south of 63d-st., $125 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STONY ISLand-av., near 68th-st., 50 or 100x190 ft., $295.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT., CORNER 57TH-ST.; DECIDED bargain; east of State-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—380 FEET, WITH TWO CORNERS, close to I. C. R. R. in Woodlawn, $40,000.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A SOUTH ENGLEWOOD SACRIFICE.
Near 87th and Halsted-sts., lot 25x150, with elegant 2-story 8-room house; no reasonable offer refused.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
COZY HOME AT AUBURN PARK.
Modern 7-room house; lot 40x167; price, $4,500; a bargain. TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF 21 LOTS ON 52D-ST., east of Western-av., at $350 lot; worth $500.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AT AUBURN PARK—MODERN SIX room house on Stewart-av., just south of 75th-st.
JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—BARRY-AV., NEAR THE LAKE Shore Drive, 75x166 ft. to alley. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK PROPERTY, BOTH vacant and improved. Buy now in this beautiful suburb before prices advance.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 100X137, S. FRONT, on Cornelia-st., between Evanston-av. and Halsted-st. Apply SCHRADER BROS., 162 Washington.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER—50 FEET, NEAR station, JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—
Edgewater, 50 ft., nicely located, all improvements down. C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—THE BEST BARGAIN in house and lot ever offered; 80 foot splendid lot on ridge; east front; house of 10 rooms, bath, furnace, etc.; large closets; all large rooms; only $5,500; terms easy; worth $7,000. J. D. VANDERCOOK, 185 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS BELOW THE MARKET ON the ridge at Morgan Park.
HELLIWELL & TREAT, 1122 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONE BLOCK FROM KENILworth station, $15 per foot.
L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—WE MAKE A SPECIALty of EVANSTON and NORTH SHORE property; can offer some choice houses and building sites.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN SO. EVANSTON, CHICAGO-AV., near Lee-st., fine frame residence, lot 50x150 ft. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME IN ELMHURST; below cost. Address B A 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—A BARGAIN—8-ROOM frame house, lot 198x200 feet. W. A. HOVEY,
Owner, 14 Traders' Bldg.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT LAKE Forest; one of the finest and best located homes in this fashionable suburb; large grounds; price, $10,000; bargain. TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — CHOICE EAST-FRONT BERWYN and La Vergne lots at $250 on easy terms.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—$475 EQUITY in two fine suburban lots for $75 cash; must sell. Address F 161, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — EVANSTON — 8-ROOM MODERN house, 50-foot lot; first-class in every respect.
EDGEWATER.
11-room modern house, 100-foot corner lot.
B. E. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 12.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Lots in the

NORTH SHORE BOULEVARD SUBDIVISION,

Situated on

THE SHERIDAN DRIVE,

Within 1,000 feet of the lake shore and only 5 minutes' walk from the

DEPOT AT ROGERS PARK,

On the EVANSTON DIVISION of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

WATER PIPES from the ROGERS PARK water works (which are justly popular on account of their system of filtered water) will be put in the streets this spring. SEWER, SIDEWALK, and STREET improvements are well under way.

I have a few lots on Pratt and Columbia-avs., east of C. & E. Ry., which I can sell at $30 and $35 per ft.

JOHN W. SWEET,
813 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—JOIN THE RIVERSIDE LAND ASsociation now forming for the purchase of a beautiful tract of land at Riverside, C., B. & Q. railway through the center; 45 trains daily; 25 minutes' ride; land to be subdivided, improved, and depot built without extra cost to shareholders. Shares $500 each, $125 down, balance easy; one share equals 3 lots; large profit assured. Apply to CHAS. T. GILBERT, Secretary, Room 540 Rookery Building (Formerly with FRANK W. SMITH, Treasurer, Marshall Field & Co.) Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.

FOR SALE—DON'T FAIL TO BUY A LOT IN THE Ashland-av. and 95th-st. subdivision On Rock Island suburban railroad; 36 trains daily; Adjoins Longwood and Beverly Hills; 2 depots; Buy at first prices for speculation or a home. For plats and particulars apply to CHARLES T. GILBERT, R. 540 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—12-ROOM NEW FINE house; all improvements. ALLEN VANE, 201 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $325; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 25 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCKyards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $300 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4

FOR SALE—WAUKEGAN LOTS—GREAT BARgains; ¼ cash. NICHOL & RYDER, 150 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

ACRE BARGAINS.

5 acres at Clyde; 20 per cent under market value.
10 acres adjoining Grant Locomotive Works.
20 acres near Grant Locomotive Works; splendid property.
15 acres near 16th-st. and Crawford; excellent tract for subdivision.

20 acres at 59th-st. and Crawford; at last year's price.
20 acres 67th-st. and Crawford-av.
20 acres at 67th-st. and C. & Grand Trunk R. R.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—700 acres at the new station called "Sherman," formerly Alpine, on the Wabash R. R. Depot and telegraph station on the ground; post-office and general country store. Take map and observe, it is parallel with Harvey. This is the place for a great manufacturing town. The land is high and rolling; drainage perfect. Not for sale at $1,000 or $2,000 per acre as in Harvey, but the modest sum of $150 per acre will take the whole business, including a number of houses and barns, etc. Terms to suit. Address

JULIUS WAHL,
Exclusive Agent,
Telephone 1878. 45, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—

REAL ESTATE TO BE GIVEN AWAY

for manufacturing sites at a well-known railroad center near Chicago, 2, 4, or 5 acres to the right parties.

Apply at once.

GEO. W. COLE & CO.,
707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES ADJOINING SANTA FE depot and river at Willow Springs. J. H. BANKS, owner, Willow Springs, Ill.

FOR SALE—

40 ACRES

At Clyde, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., and new line of Illinois Central R. R., within 2 minutes' walk of station on both roads; fine high land and a beautiful piece for subdivision; has nearly 750 feet frontage on Ogden-av. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

HARVEY ACRES.

65¼ acres at $550 per acre.
100 acres at $800 per acre.
15 acres at $900 per acre.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

JULIUS WAHL,
45, 115 Dearborn-st.,
Tel. 1378. Exclusive Agent.

FOR SALE—PROVISO ACRES—BY FOX, SHEPHERD & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.:
95 ACRES, Sec. 5, on C. & N. W. R. R., the ideal suburban road of the West; price, $500 per acre.
77 ACRES, Sec. 8, adjoining the new subdivision of Bellewood, ½ mile frontage on Madison-st.; station convenient; price, $800 per acre.
Also several smaller tracts of 10, 40, and 45 acres each.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCKS—
On Ashland-av., at 119th-st.; choice property; near R. R.; low prices. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—150 ACRES AT $175 PER ACRE, ON the Wabash railroad, south; beautiful rolling land. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—5 TO 40 ACRES ON HALSTED AND 99TH-STS., between Eastern Illinois and Rock Island R. R.; sidewalks in and streets thrown up; price $2,250. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARVEY ACRES IN 10 OR 20 ACRE lots, at a bargain. Address X 152 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
105 acres at Globe Station, ripe for subdivision, at $450 per acre. Can be divided.
JULIUS WAHL,
45, 115 Dearborn-st.,
Tel. 1378. Exclusive Agent.

FOR SALE—

ACRES.

20 acres (subdivided), cor. 63d-st. and Blanchard-av., n. e. quarter Sec. 24, township 38, range 13. Address offers to owner, P. O. Box 886, Ogden, Utah.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT 89TH-ST.; $2,500 ACRE; 20 acres on I. C. Ry., at station; $400 acre; 17 acres 4½ miles from Court-House; $3,000 acre. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
15 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
$1,250 per acre. Bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR GALEWOOD, BET. THE C. M. and St. P. Ry. and North-av., choice 20 acre tract for immediate subdivision. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5-ACRE BLOCK IN Berwyn; high land; macadamized streets; very convenient to both C., B. and Q. and Illinois Central depots; many houses now building; money can easily be doubled this summer. ANDREWS & PIPER, owners, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

FOR SALE—
20 acres west of Cheltenham, on 79th-st., $5,000.
20 acres between Grand Crossing and South Chicago, $2,000.
5 acres 88th-st. and South Chicago-av., $2,210.
80 acres 95th-st., in South Chicago, $1,750.
5 acres West Cheltenham Beach, on 83d-st., $5,000.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
40 ACRES, JUST SOUTH OF CONSTANCE, between 87th and 91st-sts.; cheap; price $2,000 per acre. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 8 MILES FROM the Court-House, Chicago; inside the city; at $140,000; ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. If not sold in 30 days from Feb. 18 price will be $2,000 per acre, or $160,000 for all. Address for 30 days A R 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES N. E. COR. KEDZIE-AV. and 83d-st., 4 blocks east of Clarkdale, at crossing of Wabash and C. & G. T. R. R.; ripe for subdivision; bargain; $1,500 per acre. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
94 acres near Lake Forest, Ill., near 2 railroads; good buildings, nice land. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—115 ACRES AT STICKNEY TRACT; A bargain if taken at once, as owner must sell to save equity. J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUMMER HOME AND FARM—ADjoins and has water frontage on one of Southern Wisconsin's most beautiful lakes. The farm comprises nearly 200 acres, high and dry, of which 20 acres are heavy timber; the rest all tillable land. Good two-story frame house, barn, and other outbuildings, cisterns, wells, etc.; within walking distance of a town of 4,000 people; only 90 miles from Chicago. The lake is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide and is surrounded by 3 large hotels and the private residences of wealthy people from Chicago and other cities. This resort is noted far and wide for its hunting and fishing; and the owner of the farm adjoining this one only last week refused $100 per acre, and this week the farm across the road sold for $80 per acre. The present owner of the farm we offer for sale is compelled to seek a warmer climate and $55 per acre is the price for quick sale. FORD & LATIMER, Agents, 55 and 56, No. 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TYPICAL SOUTHERN HOME ON the gulf; Pass Christian, Miss.; grounds 300x2,500; orange, magnolia, and olive trees in abundance. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, N. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A REAL ESTATE FIRM, HOUSES to sell; must be modern and cellar houses on West Side; we have a large list of buyers for cellar houses. Address F 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PURCHASE IMPROVED property to the extent of $125,000 north of 12th-st., east and south of river to the lake; will call on owners or agents. Address F 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—90,000 SQUARE FEET ON NORTH OR south branch of Chicago River, with railroad facilities also. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle.

WANTED—CORNER—50 OR 100 FEET, SOUTH Side; must be a bargain; no boom prices. Address F 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A LADY (FOR CASH) THE BEST residence for the money, up to $9,000, that can be had west of Garfield Park, north of Jackson-st., west of Ashland-av., on Washington-blvd., or north. Chicago Real Estate Bargain Co., Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE WANT FOR CASH CUSTOMER an investment on the South Side that is a bargain and will pay good interest on $5,000 or $6,000. Also, want 5 to 10 acres on the West Side that is ripe for subdivision. Don't bring us anything but bargains. Chicago Real Estate Bargain Co., Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—

DIRECT FROM OWNERS.

Frontage on Coles, Bond, Yates, and Spencer-avs. from 71st to 79th-sts. Must be bargains. Have buyers. We make a specialty of this property. No agents need answer.

W. M. BRYANT & CO.,
R. 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY WEST OR South Side best house that $2,000 to $3,000 will buy; customers waiting. C. B. KINNEY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

WANTED—8 OR 10 ROOM MODERN HOUSE IN good locality, near cable, North or South Side; will give five to ten city lots; balance monthly. Address G 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—300 TO 500 FT. SOUTH OF JACKSON Park, to apply on payt. for modern store and flat building, West Side; no money required. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

WANTED—DIRECT FROM OWNERS—BUSIness blocks from $100,000 to $500,000; have customers. LEE BROS., 116 La Salle-st., Room 44.

WANTED—IN HYDE PARK OR ENGLEWOOD—A modern house and lot from $3,000 to $10,000; state location and terms. Address G 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN POLK AND river, improved or vacant, $60,000 to $100,000; cash ready. Address F 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—BETWEEN PARK-AV., JACKSON, Western, and Ashland, best house $6,000 will buy. Address G 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECTION OF LAND ON R. R., WITHin 20 miles of city. Owners please address D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, 25 FT. ON COTTAGE Grove-av., bet. 36th and 46th-sts., for customer. F. L. LANGRIDGE & CO., 31st and Cottage Grove-av. Telephone 8137.

WANTED—NINE-ROOM DWELLING, S. OF 30TH-st., east of State-st., about $7,000; state terms. Address F 155, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, COSTING $15,000, in a beautiful city in Michigan, will be exchanged for Chicago property. Address, for particulars W 30, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—162½ ACRES, ALSO 30 ACRES, HIGH grade home farms, north lake shore, $10,000 and $6,000, for clear first-class property here; 160 acres improved West Michigan farm in fruit belt, $4,000; 160 acres, farm, house, barn, Kansas, for good property here. C. H. BECKWITH, 97 Calumet Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—SOME VALUABLE LOTS ON South Side for improved property. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Leavenworth, Kas., with some cash for stock furniture and carpets or clean stock dry goods. Owners address A. B. HAVENS, Leavenworth, Kas.

TO EXCHANGE—COMPLETE SAWMILL PLANT and good farms, for mdse. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

WILL GIVE 500 ACRES LAND AND CASH FOR Chicago property. Address G 51, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AMOUNTS OF $500 TO $50,000
TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
A special fund. No delay.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Lowest rates. Money ready.
Call for my rates.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor,
95 Washington-st., near Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—I WILL sell $50,000 first mortgage, notes secured on $200,000 good property. Address C 23, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at 5½ AND 6 PER CENT. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$2,500, $5,000, $7,500, $10,000—AT CURRENT rates. SHORTALL & SCOTT, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,000 ON 100 FEET FRONT IN IRVING Park property; worth at least $2,500. Address G 46, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in Cook County at 7 per cent. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, 169 Dearborn-st. Tel. 5196.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FEE LEASED FOR 99 years, $45,000; will sell on 6 per cent basis; party needs money; 5-story and basement brick building corners the lot. F. M. CLARKE, 606, 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; SAME bought; $500 least transaction. P. O. Box 646.

LOWEST RATES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY loans. Room 815 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—$25 AND UPWARDS ON GOOD security. 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

WANTED—TO LOAN $1,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent; security must be gilt-edge. Address F 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—$300 FOR ONE YEAR; good security; will pay good interest. Address G 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM PRIVATE PARTY $150 TO $200; first-class security; will not pay over 5 per cent per month. Address F 180, Tribune office.

$10 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, sealskins, storage receipts, jewelry, any good security; without removal or publicity; low rates, honest dealing; I loan for the interest, not for the goods. F. B. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn, R. 402.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—47x153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

60x100, 75x100, 100x100, 278x100 — Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
100x126, 150x126, 200x126, 2,000x126 — Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted.

Address owner. (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—BUILDING 1518 WABASH-AV., TO BE removed. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, 83 E. Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; permanent; reliable. Expressing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,378. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST. Moving and packing furniture a specialty; private rooms; money loaned. Tel. 7,152. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 WHITE HORSE; SAFE for a lady or delivery wagon. Apply to COACHMAN, rear of No. 357 La Salle-av., from 1 to 2.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINES FROM ¼ TO 15 HORSE power; Otto gas engines from 1 to 7 horse power. O. COLBORNE, 50 N. Clinton-st.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—
Michigan-av., No. 1903—Three-story and basement stone front; very desirable.
HONORE BROS., 113 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Rent free to May 1st. Apply at Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 3308 South Park-av., 11 elegant rooms $75 per month; 3 or 5 years; no agents.

FOR RENT—3976 VERNON-AV.—MODERN brick house near parks, boulevards, Board of Trade trains; $50 month. Also corner house, $60 month. Inquire 401 40th-st., cor. Vernon-av.

FOR RENT—
Michigan-av., 2107 and 2109; will rent both to one party. Call at our office.
HONORE BROS., 113 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT—1703 MICHIGAN-AV., WITH OR without furniture. GEORGE ROZET, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2916 CALUMET-AV., 13-ROOM house in good condition; very reasonable rental. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM HOUSE FOR BOARDing-house, convenient to 39th-st. station I. C. R. R., Board of Trade trains, and cable; 10 minutes to Jackson Park; rent $65. C. E. BROWN, R. 923 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—2534 LA SALLE-ST.—13-ROOM house or in flats; good order; low rent; 61 Oak-av., 10-room cottage; newly papered; $25. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

FOR RENT—7-ROOM, MODERN, HARDWOOD, etc., furnished; Forest-av., nr. 34th-st.; to right party $60; worth that empty. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—24-ROOM HOUSE ON LA SALLE-av.; steam heat; for boarding or private school. Apply to owner, 68 Clybourn-place.

TO RENT—WEBSTER, COR. SEMINARY-AV, lot 86x125; elegant modern brick residence, 12 rooms, two baths, steam heat, etc.; brick barn. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1—1838 WELLINGton-av., south front, 13-room brick residence; frame barn; lot 65x166. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE ON SCHILLER-ST., east of Clark; good order; $60 per month. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL 10-ROOM TWO-STORY and cellar brick houses on North Side at $50. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSES ON NORTH SIDE, ON State, Elm, Cedar, and Bellevue-pl.; prices from $65 to $150. And No. 688 Fulton-st. Also 1233 and 2237 Michigan-av. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT 14-ROOM FURnished house; splendid location; all modern conveniences; 20 minutes' walk from town. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE HOUSES, CONnected, 25 to 30 rooms in both; partially furnished. For full particulars call tomorrow or next day on B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCE; RICHLY furnished, choice neighborhood, South Side; also fine large house, North Side; lease 1894; near "Virginia." NICHOL & RYDER, 150 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, MILE SOUTH Highland Park; perfect condition; near depot; Ravinia. J. RUSSELL.

FOR RENT—EVANSTON—12-ROOM NICE house. ALLEN VANE, 201 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—559 TO 565 STATE-ST.—NICE LIGHT 4-room flats, with janitor service. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, to man and wife. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ERIE FLATS, 3706 LAKE-AV., SECONDfloor flat, No. 11. Apply to janitor at building or of BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma Building; discount made for two months to May 1.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 8-ROOM FLAT, FINE order, 211 31st-st., cor. Prairie-av.; $27.50. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SOUTH SIDE FLATS OF 7 ROOMS; SUPERB APPOINTMENTS; ONE BLOCK FROM 31ST-ST. STATION I. C. R. R. CARY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 115 MONROE-ST.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM MODERN BRICK flat, South Side; 5c fares; 1, 6 rooms, furnished. Call 97 Calumet Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. $14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. 18.50
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st. 27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7 ROOM FLAT IN THE Kirkwood. 560 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, 148 LA Salle-av.; modern; $30, 186 E. Erie-st.; rooms; $25.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLATS, 7 ROOMS each, and stores in new North Side building. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES; OR SELL; furnished or unfurnished. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT—"ONTARIO Building." Inquire at R. 407, No. 59 Dearborn-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—TWO NICE SIX-ROOM FLATS, WITH bath, hot and cold water, in the new two-story first-class brick buildings, Nos. 5252 and 5258 South Halsted-st. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—5557 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-AV.—NEW modern 6-room flats; rent, $18 to $25. Apply on premises, or to REXFORD & BELLAMY, Tel. 1178. 206 La Salle-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLATS IN BRICK STORE and flat building near north end of Lincoln Park. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—22 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $40.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1904 WABASH, FLAT 2, FURNISHED room; gas and bath; also housekeeping room

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE FURNISHED rooms, all modern conveniences; the Columbia Block, s. w. cor. Cottage Grove and 41st-st.; ten minutes to Jackson Park. Call Flats A, C, and L.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 1411 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WELL HEATED ROOM; 2d floor; $10 monthly; gentleman. 52 24th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana—Newly furnished, steam heat, elevator all night, hot water; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board $1 per day; table d'hote 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c.

TO RENT—ONTARIO—291—NEW AND ELEGANTly furnished rooms for gentlemen; walking distance. Reference required.

TO RENT—FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS; FAMILY private, 293 Chicago-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY APRIL 20, 3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, and barn; vicinity Union Park; private family; no meals. THOS. SINGLETON, 419 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, CANAL and Madison-sts., steam heat, elevator, etc., newly furnished for families; transients, 50c; weekly, $3.

TO RENT—337 WEST LAKE-ST., VERY PLEASant furnished room.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A handsome home, North Side, 15 minutes from P. O., will rent elegant furnished parlor; steam heat, private bath; all modern conveniences; terms, $30; two smaller rooms, $20 and $25. Address F 84, Tribune.

TO RENT—WANTED PARTY WHO CAN APPREciate handsomely furnished rooms; hair mattress, down pillows, private bath, steam heat; terms, $30 and $25; private family. Address F 68, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
229 STATE-ST.
Store and basement, between Adams and Jackson-sts.; size 20x140 feet. Will put in beautiful new store front; will give five-year lease. Situated in most desirable retail location on State-st. Possession May 1, 1891. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 196 and 198 La Salle-st.

TO LET—
A VERY DESIRABLE STORE CENTRALLY LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE, SUITABLE FOR A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY LUNCH-ROOM. RENT $2,200 PER YEAR. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196-198 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, FOR DRUG STORE only, corner 35th and Dearborn-sts.; ready May 1. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—FINE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEment, 36 and 38 Dearborn-st. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2612 INDIANA-AV., MODERN BRICK house with lot 30x160 ft. and barn, for 1 to 3 years; $1,500 per year. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE FOR GENTS' FURnishings, tailor, loan office; rent $2,600 for year. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196-198 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES, SINgle or en suite, facing street; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service. 239 and 241 Wabash-av. Inquire Room 33.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES, single or ensuite, in the "Fairbank Building," corner of Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; passenger and freight elevator service. H. A. WHEELER, No. 60 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 621.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ALL FURNISHED. 34, 151 Monroe.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE MALLERS BLDG. from now and May 1, from 300 to 1,800 square feet of floor space with the best of light, brick vaults, in a fire-proof building. 226 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN 20 OFfice buildings. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, SINGLE OR en suite, in building 80 and 82 Dearborn-st. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESKROOM. ROOM 70, ILL. BANK Bldg.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE for manufacturing, wholesale business, or storage; elevators, engine, boilers, etc. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings and 2½ blocks from C. and N. W. R. depot; all modern improvements; building 8 to 14 N State-st., whole or in part; suitable for light manufacturing; flats large and small; also basements. Apply to owner. THOMAS MACKIN, Basement bell. 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—
New large five-story building, centrally located, suitable for storage warehouse.
Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 196 and 198 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Large five-story building, centrally located, very desirable for storage warehouse. Address F 178, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—59 3D-AV.—SECOND FLOOR OF NEW building, 25x95; elevator. W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EUROPEAN HOTEL ON CLARK-ST., near Madison. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 40X140, OR LESS space. Apply to F. C. SHAYS, 215 Lake-st.

TO RENT—BEST BUILDING ON THE NORTH Side, 195 and 197 Michigan-st.; floors with power, heat, and with office room on first floor. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFfices, residences, and flats; a large inquiry. General management of property solicited.

GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 STORY AND BASEMENT house between 18th, 25th, Michigan-av., and the lake. Address ROBERTS, WILLIAMS, & CO., 717 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, AND stores on South Side; special Renting Department; customers waiting. Telephone 3664. FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3109 State-st. and 83 Clark-st., R. 53.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood, comfortable house of 8 or 9 rooms with bath, within easy walking distance of Jackson Park. Address G 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party a convenient house, about 8 rooms, must be within easy reach of business center; South Side preferred; rent about $40; would like possession April. Give full particulars. Address G 29, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 STORY BUILDING on Lake-st., between State and Market-sts., with power, for a term of years.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, a nicely furnished room with private family; give location, description, and terms; references exchanged. Address G 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE AND FLATS, furnished and unfurnished; customers waiting. M. E. HENDERSON, R. 30, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM SOUTH SIDE property-owners, houses, flats, and stores in our location; we have customers waiting. F. L. LANGRIDGE & CO., 31st and Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 8137.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 12 OR 14 ROOM HOUSE on Michigan-av., north of 24th-st. Address G 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1; 8 OR 10-ROOM house in good locality, North or South Side. Address G 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FINE, LARGE HOUSE OR choice flat on South or North Side; owners answer. Best references. Address G 71, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE RESIdence, 7 or 8 rooms. G. H. THOMPSON, 309 Tacoma.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1242 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, with all conveniences.

1628 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE FRONT ROOM with table board; references exchanged.

1636 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

2213 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—A SUITE OF front furnished rooms with board; also front hall room.

2331 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT LARGE FRONT rooms, first-class board for family.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE, ALCOVE AND parlors, with board.

SEVEN FINE PRIVATE ROOMS WILL BE thrown open to the public and private parties at 2026 Wabash-av. on Saturday, 14th. French table d'hote will be served from 5 till 8 o'clock p. m.; 50c. By CHARLES MARIANI, formerly head waiter of the Leland Hotel.

North Side.

124 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, with board.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED DOUBLE AND single rooms, with board; near business.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT DOUBLE, ALSO single room, with board.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms with board; also table board.

348 EAST CHICAGO-AV., BET. CASS AND RUSH—A large, beautifully furnished 2d story front room with excellent table; hot and cold water; also hallroom; moderate; reference.

PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR MARQUETTE CLUB offers large room, with board, to refined, responsible parties. Address S C 59, Tribune office.

Hotels.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—Newly furnished, steam heat; elevator running all night; hot water baths free; $3 weekly; transients 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board $1 per day; table d'hote 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY MAN AND WIFE; near cable; $10 per week. Address G 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, CONVENIENT TO Madison-st. cable, large south front room and board in private family for lady, gentleman, and two children; references exchanged. Address G 72, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Superior instruction in shorthand and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM AND GYMNASIUM WILL occupy its own spacious new building, 18 to 26 Van Buren-st., on or before March 23.

PERSONS EMPLOYING CUTTERS WHO CLAIM to use the A. D. Rude new method should insist on seeing certificate from Cleveland Cutting School. None are genuine without it.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium. All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—WANTED IN A WELL-KNOWN REAL estate firm; $3,000,000 worth of property on books; large rent list, sale boards and rent signs everywhere; if you are a hustler and want to make a good investment with services look this up; half interest, $2,500; do not answer unless you can fill the place and give address. Address G 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER, A PRACTICAL TINNER, with a furnace trade, with small capital and tools to wholesale and retail; an A No. 1 furnace already established. Address F 151, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ENGLISH BIBLE PRINTED in 1751. R. A. F., 647 Sheffield-av.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st. Palmer House.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Practices in all courts. Advice free.

POSTAGE-STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

FOR SALE—RARE U. S. FRACTIONAL CURrency; the five full issues, 68 pieces; all crisp and new, clear impressions; including the rare splitpaper issue, Grant and Sherman 15 cent notes, red back and autographic signature notes of the Third issue, etc.; price $60. Address with stamp, WM. A. WILEY, Lancaster, Pa.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE OF SECOND-HAND GOODS!

RARE OPPORTUNITIES!!!

During the present week we shall offer special inducements to those wishing to purchase upright pianos that have been but little used, and name the following unexceptionable list:

3 Fischer pianos, nearly new, $225.00, $250.00, and $275.00—according to size.
2 New England pianos, nearly new, $185.00, $200.00, and $225.00—according to size.
3 Lyon & Healy pianos but little used, $150.00, $175.00, and $200.00—according to size.

Also a number of Steinway pianos, both new and second-hand.

Also a number of Kroeger pianos, both new and second-hand—both at greatly reduced prices.

We have also a few second-hand square pianos that have just received the best attention of our repairing department. The prices of these are $150.00, $100.00, $75.00, $50.00, and $40.00—according to age, condition, and tone.

Also some Knabe, Chickering, Steinway, and Gabler second-hand square pianos at $200.00, $150.00, $125.00, and $100.00—according to age, condition, and tone.

In addition to these we have an unusual lot of pianos of the following famous makes:

KNABE
KNABE
KNABE
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND

LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

DON'T THINK FOR A MOMENT
DON'T THINK FOR A MOMENT
DON'T THINK FOR A MOMENT

That we are unprepared to supply the demand for cheap and medium-priced instruments, for while we are the only authorized representatives in Chicago and the Northwest for the

STEINWAY,
STEINWAY,
STEINWAY,

We also carry in stock a complete line of the reliable and much admired A. B. CHASE, KURTZMAN, GEO. W. LYON, LESTER, and WEBSTER PIANOS, ranging in price

FROM $250 UPWARDS.
FROM $250 UPWARDS.
FROM $250 UPWARDS.

Thus enabling us to meet the demands of those desiring a reliable instrument at a moderate price, as well as those wishing the highest grade obtainable.

We are again prepared to offer special bargains in the following second-hand pianos:

UPRIGHTS:

1 STEINWAY, 3 BEHNING, 1 HENRY F. MILLER, 1 MASON & HAMLIN, 1 KNABE, 1 KIMBALL, 2 GEO. W. LYON, and 2 LESTER.

These instruments have been used but little, and are in fine condition.

If you have room for a SQUARE PIANO a call at our warerooms will convince you that our present offers are not duplicated in the city.

INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros., purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. We also represent several other well-known piano manufacturers—Mathushek & Son, S. T. Gordon & Son, and Wisner, all of whom are legitimate manufacturers.

We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent combination of the AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte, found only in the Chickering. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING AND CHASE BROS.' PIANO.

New pianos to rent. Rent allowed to apply if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
F. H. KING, Manager.

ESTEY & CAMP,
ESTEY & CAMP,
ESTEY & CAMP,

Are selling pianos and organs cheap; all grades to suit every purchaser and size of pocketbook.

NO FANCY PRICES!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BAGAINS!!!

1 McPhail & Co.	$ 75
1 Arion	75
1 Camp & Co.	100
1 Light	100
1 Decker Bros.	200
2 Estey (upright); $195 and	225

ESTEY & CAMP,
ESTEY & CAMP,
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

WE ARE DOING BUSINESS

In our new building, 243-253 Wabash-av. Our warerooms are the finest and largest of any establishment of the kind in the United States. In our stock of Pianos can be found the celebrated HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON CO., KIMBALL,

In a great variety of cases in oak, French mottled walnut, striped and birds-eye maple, mahogany, rosewood, etc.

SOLD FOR CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Bargains in second-hand instruments.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
243-253 Wabash-av., near Jackson.

THE PLACE TO BUY A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO CHEAP.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO COMPANY, 248 WABASH-AV.

Look what we have to offer this week. Slightly used and second-hand uprights of all sizes and different kinds of woods. All prices, from $85 upwards; terms, from $5 down and $5 per month and upwards. Our large stock comprises a number of the leading makers, among which are the Weber, Wheelock, Decker Bros., Chickering, and Lindeman. The above pianos will be sold at a great sacrifice in price. We also have a large number of Emerson, Stuyvesant, Kimball, Kutzman, Bradbury, and Seiff pianos at unheard of prices. We offer these great bargains to quick buyers.

Don't make a mistake in the place.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 WABASH-AV.

Branch house for Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos.

THE MATCHLESSS VOSE & SONS PIANOS: established 40 years; large assortment now in store, with all the very latest improvements. Call and examine these instruments whether you want to purchase or not. Our prices are low and terms easy. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NEW KROEGER PIANOS, NEW DECKER pianos, all styles, at reduced prices; terms to suit; salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., cor Morgan.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

STECK and IVERS' & POND PIANOS.
With special and patented features exclusive to themselves
Also
CONOVER BROS.', COLBY, SMITH & BARNES, JEWETT, and AYRES & WYGANT.
A most complete line and large stock to select from sold on liberal terms.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

FIRE—PIANOS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

IMMENSE BARGAIN SALE OF PIANOS damaged by fire and smoke; 50 standard pianos, all classes and makes, new and second-hand, will be sold at once at prices to suit all. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st., second floor.

OUR STOCK OF BAUER PIANOS is again complete, embracing a fine assortment of all the favorite styles.

We are offering the largest stock of second-hand pianos in the city. Prices from $35 up. Terms to suit buyers. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156 and 158 Wabash-av.

"ALBRECHT" PIANOS HAVE THE PATENT NOTE INDICATOR. PATENT (SOFT) PRACTICING PEDAL. Perfection of tone, touch, mechanism, material, and workmanship. Cash, or payments, if desired. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS UPRIGHT piano, fully warranted; low prices; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano; fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. Open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS A SQUARE PIANO, CARVED legs. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS A LARGE HALLET & DAVIS piano; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE MANUFACTURE PIANOS—GOOD ONES.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH; THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
Sold direct by the manufacturers. Cash or time payments. Pianos to rent. B. SHONINGER CO., 225 STATE-ST.

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AM A STRANGER HERE AND WANT A FIRST-class sample room in business district; $4,000 to $6,000 cash. What have you to offer. Address F 150, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP AND TURKISH BATH FOR $600 cash; balance easy terms. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY, SOUTH SIDE; $300; living rooms. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

CHANCE FOR YOUNG MAN—PUBLISHING BUSiness, worth $500, with plates of very successful 400-page book for $50. 39 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM NOW DOING A GENERAL HOUSEfurnishing business in a city of 220,000 population in carpets, draperies, furniture, stoves, ranges, crockery, china, glass, tin and wooden ware, desires to add the following departments: Dry goods, notions, millinery, cloaks, shoes, and drug sundries. The sales of present business the last two years were over $500,000, and can be depended upon as customers to the new departments. The store is a model building, 100x150, five floors and basement, thoroughly heated and lighted; lower floor on which new departments will be located has no equal in the country. To the right parties a long lease at satisfactory rents, or discounts will be given. Address DEPARTMENTS, care of Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

A DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS NOW IN FULL operation and paying a net profit of over $100 a week can be bought within the next few days only for one-third its actual value to satisfy a claim of $7,500 cash. Here is three gold dollars for one, but you must act quick.

A COMPANY OPERATING IN THIS CITY UNder a special franchise of great value will engage the services of an active business-man as manager and a good office man as auditor and pay each a liberal salary if they will invest $2,500 to $5,000 in the capital stock of the company on terms that will enable them to double their money in six months. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR ENTIRE OR PART STOCKS of dry goods, clothing, furnishings, shoes; removed immediately; confidential. E 158, Tribune.

ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT BUSINESS OPposite P. O. For sale by the owner. Room 27, 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ROOMING HOUSE, HARRISON-st., near the lake, big bargain $2,000
Another near it; must sell today 1,000
Corner millinery store, South Side 800
Grocery, Wells-st., near Chicago-av. 250
Best sample-room on North Side, op. park 2,000
Billiard parlor, N. Clark-st. 1,050
Rooming house, North Side, 25 r., full roomers ....
Grocery, new stock, invoice; big trade; S. Side ....
PALLISTER & KOST, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—LIVERY BARN ESTABLISHED IN finest neighborhood; one new Studebaker C-spring coupe, one new Manville 3½ carriage, 3 sets of brass carriage harness, and everything complete for first-rate trade; will pay to investigate; room for 20 horses. Address 24 Bellevue-place and 373 Oak-st.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL, SOUTH SIDE, TEN machines; plant, including ground, $4,000; $1,000 down, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; 7 per cent interest. Address F 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS that will pay to investigate; capital required, $2,000. H. C., Room 6, 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GROCERY STORE, 79th-st. and Commercial-av., Cheltenham, Ill.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE BUSINESS; WELL established; handsome office, fine location. Address G 30, Tribune office.

FURNITURE AND LEASES OF FLATS AND houses to sell; bargains. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DRUG STORE, OLD STAND, good locality. Address G 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ALL OR HALF INTEREST IN A first-class millinery store; good reasons for selling. Address F 154, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE SALOON AND RESTAURANT. 298 South State-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A GOOD STOCK OF fancy dry goods; will trade for good lands or improved property; part cash required. Address F 46, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH SMALL MEANS don't jump into unprofitable business, but get reliable information at small cost and you will surely find a life of paradise in magnificent climates. Apply to A. KASTELIC, Director of Public Works, Caracas, Venezuela, inclosing $10 greenback correspondence fee.

GROCERY, FINE, CLEAN, FRESH STOCK, AT A great discount for cash. Will take little trade. Long lease if desired. This is a beautiful corner store for continued business. 625 63d-st., Englewood.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A DRUG STORE that is paying well call and see us; location South Side; good reason given for selling. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE your business or any property call or address GOLSEN & CO., Tacoma Building.

MEAT MARKET; A SNAP; WEST SIDE; $800, worth $1,200; bargains in restaurants and saloons. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY STORES ON THE West Side; horse and wagon; rent $30; average trade $50 per day; sickness cause of sale; price $1,500. PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

ROOMING HOUSE, 14 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, fine location; very cheap. 123 Dearborn-av.

SALOONS—TWO NORTH SIDE CORNERS FOR sale. LOUIS A. TRAPET & CO., 97 Dearborn, 206 North-av., Exclusive Agents.

WANTED—TO BUY AN ICE-CREAM, CONFECtionery, and soda-water business. What have you for $1,000. Address G 38, Tribune office.

WILL SELL HALF INTEREST TO AN ACTIVE responsible party with $3,000 to $5,000 in a large real estate, loan, and renting business; well known. Address G 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE nicely furnished, West Side, from 9 to 20 rooms. Address G 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO TAKE THE BOOT AND shoe department in the largest department and general merchandise house in Illinois outside of the Fair in Chicago. Address C. A. WAIT, Decatur, Ill.

13 ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE, CORNER ON Wells-st.; great bargain; $800; worth $1,200. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

16 ROOMS, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST., $1,400; 14 rooms, E. 22d, $1,200; 30 rooms, Rush-st., walking distance, $2,500; all well furnished, full of roomers, and making money. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

$350 BUYS WELL-PAYING JEWELRY BUSIness; splendid repair trade; fine location; low rent; business increasing daily. F D 25, Tribune.

$4,000 BUYS A NEWLY FITTED UP BUT OLD established restaurant with 4-year down-town lease. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

SS. Lahn, Wednesday, March 11, 7 a. m.
SS. Ems, Saturday, March 14, 9 a. m.
SS. Havel, Wednesday, March 18, 1 p. m.
SS. Eider, Saturday, March 21, 1 p. m.
SS. Fulda, Tuesday, March 24, 6 a. m.
SS. Trave, Wednesday, March 26, 6:30 a. m.

SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

Havel	Tues.	April	14	Eider	Sat.	May	16
Elbe	Wed.	April	15	Trave	Tues.	May	19
Eider	Sat.	April	18	Fulda	Wed.	May	20
Trave	Tues.	April	21	Saale	Sat.	May	23
Fulda	Wed.	April	22	Spree	Tues.	May	26
Saale	Sat.	April	25	Werra	Wed.	May	27
Spree	Tues.	April	28	Aller	Sat.	May	30
Werra	Wed.	April	29	Lahn	Tues.	June	2
Aller	Sat.	May	2	Kaiser	Wed.	June	3
Lahn	Wed.	May	6	Ems	Sat.	June	6
Ems	Sat.	May	9	Havel	Tues.	June	9
Havel	Tues.	May	12	Elbe	Wed.	June	10
Elbe	Wed.	May	13	Eider	Sat.	June	13

Safety, speed comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Etruria	18th April	16th May	13th June	11th July
Umbria	2d May	30th May	27th June	25th July
Aurania	25th April	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	11th April	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN

LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RED STAR LINE.

Tourists and business-men intending to visit Europe should take the Red Star Line steamers via Antwerp. The short route to Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. London, Paris, the Rhine reached from Antwerp in a few hours. Sailings every Wednesday. Cabin accommodations unsurpassed; rates low. Return tickets good also by Inman Line steamers from Liverpool.

WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN,
Western Passenger Agents, 145-147 Randolph-st., CHICAGO.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Trains leave passenger station, corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts., for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Eau Claire, *5:00 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and Portland, *6:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; for Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, †12:05 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; for Sioux City, Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyoming, *5:00 p. m.; for Waukesha and Madison, †8:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; for Milwaukee, †7:00 a. m., †8:00 a. m. (8:20 a. m. Sunday only) †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, and Menasha, Green Bay, and Menominee, †11:30 a. m., *10:30 p. m.; for Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton, *3:00 p. m.; for Marquette and Lake Superior, *10:00 p. m.; for Ashland and Iron-towns, *3:00 p. m., †10:00 p. m.; for Winona and Dakota points, *9:00 a. m., *9:00 p. m.; †11:15 p. m.; for Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin, †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m.; for Rockford and Elgin, †7:15 a. m.; for Rockford, via Harvard, *9:00 a. m., †6:00 p. m.

For tickets and time-tables apply at ticket office, 208 Clark-st., or at the Passenger Station.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:20 pm	* 8:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:20 pm	* 2:20 pm
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	‡ 4:30 pm	† 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:00 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	† 10:30 am	† 1:30 pm
Worth Accomodation	† 5:25 pm	† 7:35 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex.	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	†11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:35 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:30 pm	¶ 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	† 1:30pm	1:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:00 pm	* 10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	† 3:10 pm	† 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	† 3:15 am	†12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	† 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	† 8:40 pm	† 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:20 pm	† 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	†11:25 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:20 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 12:00 N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:20 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	† 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:20 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	† 9:45 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union Station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *5:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; †8 a. m. For Milwaukee: †8 a. m.; †11:30 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *5:30 p. m.; *7:20 p. m.; *11 p. m.; Sunday only *8:30 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City: *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:35 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 4:15 p m	‡10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	† 2:50 p m	† 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co. Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, †4:35 p. m. For time-tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st. or Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. * Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:00 a.m. and 10:45 p.m.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*11:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 2:55 p m	* 6:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:35 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

PENNSYLVANIA LINES—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., P *10:30 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *8:00 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, F *9:10 a. m., *8:20 p.m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:00 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.

F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Office will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	‡ 9:20 am	‡ 4:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 5:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:15 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 5:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 3:20 pm	o 5:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 5:20 pm
North Judson Accommodation	o 4:30 pm	o 10:15 am
Columbus, O., through car	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:20 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:25 pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 5:10 p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route."—Trains leave for Detroit, †7:00 a. m., †9:00 a. m., †3:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:30 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9:00 a. m., *4:30 p. m., *11:35 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *9:10 p. m. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday

Investors, Attention!

We offer for sale at a bargain the choicest corner on West Randolph street, east of Halsted street, 120x152½ to 40 foot street, or will sell ground and furnish a reliable party to take back a 99-year lease and give ample cash security to insure the erection of a building, at once, to cost not less than $100,000. For full particulars call on

SNOW & DICKINSON
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

FOR RENT.
229 STATE-ST.
STORE AND BASEMENT.
SIZE 20x140 FEET.
Will put in elegant new store front. Will give 5-year lease from May 1st, 1891. Apply to
J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency,
196 AND 198 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT.
186 and 188 Fifth-av., Store, Basement, and 3 floors above, together or separate.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
130 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY to LOAN
In large, sums at low rate of interest, on improved business property.
A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

State and Township Treasurers
Throughout the United States are invited to negotiate for the sale of any authorized issues of securities of States, Municipalities, and Water Companies with
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Bankers and Members N.Y. Stock Exchange
24 BROAD-ST., NEW YORK.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

THOUGH INCONVENIENCED BY FIRE,
THE HESS SYSTEM OF
VENTILATION AND HEATING
GOES ON FOREVER.
All contracts will be promptly filled.
GEO. H. HESS CO., 96 W. Lake-st.

Choicest Lot on Drexel-Boulevard
FOR SALE—120X227—FOR SALE
The only piece to be had in this block, where there are three residences which cost $250,000. Building line; private water and sewer mains; thirty foot alley. Between 45th and 46th-sts. Address 4501 Drexel-boulevard.

12% Investment on $17,500.
Block on cor. of 42d-st. and Champlain-av., eight newly built brick and stone residences, all rented to choice tenants. No assessments to be made. Improvements all in. Address 4501 Drexel-boulevard.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

14%.
Special investment in improved real estate will NET this. Amount required, $17,000. Address E 79, Tribune office.

$20,000.
I have this to lend on city improved real estate. Want application. Address E 78, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN
At current rates, in any amount, on approved security.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Money on hand. No delay.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
FARMERS TRUST CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
PITTSBURG, March 11, 1891.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company will be held at the principal office of the company, at 103 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1890, the election of thirteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 21, and reopened on Wednesday, April 15, 1891.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Carette STOCK $79 a SHARE
Buy before price goes higher. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 12.	March 5.
New York	$97,929,280	$105,408,754
Boston	15,179,088	13,488,980
Chicago	13,516,000	12,895,000
Philadelphia	9,743,557	10,600,629
St. Louis	3,910,596	3,446,584
Baltimore	2,281,885	2,403,963
New Orleans	1,626,598	1,931,429

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Boston, 17@20c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

Yesterday added further evidence to support the view that there are still many financial breakers ahead in Europe. A French bank has now become involved in the Argentine trouble and heroic measures had to be taken to avert disaster. Various Paris banks came to the rescue after much the same plan by which the London banks shouldered the Barings' obligations. It is evident that the foreign situation must be watched with much solicitude for some time. The point that relieves the outlook of much of its seriousness, so far as the United States is concerned, is the fact that the foreigners no longer have great blocks of American securities which they will throw on our market as the first source from which to realize ready money in a pinch. We are much more independent than we were last fall. Serious foreign financial difficulties must still be felt here, but the effect would come with nothing like the weight that it came last fall. Money is steadily piling up in the local bank vaults. Rates are firmly maintained at 6 per cent or higher but the unloaned surplus is getting disagreeably large at some of the banks. Deposits are steadily increasing and the demand is smaller and smaller.

There was no change in the Bank of England rate. The proportion of reserve was practically unchanged, decreasing from 35.60 per cent to 35.59 per cent. The amount of bullion that went into the bank yesterday was £32,000. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 925,000 francs of gold and 300,000 francs of silver. Sterling rates are still unchanged, though the tendency yesterday was toward firmness. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486	489
Actual	485 @485¼	487¾
Documentary	483½	486½

Wilson and Sturges reported New York exchange as selling from 75@70c discount.

The stock market goes from bad to worse so far as the amount of business is concerned. There was scarcely nothing at all doing yesterday. What few transactions there were were at a declining range of prices. Street's was the only stock in which there was trading enough to establish a market, and that declined to 34. There was but a single lot of West Side street railroad stock sold, and that was down to 129 b 30. The hope is expressed by some of the brokers that the banks will come into the market for bonds as their surplus increases. Yesterday's list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

30 N. C. S. R.R.Co.....165	100 Stret's S. C.L—b60 35
60 Street's S.Car L.... 35	90 do—b 30..... 34
100 do—b 30.... 34¾	5 do.... 34
50 do—b 30.... 34¾	50 C. B. & M. Co.... 49
50 do—b 20.... 34¾	5 do.... 49¼
100 do.... 34½	50 C. & C. C. & D. Co. 8½

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

10 C.&C. C. & D. Co.. 80	100 Stre't's S.C. L—b 30 34
100 do—b 30.... 80¾	10 N.C.S.R. R. Co.... 164¼
100 Stre't's S.C. L—b 30 34	20 do.... 164¾
30 do.... 34	50 W.C.St.R.R.Co—b30 129

Chicago City railway stockholders yesterday received notice that a 3 per cent dividend on the stock would be paid March 31 to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock, March 11. This made the books close at noon the day the notice was dated and the day before it was received by any of the stockholders. Brokers were placed in an awkward position, many of them having stock that had not been transferred. The checks for the dividends will be mailed to a good many holders who long ago parted with their stock and who may cause the brokers some trouble to collect the dividend. The exchange sent an official communication to the City Railway company on the subject requesting that in the future longer notice of the closing of the books be given.

The subscription to the Milwaukee and Chicago brewery securities amounted to 7 per cent of the common stock and 5 per cent of the preferred stock. Underwriters were notified yesterday that they would be expected to take their share of the remaining 93 and 95 per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The market this morning was utterly stagnant, and as usual the stagnation begat weakness. Prices sank fractionally from merely their own dead weight. The report that a large bank in Paris was in financial difficulties and that the Minister of Finance had called a meeting of bankers to help the stranded institution tide over its troubles was far from reassuring to the bull party. It caused considerable comment on the street, as it seemed to disclose financial weakness in an unexpected quarter. It is believed, however, that the bank's troubles are due to local causes, and as the Government's efforts to assist it through the medium of a syndicate of bankers was successful it did much to allay apprehension. The feeling seems to have become almost universal that the outlook for the immediate future is gloomy and unpleasing. The reigning trouble hangs like a pall over the market because there is no knowing just what moment it may again cause disturbance in the financial circles of London. There is little chance of inducing the London public to take an active interest in American rails. With London apathetic the home market is expected to remain dull.

At opening today prices were a shade lower than last night's closing, and settled still further before noon, until the list showed losses of ⅛@⅜, with the Grangers generally the most affected. Lackawanna, Jersey Central, and New England were exceptions, and improved to the extent of ⅜@½ each. The market lay like a log during the early afternoon. It was lifeless and immovable. Quotations remained at about the lowest point for the day. Rumors affecting Rock Island were current during the day. It was even said that a floating debt of $7,000,000 had crossed out to plague the directors, and that a reduction or suspension of dividends might be ordered. Nothing occurred during the afternoon to rouse the market from the deep sleep into which it had fallen. Men dallied listlessly with the tape, which was almost bare of quotations, and wondered how long the stagnation was going to last. Even the "pickers" on the floor gave up chasing after eighths, as the movement was too slow and phlegmatic to give hopes of profit. Rock Island was the only stock that rose or fell as much as ¾, and it marked it as a loss. Other fluctuations were confined within the narrow limits of ⅛ of 1 per cent. Silver became active towards the close, and a well-defined bull movement is apparent in the certificates. It was advanced a full point to 99⅞ before the close.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2½ to 3 per cent; last loan 2½; closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 485¼ for sixty-day bills and 488¼ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 95,631 shares, including Atchison, 3,835; Lackawanna, 16,800; Louisville and Nashville, 6,150; Northern Pacific, 3,355; St. Paul, 11,762.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Mch 12	Closing—Mch 11
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	500	23	22⅝	22⅝	22½
Atchison	3,635	25⅝	25	25⅛	25¼
Atlantic & Pac.	100	5½	5½	5½	
Amer. Sugar	3,195	75⅞	74½	74⅝	75
Do pfd	210	85½	85½	85½	85⅞
C. B. & Q.	10,930	77¾	77	77	77⅛
Canada Southern	100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
Ches. & Ohio	400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Do 2d pfd	100	30	30	30	
Colorado Coal	750	38	37	38	37¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	200	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	60
Do pfd	150	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95½
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	342	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	95½
Chicago Gas	1,650	42½	41⅞	42⅛	42
Citizens Gas	200	38	38	38	
D. L. & W.	14,800	135¼	134⅝	135¼	134⅝
D. & C. F. Co.	425	45	44	44⅞	44⅞
Erie	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Illinois Central	100	92	92	92	92½
Jersey Central	1,100	117	115⅞	116	116⅝
Lake Shore	893	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞	108⅞
Louis. & Nash.	6,150	73⅞	73⅛	73⅝	73⅞
L. N. A. & C.	700	20	20	20	
Lead Trust	1,071	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Missouri Pacific	400	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	65⅞
Manitoba	200	108	108	108	104½
Manhattan	171	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅜
Mob. & Ohio	1,100	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	37
Minn. & St. L.	300	4	4	4	
Do pfd	100	9	9	9	
Northwestern	1,221	103⅛	102⅞	103	103⅛
New England	2,345	34	33½	33⅞	33⅜
Nor. Pacific	1,100	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛
Do pfd	3,255	72⅝	71⅞	72⅝	72⅝
Nor. & W.	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	......
Nash. & Chatt	100	93	93	93	
N. Y., Sus. & W.	150	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Do pfd	300	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32⅜
Nor. Am. Co.	1,625	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
Ogn. S. Line	216	22½	22½	22½	22¾
Ogn. Impvt	200	25	25	25	24
Ohio & Miss.	200	16	15⅛	16	15⅝
Pacific Mail	325	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Peo., D. & E.	300	19¼	19⅛	19¼	20⅝
Reading	500	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
Rich. Terminal	1,050	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Rock Island	4,550	69	68⅛	68⅝	66
St. Paul	11,062	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜
Do pfd	230	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	......
So. Pacific	430	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29
Silver B	519,000	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞	98⅝
Texas Pacific	705	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Union Pacific	1,200	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	44⅞
W. & L. E.	200	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜
Wabash pfd	210	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Western Union	1,376	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛	80⅝
Wis. Central	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	135
American	116	United States	65

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	121	U. S. 4½s, reg.	102
U. S. 4s, coup.	122	U. S. 4½s, coup.	102

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 AD&I 5s....106½	5000 NYC deb 5s....106
10 Bnk of State N Y.110	2000 NYLEW new2con 98¼
10 Fourth Nat Bk....171½	1000 NYO&W cn 5s....95
166 Tradesmen's B....100	4000 NYEl 1st....112
43000 Atch 4s....76@76¼	5000 NY&P-C&I 6s....89¼
128000 Atch inc....39¼@39½	1000 NP 1st cp....116
2000 C&O con 5s....99⅞@99⅞	2000 NP 2d cp....113¼
1000 C&O 1s-Ser A....118	1000 NP 3d cp....110
4000 Cedar F &M 1st.. 90	3000 NoP con 5s....83¼
2000 CRI&P 5s cp....96¼	1000 NP&M 1st....104
1000 EL&BS 6s....92	1000 NoR Cal 7s....101
5000 ET cn gd 5s....102	10000 OSL&U cn....75
3000 FtW&D 1st....103@103¼	20000 Or Imp con 5s....68¾@69
1000 H&TC1stW&NW..113	10000 Pa of Mo 2d....101½
5000 H&TCgm 4s....66½	5000 P&R 3d pfd....25½
5000 IC 3½s rg....92	16000 Rio G W 1st..75¾@76
1000 LS 2d cp....122½	6000 StL&IM 1st....102
2000 L&N cons....114	13000 SLA&T 2d tr....17½
21000 LNA&C con....87@87¼	1000 SLA&TH 2d....102
2000 MC 5s 1931rg....110	15000 TP&W 4s....74½
1000 M&N 1st 1913 cn..110¼	3000 TAA&NM 1st....95
1000 M&SL1st-Ia ex....99	1000 UP 1st of 1896....112¾
1000 M&SL1st-SWE....89	2000 Va Mid gm gtd....90
5000 M&SL 2d....50	14000 Wab 1st....100¼
1000 Met E 1st....115	8000 Wab 2d....70@70¼
2000 MetE 2d....106½	5000 WU col tr 5s....99½
6000 MK&T 1st....77@77¼	4000 WLEImp....94@94¼
5000 MK&T 2d....39½	2000 W S gtd 4s....102⅝
3000 M&O gm....65⅞@65⅞	18 Amn Ex....116⅞@117
4000 NYEl 1st....112	
15000 NC&SL cn....117¼	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 Atch inc....39¼@39½	1000 NYC 1st cp....126½
10000 C&O-R&AD 1st cn 58	3000 NY&PC&I 6s....89⅜
1000 D&RG imp 5s....65	5000 NYS&W 1st rfg5s. 99
4000 H&TC 4s....71	5000 N&W 100-y 5s....94½
2000 Ky C 1st 4s....81½	2000 NP 1st cp....116
1000 LE&W 1st 5s....109	1000 NP&M 1st....105
2000 Lg I g m 4s....91	15000 P&R 1st pfd..48¾@48½
9000 L&NP&A 1s103¾@104	3000 R&WP tr 6s....97
5000 M Cent 7s....123	1000 SL&IM 1st....102
1900 M&SP1st-C&PW5s105½	3000 S&P 6s....104
49000 MK&T 1st....77@77¼	17000 Wab 1st....99½@100
10000 Mob&O gm..65⅞@65⅞	10000 WP bds....110

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,500	25¼	25⅜	25	25⅜
Am. Sugar	335	75½	75½	74½	74½
Do pfd	2,301	86	86	85½	86
Bell Telephone	51	197	197	197	197
C., B. & Q.	1,900	77¼	77¼	77	77¼
Cleve. & C. pr.	100	18	18	18	18
Fort Wayne	150	12¼	12¼	12	12
Fitchburg pr.	40	83	83	83	83
Ill. Steel	13	70	72	70	72
Mexican Central	20	20¼	20¼	20	20¼
Mexican Tel.	20	82½	85	82½	85
Oregon S. L.	68	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞
Thom. & H. pfd.	10	25	25¼	25	25¼
Union Pac.	51	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
Westinghouse	4,65	11½	11½	10⅞	10⅞

Bond quotations:

7350 Atch inc....39¼@39½	9000 C B & N 5s....101¼
15000 N E 2d....103	11000 N E 7s..120@120¼@120¼
1000 St P Dub Div 6s....109½	5000 C B & Q com 5s....101¼
4000 N E 6s....115¼	10000 C & W M 5s....94@95
1100 Vermont 5s....88@89	3000 N E 6s....101
4000 Mex C 4s....71	2000 Fre un 6s....115

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house is 5 per cent; call loans are 5½@6½ per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—The market closed strong and higher. Pennsylvania, 51@51⅛; Reading, 15⅛@15 3-16; Lehigh Valley, 49⅛@49¼; Reading general 4s, 79½@80; do first preferred, 48 bid; do second preferred, 33⅛@33½; do third preferred, 25⅛@25.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 12.—Closing—Consols, money, 97; do account, 97⅛; United States 4s, 122¾, ex-coupon; do 4½s, 104⅛; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 31⅛; Canadian Pacific, 77⅛; Erie, 18⅞; Illinois Central, 94¾; Mexican ordinary, 42¾; St. Paul common, 54⅛; New York Central, 104; Reading, 15⅜. Bar silver, 45 3-16d per ounce. Money 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three month's bills is 2¾ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £182,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 35.60 per cent, is now 35.59. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £32,000.

PARIS, March 12.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 27½c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 925,000 francs gold and 300,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Mining quotations: Bodie, $1.00; Crown Point, $1.60; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Gould and Curry, $2.50; Hale and Norcross, $2.10; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $3.30; Mexican, $2.50; Ontario, $39.00; Plymouth, $1.60; Savage, $2.00; Sierra Nevada, $2.25; Standard, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $2.25.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.75; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Mont., $41.00; Calumet and Hecla, $257.00; Franklin, $16.87½; Kearsarge, $12.00; Osceola, $31.50; Quincy, $100.00; Santa Fe Copper, 60c; Tamarack, $150.00; Centennial Mining, $16.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $11.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 80c; Bulwer, 30c; Best & Belcher, $5.12½; Bodie Consolidated, $1.00; Chollar, $2.75; Consolidated California and Virginia, $11.37½; Crown Point, $2.10; Gould & Curry, $1.90; Hale & Norcross, $2.35; Mexican, $3.35; Mono, 50c; Navajo, 20c; Ophir, $3.12½; Potosi, $6.87½; Savage, $2.50; Sierra Nevada, $2.80; Union Consolidated, $2.10; Utah, 91c; Yellow Jacket, $2.80; Commonwealth, 70c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 65c; North Belle Isle, 60c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The crowd was fooled again yesterday on the markets. The bears looked for a down turn and covered their short lines at a loss, while the bulls were generally afraid to go long and saw prices sailing up while they didn't own a bushel. The weather through the West and Northwest was generally fine but cold, and higher temperatures are on the card for today. The provision market attracted a great deal of attention, pork making a spurt, while lard and ribs ruled steadier.

Whitehouse observed that the fact that pork at $11.00 is 50c above ribs led the packers to sell freely.

St. Louis wired that it was reported there that there had been 100 cars of No. 2 red wheat bought there to arrive.

Bennett's large purchases of provisions are supposed to have been on account of a number of St. Louis shorts.

Calls on May wheat sold late in the afternoon at $1.04¾, after ranging at $1.04½@1.04⅞, with puts closing at $1.02@1.02¼. Privileges on May corn were quoted at 62½c for puts and 64¼c for calls.

A lot of hard No. 3 spring, equal to Minneapolis No. 2 Northern, sold here yesterday at May prices for 4,000 bu to go to millers. This price was f. o. b. Minneapolis is asking 1c more for this variety of wheat.

Malt is pronounced unusually dull. Stocks are said to be liberal, with brewers evidently in need of relatively little, having more or less on hand which had been carried over from a previous season.

July oats advanced 1⅛c while May was moving up but ⅜c, the long future being relatively the strongest on the list. An operator suggested that those who recently sold July short are now anxious to cover, fearing that a late season will result in practically little being delivered during the life of that option.

Grafton reported the sale of 10,000 bu No. 2 cash rye in exchange for May at 1¾c premium for the latter. This would place the cash at 95¼c, the highest point touched on the crop. A commission merchant said that one of his customers, who is long 15,000 bu May, is now anxious lest he will not get the actual property at the time of delivery.

A group of countrymen stood near the oat crowd talking over the situation. "There are no oats in the country," said one of them, and the others agreed with him. Soon a broker came out of the pit announcing that oats were 54c. "By George!" exclaimed the one who had volunteered the information that there were no oats in the country, "have got 300,000 bu of oats in my bins and I won't sell a bushel of 'em till they get 10c higher."

A private message to Walker from New York early read: "The financial trouble at Paris knocked the bourse and London and this market. The Paris bank practically suspended business and it is not positive that the concern can be carried through, although strong efforts will be made to do so." Later advices showed that the efforts had been successful in the formation of a syndicate to assume the liabilities of the concern.

The *Price Current's* observations on the Government were quite bullish. They were: "Our returns reflect continuance of good promise for wheat. Reference to late hard freezing does not suggest essential impairment. Government wheat figures considered bearish in first influence, but calculated to be regarded otherwise as more fully understood. They suggest that in order to export half as much the next four months compared with a year ago the reserves must be reduced as low as reached in 1889, and to exceed such restricted volume to considerable degree the reserves must be exceptionally reduced as not experienced in any year since wheat statistics had significance."

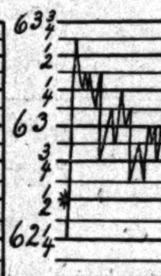
Beerbohm of Feb. 27 says that with present stocks of wheat and flour in first hands in the United Kingdom, 11,200,000 bu, or 5,600,000 less than at the beginning of the year; with the consumption since Jan. 1 at 4,400,000 bu per week; with potatoes nearly double the price of a year ago; stocks of wheat and flour lower than for any time in nine years; the quantity afloat over 1,000,000 bu less than a year ago, and a large part of that nominally afloat for the United Kingdom really belonging to the Continent; the certainty of a short crop in France and damaged crops in the other continental countries—with all these points in view the large purchases of the week were warranted, and the only repressing influence is the favorable outlook of the American crop.

Bigelow & Co., in commenting on Dodge's figures printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE in detail, say: "By geographical divisions farmers' reserves are shown to be in round numbers 84,000,000 bu east of the Rockies and 28,000,000 bu in the Mountain States and Territories on the Pacific slope. Including the visible supply the total quantity of wheat east of the Rockies is 107,000,000 bu. The food requirements of the 59,500,000 population of this great area (census figures) from March 1 to July 1 on a basis of 4¾ bu per capita per annum equal 93,000,000 bu; spring wheat seeding, 18,000,000 bu; total, 111,000,000. Making no allowance whatever for exports from March 1 to July 1 there will be an apparent deficit of 4,000,000 bu east of the Rockies at the end of the current crop year instead of a surplus. The food requirements on the Western division for four months approximate 5,000,000 bu, leaving an apparent surplus of 23,000,000 bu, from which to supply export demands and make up the deficit on the Atlantic division. The exports during the first half of March will equal 4,000,000 bu, which must be deducted from the indicated net surplus of 19,000,000 bu." That ought to satisfy the most exacting bull.
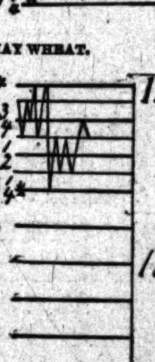
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork March 12. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



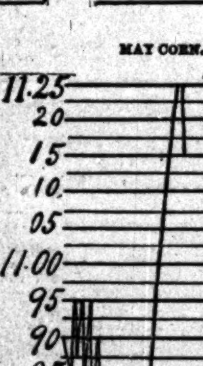
MAY WHEAT.



MAY CORN.



MAY OATS.



MAY PORK.

THE MARKETS.

The weather, the receipts in the Northwest, the reports of financial troubles in Paris, and the sentiment of the crowd were in favor of lower prices of wheat when the market opened yesterday morning. Cables were easy and Liverpool was quoted ¼d lower. Local receipts were fair. First sales of May were ⅛@½c under the close of the previous day and the tendency was downward. At $1.01¼ there were fair buying orders that checked the decline and held the market for a time. Then the *Price Current's* bullish comment and the boom in corn began to attract attention and some of the shorts thought they had better get in. Their attempt advanced May fully 1c, but it broke right back again on the report of the trouble that the big Paris bank was having, and all the scalpers went short expecting to see the price go below $1.01. It got as far as $1.01⅛ when the cables brought the information that the Paris trouble had been bridged over, and the decline stopped. There was a season of dullness, and no one seemed to know what the matter was. Some one suggested that the majority of the crowd was probably short and was waiting for a break, and this proved to be the case. The price see-sawed around between $1.01⅝ and $1.02 for some time, finally taking a little spurt on a cable that reported London as somewhat excited and higher. As Liverpool came easier a moment later the market broke from $1.02⅝ off to $1.01⅞, and was trembling in the balance when Paris came higher on flour and wheat, and was followed by an advance at Berlin. Then the shorts began to buy and the price to climb. Around $1.03 there was fight owing to the fact that calls had sold a little above that, but it soon went through the call price and touched $1.03¼. Realizing sales caused the market to ease off slightly, and the closing price was ⅛c under the highest point of the day. Advices from New York indicated that while the foreigners were selling wheat, their buying was heavier than the selling. Among the prominent buyers of the session were Irwin-Green, Adams-Samuel, Walker, and White. Smith, who sold very heavily early, bought back his wheat above $1.02 and helped the late advance. Dunn was a heavy seller early, as was Logan. Cash wheat was firm with samples active for the choice cars, but draggy if poor. Sales in store and to go to store were made at $1.01¾@1.01½ for No. 2 red, and 95c for No. 3. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 94½@98½c, No. 3 spring at 92@95c, and No. 4 do at 80½@85c.

The opening in corn was very wild, with sales made anywhere from 62¼c to 62⅝c, but as the buying on country orders was very large the price kept right on advancing and did not stop until 63⅝c was touched, the highest point thus far. Cables were strong and higher, and domestic markets showed an advance. The knowledge that stocks are light and that there is a large short interest in corn has much to do with the strength manifested each day. There was certainly no outside news that justified the advance of the day; but the trade generally is coming to acknowledge the strength of the situation through the country. There was an excellent shipping demand for corn and the in-store and sample markets were active. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 61¼@62c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 59½ for No. 3, and 59½@60c for No. 3 yellow. Sample sales were at 58@58½c for No. 4 mixed, 59@60½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 63@65c for ears. Through billed No. 3 and No. 3 yellow sold at 58@59c.

Oats were crowded up several notches, and while the market was active there was less excitement with May at 53½@54c than ordinarily with an upturn of a small fraction when the trade is in a rut. No new features were developed aside from the increased call for July, which was the strongest of the list, owing to the presence of nervous shorts, with conservative trading all along the line. Avery and Fowler were on the buying side much of the day and selling was scattered. May ranged at 53⅛@54c and closed ⅜c higher at 53⅝c, with June at a former discount of ⅛@⅜c. July closed 1c higher at 48⅝c after ranging at 47⅛@49⅛c. August sold sparingly at 36¾@36⅝c. No. 2 to go to store went at 51⅞@52¼c and samples were active at fully ⅛c advance. Free on board sales were at 50½@52c for No. 3 mixed, 50@53½c for do white, and 52¾@54c for No. 2 white.

Rye continued firm, with cash lots quotably about 1c higher, owing to small offerings, either on track or in store, while there was a fair demand, partly for shipment. May sold sparingly at a recent outside figure of 97c, and a round lot of No. 2 in store sold in exchange at 1¾c discount. Scattering cars sold at 94@95c free on board and 94c billed through. July and new crop deliveries were inanimate. Barley was a trifle unsettled, with several operators reporting easiness, while others contended that salesmen experienced no difficulty in securing full prices for the moderate supply. The inquiry was chiefly on local account. Free on board transactions were at 68@72c for No. 3 and 65c for No. 4. Total about 21 cars, including 5 cars to arrive, at 75c, not graded.

With receipts of hogs at the yards only moderately large and prices there 5@15c higher, and a sharp bulge in corn, the provision pit went wild early. Fluctuations were frequent and rather wild. The early strength oozed away till quite late in the session when there was a spurt of 60c a barrel in pork. Pork seemed to attract the most attention, ribs and lard being rather neglected. The commission houses had large buying orders for pork, and first sales were 10c higher than the close of the previous day. Packers sold freely. Other sellers include Raymond, Hately, Lamson, and Baldwin. Notable buyers were Bennett, Wolff, Logan, Eggleston, and Dunham. After a number of 10@15c fluctuations the price dropped off to $10.65, and then suddenly bulged to $11.25 with but one break on the way up, but eased off and closed 10c below the high point of the day. Liverpool showed higher prices, which lent some strength to the local market, and then the domestic markets ruled higher. Cash pork was quotable at $10.87½@10.90.

May lard opened at $6.35, sold to $6.27½, to $6.30, to $6.22½, to $6.40, to $6.35, to $6.37½, and closed steady with cash lots about $6.12½@6.15. May ribs opened at $5.25, sold to $5.22½, to $5.27½, to $5.20, to $5.22½@5.25, to $5.20, to $5.42½, and closed at $5.40@5.42½, with cash lots $5.15@5.25, according to weight. Cash sales included 2,000 brls old mess pork at $8.75@8.90, 350 tcs lard at $6.12½, 25,000 lbs green hams, 20 lbs, at 6¾c, and 75 tcs S. P. picnic hams at 4⅝c.

There was little change in the flour market. A slight improvement was noted in the local market, but it was almost impossible to effect sales at the advance asked. There was a little doing in an export way, some round lots of patents going to London, and there were numerous inquiries for offers on all grades, most of them from London and Glasgow.

Millstuffs were active, with bran wanted at 25@50c advance. Sales were at $18.00@19.00; middlings sold at $19.50, and wheat screenings at $14.50@16.00.

Flaxseed was heavy and ½c lower for cash lots, while May touched a point 2c below a previous price. The small on-track offerings were in fair request, with $1.18¾@1.19 paid for No. 1 (chiefly the inside) and $1.17 for rejected, while the speculative offerings, though not large, could be moved only at concessions which placed May at a discount compared with cash lots. Opening with a small sale at $1.19 transactions subsequently were at $1.18@1.18½, closing about $1.18¾.

Timothy seed was steady and uninteresting, with a few sales of March at $1.28 and other futures not named. The moderate supply of poor to fair country seed shown by sample went at $1.00@1.23, with prime to choice quotable at $1.27@1.35. Clover seed was firmer in tone, with March prime nominally $4.52½@4.55. A car of Hungarian sold by sample at 55c.

With the week wearing away there was a better trade in the street produce markets, a liberal number of local retailers appearing for the purpose of replenishing broken stocks. Poultry was wanted for both home and shipping account, eggs were slightly firmer, and potatoes remained at the high range of prices established a few days ago. Most of the supply is arriving from Wisconsin, with scattering carlots from Michigan. Prices on most kinds of fruits are so high that there is little popular consumptive demand and as a result only the best offerings meet with ready sale, and such to the better class of trade.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	$ 99¼	$ ....@......	$1.00¼
May	1.01⅝	1.01¼@1.03¼	1.03¼
July	98¼	98 @1.00½	1.00
CORN.			
May	$ 62½	$ 62¼@ 63⅝	$ 63¼
July	59⅜	59¾@ 61	60⅝
OATS.			
May	$ 53¼	$ 53¼@ 54	$ 53⅝
June	52⅜	52⅝@ 53½	52½
July	47⅜	47⅛@ 49¼	48⅝
MESS PORK.			
May	$10.77½	$10.65 @11.25	$11.15
July	11.10	11.00 @11.60	11.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
March	$ 6.02½	......@......	6.15
May	6.27½	6.22½@ 6.40	6.37½
July	6.52½	6.47½@ 6.62½	6.57½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
May	$ 5.27½	$ 5.20 @ 5.42½	$ 5.40
July	5.52½	5.47½@ 5.72½	5.70

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 78⅜	$ 79½	$ 77¼
No. 2 corn	28½	29⅜	30⅜
No. 2 oats	20½	21¼	21
Mess pork	......	10.47½	10.37½
Lard	6.07½	6.10	......
Short ribs	5.00	5.05	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	24	19	3	46
Spring wheat	3	26	5	34
Corn	10	285	27	322
Oats	80	89	2	171
Rye	12	......	......	12
Barley	......	27	8	35
Total	129	446	45	620

Inspected out: 2,449 bu wheat, 6,799 bu oats, 1,200 bu rye, and 1,702 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 44 cars wheat, 400 cars corn, 184 cars oats, and 34,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1891.	Receipts 1890.	Shipments 1891.	Shipments 1890.
Flour, brls	17,964	11,179	8,313	7,289
Wheat, bu	27,996	15,385	20,514	10,207
Corn, bu	152,551	366,567	149,028	214,936
Oats, bu	130,171	111,875	132,248	120,968
Rye, bu	4,453	3,430	3,885	4,513
Barley, bu	27,383	34,995	2,387	17,017
Timothy seed, lbs	346,221		196,419	
Clover-seed, lbs	31,830	164,570	142,448	245,059
Other seeds, lbs	25,922		5,070	
Flaxseed, bu	8,421	8,343	3,891	4,634
Broom-corn, lbs	42,500	......	80,190	2,100
Cheese, lbs	93,165	113,970	96,608	112,025
Butter, lbs	224,995	245,652	216,712	199,842
Hides, lbs	247,145	490,890	422,360	366,010
Wool, lbs	7,730	......	102,406	25,858

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. Mar. 12.	Receipts, bu. Mar. 11.	Shipments, bu. Mar. 12.	Shipments, bu. Mar. 11.
Western.				
Chicago	27,996	34,169	20,514	35,521
Milwaukee	22,000	31,350	5,182	......
St. Louis	31,000	47,000	15,000	21,000
Toledo	6,524	6,830	1,200	2,800
Detroit	22,139	14,331	444	4,074
Peoria	5,000	14,000	5,000	2,500
Minneapolis	195,880	201,780	63,270	31,920
Duluth	14,886	25,429	5,890	4,400
Total	325,425	377,809	116,500	101,215
Eastern.				
New York	8,400	21,000	42,160	80,927
Philadelphia	6,794	3,643	2,508	732
Baltimore	4,231	11,534	......	20,000
Total	19,425	36,177	44,668	101,659
Grand total	344,850	414,066	161,168	202,874
Same days 1890	268,459	248,745	187,430	104,851

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This staple was rather dull, with buyers not disposed to take the offerings except in a small way. The supply was small, however, which helped the market to maintain a position of fair steadiness. Quotations: Fancy separator goods, 35@35½c; fine 32@34c; fair to good, 28@30c; fancy dairies, 30@31c; medium to good, 28@27c; roll butter, 20@22c; packing stock, fresh, 18@20c; old, 6@9c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 13c; extra dairy, 15c; fancy creamery, 19c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—A recent firmness was continued, with a steady out-go of desirable grades at top quotations: Strictly choice full cream twins, 11¼@11½c per lb; do cheddars, 10¾@10⅞c; do Young Americas, 11¼@12c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 9½@10c; hard skims, 4@7c; brick cheese, 13@14c.

EGGS—The offerings were rather less, and with a good demand the market was steadier at 15@15½c per doz.

GAME—Rabbits were almost unsalable, with ducks in large supply and moderate favor at a low range of prices. Mallard and red-head ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; teal ducks, $1.50@3.25; small ducks, $1.00@1.25; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.75; rabbits, 25@50c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice lots were in fair request at firm prices with supplies only moderate. Strawberries were dull at moderately low prices. Quotations follow: Good to fancy apples, $4.75@8.00 per brl, and common stock, $2.50@4.50; bananas, $1.00@2.25 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.00 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.25@3.50 per case; Indian River, $4.00@4.75; California Riversides, $3.00@3.50; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and cherry, $8.00@8.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $12.00@12.50; Cape Cod, $12.00@13.00; pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz; strawberries 15@25c per qt.

HAY—The increased offerings met with ready sale at fully steady to firm prices. Transactions were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $11.50; 10 cars upland prairie at $8.50@11.00. Receipts, 819 tons, shipments, 273 tons.

HIDES—In the absence of reported change former quotations are continued: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 6½@6¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c; bull hides, 4½@6c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; deacons, each, 25@35c.

POTATOES—Trade was quiet, but prices were maintained on the recent high level owing to the small character of the arrivals. Fair to choice Burbanks $1.08@1.12 per bu on track. Rose and Beauty of Hebron, $1.05@1.10; common and mixed lots, 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes—Illinois stock, $2.75@3.50 per brl.

POULTRY—This market was in a condition fairly satisfactory to sellers, with a good demand for the supply, which was only moderate. Quotations: Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 14@14½c per lb; mixed lots, 10@12c; goblers, 10@12c; dressed chickens, 9½@10½c; roosters, 5@5½c; dressed ducks, 11@13c; dressed geese, 8@8½c; live geese, full-feathered, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—There was a fair local demand and the market remained nearly steady at the quotations subjoined: Old vegetables—Beets, $1.75@2.00 per brl; cabbages, $8.00@9.00 per 100; onions, $1.50@1.60 per bu; and $3.50@4.00 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabagas, 20@25c per bu. New vegetables—Celery, 25@35c per doz; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; green onions, 25@35c per dozen bunches; Southern lettuce, 35@50c per doz; new cabbages, $2.50@3.00 per crate; pie-plant, 35@60c per dozen bunches; radishes, 25@35c per doz; spinach, 75c@$1.00 per brl; tomatoes, $1.00@1.25 per 10-lb box, Florida grown.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.15.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 9	15,217	299	51,879	9,400
Tuesday, March 10	5,279	417	28,067	3,367
Wednesday, March 11	13,126	501	40,415	13,023
Thursday, March 12	13,000	200	39,000	9,000
Week thus far	47,022	1,357	153,361	39,790
Same period last w'k	41,890	901	154,649	38,209
Shipments—				
Monday, March 9	3,448	......	17,327	1,743
Tuesday, March 10	2,370	13	11,868	2,152
Wednesday, March 11	5,308	20	16,379	2,825
Thursday, March 12	4,000	100	16,000	3,000
Week thus far	15,126	133	61,574	9,320
Same period last w'k	17,599	186	60,567	13,398

Today's receipts are estimated at 40,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The "handy" grades averaging 950@1,300 lbs sold 5@10c higher, while heavy "beef" cattle were unchanged. The demand on local and shipping account was active and a good clearance was made. A load of 19 Hereford yearlings averaging only 1,227 lbs sold at $5.60, which was the top of the market. Three loads averaging 1,542@1,630 lbs sold at $5.60. The next highest was $5.50. Most of the beef cattle sold at $4.40@5.30. A load of 1,126-lb heifers sold at $4.75 and 105 head of 1,206-lb distillery-fed steers at $5.00. Native butcher stock and stockers and feeders active and firm. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.65@5.80
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,800 lbs	4.90@5.60
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.35@4.85
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.60@4.40
Best native cows and heifers	3.25@3.75
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.75@3.15
Inferior to fair cows	1.50@2.70
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.30@3.10
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@3.90
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.50

HOGS—Receipts were quite large, but the demand was unusually active and prices ruled 5@10c higher. Packers were among the principal buyers. Only 2,000 remained in the pens. Sales ranged at $3.40@3.90. Some 220-lb hogs sold at $3.90, and 200-lb hogs sold as high as $3.85. Sales were largely at $3.60@3.75. Light sold principally at $3.60@3.75. Pigs sold at $2.50@3.55.

SHEEP—The general market for sheep and lambs ruled 5@10c lower. Sheep are fully 25c lower than Monday. Lambs sold yesterday at 4.75@6.00. A load of 145-lb native sheep sold at $6.35, and 64@120-lb natives at $3.75@5.75. Westerns sold at $4.50@5.60, with a small lot at $5.85. Nearly 1,000 inferior Texas sheep, averaging 65 lbs, sold at $3.35.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 138 head; no trade; feeling firm. Dressed beef, 7@8½c per pound. Shipments today, 36 beeves, 62 sheep, and 1,100 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 303 head; market steady; veals, $5.00@7.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,136 head; market ⅛c per pound lower. Sheep, $5.00@6.50; lambs, $6.00@7.25. Dressed mutton firm; 9½@10c per pound; dressed lambs steady at 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,402 head, including one car for sale. Nominally dull at $3.40@3.90.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 100 head. Market strong; good to fancy natives, $4.80@5.50; fair to good natives, $4.00@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.65; Texans and Indians, $3.00@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 2,700 head. Market higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.65@3.75; mixed grades, $3.40@3.70; light, fair to best, $3.45@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,300 head. Good to choice, $4.00@5.40.

Kansas City, Mo., March 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,510 head; shipments, 1,050 head; market strong to 10c higher; steers, $3.75@5.40; cows, $2.20@4.10; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,020 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market strong and 10c higher; bulk, $3.40@3.55; all grades, $3.00@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 540 head; shipments, 580 head; market strong and unchanged.

Omaha, Neb., March 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; market active and firm, with good demand for everything; feeders unchanged; fancy 1,400 to 1,600 lb steers, of which there are liberal receipts, are quoted at $4.55@5.25; prime 1,200-lb to 1,475-lb steers, $3.95@4.70; fair to good 1,050-lb to 1,350-lb steers, $2.80@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,800; market active and close; 5@10c higher; all sold; range, $3.10@3.60; bulk, $3.35@3.45; pigs and light lights, $1.75@3.00; light, $3.10@3.45; heavy, $3.40@3.50; mixed, $3.35@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; market 15c lower than Monday; natives, $2.75@5.10; Westerns, $2.50@4.75.

Sioux City, Ia., March 12.—HOGS—Receipts 2,000 head; heavies 5c higher; market steady.

CATTLE—Common steady; stock stuff 10c higher.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, March 12.—PROVISIONS—Pork and wheat are in poor demand; prices unchanged. Lard is in poor demand; spot and March, 31s, firm; April and May, 31s 3d, firm. Flour is in fair demand; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair for spot and good for futures; spot, 5s 8d, steady; March, 5s 7¼d, steady; April and May, 5s 8¼d, steady.

COTTON—Spot active and higher; middling, 4¾d. Sales, 14,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export, and included 11,500 American. Futures closed barely steady. American middling, L. M. C. March, 4 56-64d sellers; March and April, 4 54-64 sellers; April and May, 4 58-64 buyers; May and June, 4 62-64@4 63-64d; June and July, 5 2-64d sellers; July and August, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; August and September, 5 6-64d sellers; September and October, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; October and November, 5 3-64@5 4-64d.

New York, March 12.—[Special.]—COTTON—The speculation today was something almost titanic. It was the largest day in many months. Prices were irregular. Early in the day there was an advance of 7 to 10 points. Later on most of this was lost. Then came a rally, which left the net price for the day 7 to 10 points. Liverpool advanced 4 to 5 points, with sales of 14,000 bales, closing quiet. In New Orleans futures were 5 to 8 points higher, with sales of 33,000 bales, closing steady. Here on the spot the market was 1-16c higher, with sales of 257 bales for home consumption. Middling uplands 9c. The Southern spot markets were generally steady and unchanged. The receipts at the ports were estimated early in the day at 13,000 bales, but proved to be 10,859 bales, against 16,346 this day last week and 5,385 this day last year, making a total thus far this week of 75,890 bales against 97,019 thus far last week. Futures closed here steady after sales of 191,300 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
March	1,200	8.83	8.79
April	15,400	8.88	8.80
May	28,100	8.98	8.88
June	26,500	9.07	8.98
July	36,900	9.16	9.06
August	59,600	9.20	9.09
September	8,400	9.20	9.12
October	4,100	9.21	9.16
November	4,100	9.21	9.15
December	5,100	9.24	9.14
January	3,600	9.29	9.20

COFFEE—Options declined 15 to 30 points on the general list, with sales of 47,500 bags, closing barely steady. Havre was ¾f higher at the close, with sales of 39,000 bags. Hamburg was ¼ to ⅛ pfennig lower, closing steady. London was 3d to 6d higher. The Rio Janeiro market was barely steady. The receipts there yesterday were 6,000 bags. The American visible supply of Brazil is 359,373 bags, against 335,612 bags at this time last year, 461,172 bags at this time in 1889, and 398,660 in 1888. The American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 12,129 bags. Rio on the spot was steady but quiet at 18¾c for No. 7. Sales of 500 bags Santos No. 8 at 18½c spot and 1,000 bags Rio No. 7 at 18¾c to arrive; also 225 bags unwashed Caracas on private terms.

WHEAT—Was less active, but there is still quite a good speculation, and prices after an early decline of ⅛c to ½c in some options turned upward and made a net advance of 2c, most of which was retained at the close. There was only a light cash trade. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.14@1.15. One load for export. Cash sales, 2 loads of No. 4 Manitoba at $1.00@1.01; small lots of sample red at $1.15 afloat, and 1,500 bu ungraded at $1.00¼. Option sales, 6,960,000 bu.

CORN—Was active and ran up 1@1½c; very little cash trade, owing to scarcity and firmness of holders. Spot sales, 50,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 71½@72½c in elevator and 73¼@73½c afloat; other grades of mixed and yellow, 72½c in elevator. Option sales, 2,140,000 bu.

OATS—Were less active but firm, and advanced ⅜@⅝c on options. Cash sales, 60,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 58½c; No. 2 white, 58¾@59c; No. 3 do, 57¼@58¾c; ungraded mixed, 58@60c; do white, 57@63½c; No. 2 white for March and April, 58¼@59c; May, 58¼@58¾c. Option sales, 180,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best new creamery, 34@36½c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 11¼@11½c.

EGGS—17@18½c.

SUGAR—Raw in more demand, and firm at 5⅛c for fair refining. Refined dull and unchanged; off "A" withdrawn from sale; cut loaf and crushed, 6⅝c; powdered, 6⅛c; granulated, 6⅛c; mold "A," 6¼c; cubes, 6⅛c; standard "A," 6 7-16c, confectioners' "A," 6⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Opened weak on the unsettled condition of refined oil, but rallied ¼c on a few Western buying orders. Then the market broke under pressure supposed to come from refiners and declined ½c, closing weak with offers at the lowest price. Pennsylvania oil option; option opening 74c; highest, 74⅛c; lowest, 73c; closing, 73c. Total sales, 78,000 brls.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,772 pkgs; exports, 940 brls, 21,797 sacks; firm; fairly active; held higher; sales, 31,150 brls.

DRY GOODS—Little change or new feature was to be noted in the dry goods market. A few articles for fall trade are beginning to receive some attention, as dress goods, shawls, and cotton flannels, but nothing of significance have yet transpired, but the outlook seems good.

Boston, Mass., March 12.—[Special.]—The wool market has been fairly active. The sales aggregated 3,252,400 lbs domestic and foreign, against 2,843,600 lbs for the corresponding week last year. The items include: 158,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 32@34c; 82,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio fleeces, 37@38c; 105,000 lbs Michigan X fleeces, 29@30c; 20,000 lbs Michigan No. 1 fleeces, 36@37c; 265,000 lbs combing and delaine, 35@42c; 114,000 lbs unwashed combing, 29@33c; 366,000 lbs Territory, 16@22c; 40,000 lbs Eastern Oregon, 17@21c; 125,000 lbs spring Texas, 24c; 60,000 lbs fall Texas, 20@22c; 50,000 lbs spring California, 17@20c; Ohio XX fleeces have sold in a small way at 32@33½c. There is little, if any, good Michigan X obtainable below 30c. Sales of inferior lots are noted at 29@29½c. No. 1 wools are in demand and firm. Ohio No. 1 sells at 37@38c and Michigan No. 1 at 36@37c. Delaine wools are strong and in good demand. Fine delaines have been taken at 35½@36c and sold at prices which purchasers would not consider few weeks ago. No. 1 Ohio combing washed is worth 40@42c; No. 1 Michigan, 40c; No. 2 combing, 38c. Unwashed wools have ruled steady with a fair demand. Unwashed three-eighths blood is scarce and indications point to a good demand when the season opens. Stocks are well reduced. Quarter blood wools have moved fairly well in view of what there is to do with it. Some business has been done in them at 26@28c, and in three-eighths blood at 28@31c, though most transactions are at 28@30c. Spring Texas in the grease ranges from 20@25c. Californias are quiet. Defective California continues to sell at from 11@13c. Eastern Oregon ranges from 19@22½c, with the bulk of business at 19@21c. Valley Oregon has sold at 23@24c.

Boston, Mass., March 12.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 30@31c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 28@32c; extra imitation creamery, 26@28c; factory choice, 26@28c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 34@35c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 20@30c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 30@34c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 11@11½c; Western choice, 10@10½c; sage, 11¼@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 19½c; fancy near by stock higher; firsts, 19c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 19½c; Western extras, 19c; Michigan choice, 19@19½c; Southern choice, 19c.

CORN—Firm, with sales ranging from 73½@75c for steamer yellow, the latter price being quoted at the close; shipping price, 75c for Chicago No. 3 yellow; country yellow, 74c; high mixed, spot, 75c; steamer yellow, 75c; steamer, 74c; good no grade, 72@74c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Very firm and higher on spot and to ship. Chicago No. 2 whites, to ship, 62@62½c and 61@61½c for No. 3 white; clipped oats, to arrive, 63@63½c, fancy clipped spot, 63@64c; No. 2 white, 61½c for track lots; No. 3 white, 60½c for track lots; low grades nominal, 59@60c.

Duluth, Minn., March 12.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market here ruled strong and advancing today. Trading commenced late at yesterday's closing figures. Bullish news forced prices up from 1½c to 2½c above the opening before the close. The close was strong and advancing. May No. 1 hard wheat opened late, selling at $1.03½, jumped ½c up and continued on the up grade at ⅛c rate selling until it reached $1.05¼. The price continued to be still bid up until the close at $1.05¾ bid. May No. 1 Northern ruled strong in advance but scored but few sales. It sold late in the session at $1.02½ and advanced steadily, closing firm at $1.02¾ bid. June wheat ruled firm but dull, selling in the forenoon at $1.05, and advancing strongly sold after dinner at $1.06½ and closed at $1.06¾. June No. 1 Northern ruled dull but firm, closing at $1.03¾. Cash wheat ruled dull, selling early at 96½c; for No. 1 Northern winter.

The closing prices were as follows: No. 1 hard cash, $1.00¾; March, $1.01; May, $1.05¾; June, $1.06¾. No. 1 Northern, cash, 97½c; March, 97½c; May, $1.02¾; June, $1.03¾. No. 2 Northern, cash, 94c. Cars on track, wheat, 54; last year wheat, 31.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,866 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,890 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—GRAIN—Wheat opened ⅛c down to ⅜c up as compared with yesterday's figures; eased off slightly; afterwards recovered and ruled firm with an upward tendency during the first half hour; a recession followed, but later prices rallied and advanced sharply, closing 1¼@1⅜c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red cash, $1.01@1.02⅛; May, $1.01½@1.03⅛, closing at $1.03⅛ bid; July, 93⅜@95½c, closing at 95⅛c; August, 93½@94½c, closing at 94⅜c. Corn was ⅛c lower at the opening but immediately advanced. In the last hour's trading values weakened and the market ruled quiet and irregular to the close; last prices were ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday's; No. 2 cash, 58⅛@59c. May, 58⅜@59⅜c, closing at 59⅛@59⅜c; July, 58⅛@58¾c, closing at 58⅜c. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, 51@51½c; May, 53@53⅜c, closing at 53c.

PROVISIONS—There was a sharp advance in all hog products and a very stiff market. Pork higher; standard mess, $10.87½@11.00. Lard—Prime steam, $5.75. Dry salt meats strong at an advance: boxed shoulders, $4.00; longs, $5.10@5.12½; ribs, $5.12½; short clears, $5.25. Bacon—Firmer; boxed shoulders, $4.62½; longs, $5.50; ribs, $5.50@5.60; short clears, $5.65@5.75. Hams—$9.00@11.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 12.—WHEAT—The cash market was strong for wheat and many of the first sales were higher than yesterday. Later, while futures were strong and the demand good, cash wheat was slow. Receipts were large, amounting to 332 cars in the last twenty-four hours. Some of the arrivals had been sold before they were shipped here, but the bulk came on the market. Several local millers were prominent in the early buying, dropping out later, causing late weakness compared with early prices. Wheat receipts, 332 cars; shipments, 111 cars. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, March, $1.00; on track, $1.00½; No. 1 Northern, March and April, 98¼c; May, 99½c; on track, 98¼c; No. 2 Northern, March and April, 96c; on track, 96½c; July closed $1.01¼.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet. Choice ungraded in grain depot, $1.11; No. 2 red, March, $1.08@1.08¼; April, $1.08@1.08¼; May, $1.08@1.08¼. Corn options firm; car lots scarce; steamer No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 72c; No. 2 mixed in do, 72c; No. 2 yellow on track, 73c; No. 2 mixed March, 70@70½c; April, 69¾@70c; May, 67½@68c; June, 67¼@68c. Oats strong and advanced 1@1½c; No. 3 white, 57½c; do on track, 58c; No. 2 white, 57¾@58½c; No. 1 white, 59c; No. 2 white March, 57¾@58c; April, 58¼@58½c; May, 58½@58½c; June, 58¼@58½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,800 bu; corn, 7,600 bu; oats, 13,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 22,300 bu; oats, 14,200 bu.

Baltimore, Md., March 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western strong; No. 2 winter red, spot and March, $1.05¾@1.05⅞; May, $1.07⅜@1.07½; July, $1.02¾@1.03; August, $1.01¼. Corn—Western unsettled; mixed, spot and March, 68¾@69c; May, 67⅛@67¼c; steamer, mixed, 67¼c. Oats—Firm, unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,231 bu; corn, 25,560 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 12,887 bu.

Toledo, O., March 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm, higher; cash, $1.03¾; May, $1.06½; July, 99⅞c; August, 97½c. Corn steady; cash and May, 62c. Oats quiet; cash, 53c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; cash and March, $4.62½; April, $4.57½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,524 bu; corn, 16,448 bu; oats, 743 bu; clover-seed, 213 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 10,673 bu; clover-seed, 350 bags.

Peoria, Ill., March 12.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2 59c; No. 3, 58¼@58¾c; No. 4, 56c. Oats—Active and higher; No. 2 white, 51½@52c; No. 3 white, 50¼@51c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.16; spirits, $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 57,600 bu; oats, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 12,300 bu; oats, 33,500 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., March 12.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 37½c.

CHARGES A MINISTER WITH FRAUD.

The Rev. W. G. Clarke Made Defendant in a Circuit Court Bill—Other Legal News.

Charges of fraud are made in a Circuit Court bill against the Rev. William G. Clarke, minister of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church, in connection with his Presidency of the Christian Endeavor Publishing and Supply company, which prints the Lake View *Record*.

In August, 1890, the Rev. Mr. Clarke purchased the newspaper plant for $2,000, paying $300 in cash and assuming payment of a $1,700 mortgage held by E. M. Pope, the former owner. Then Clarke procured the incorporation of the Christian Endeavor Publishing and Supply company, complainant in this suit, with a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 500 shares, of which he subscribed for 248, giving in part payment thirty notes of $20 each.

Without authority from the Board of Directors, it is claimed, the Rev. Mr. Clarke fraudulently abstracted his own notes from the office and substituted those of worthless and insolvent persons. In October, 1890, it is charged, Clarke withheld $400 out of $900 he received from the International Publishing House and has refused to account. Relying on his honesty the Board of Directors gave him a mortgage bond of $4,000 payable to the order of Paulsen & Sparre, bankers, in trust for his wife, Anna Clarke, two years after date. In consideration Clarke is said to have agreed to pay the Pope mortgage and also $1,100 into the treasury, of which he paid about $400. He has not paid the Pope mortgage and it is now being foreclosed.

A few days ago Mrs. Clarke undertook to foreclose her mortgage, and she has placed a custodian in charge of the property. It is claimed that as near as can be made out the Rev. Mr. Clarke has misappropriated to his own use $5,000. Under these circumstances the court is asked to restrain the Clarkes from foreclosing or disposing of the property; to declare their mortgage void; and to compel the Rev. Mr. Clarke to account to the company.

Little, but Important.

Two little words—"try and"—are alleged to have been left out of a contract made between Stephen A. D. Clifton of Danville, Ill., and Jerome J. Danforth and Austyn W. Granville. Early in December, 1888, Granville met Clifton, who exhibited an alleged specimen of cannel coal, worth from $6 to $8 per ton, saying that he owned land between the Little and Big Vermillion Rivers, and could secure options for more, upon which cannel coal could be mined. Jan. 7, 1889, a contract was dictated and taken down in shorthand by Granville. According to his notes Granville and Danforth were to "try and" sell 146 acres of land for not less than $400 an acre and Clifton was to secure options at the smallest possible price. Upon sale Clifton was to receive $20,000 and the rest was to be divided equally. Granville dictated his notes to a typewriter, and by mistake, it is alleged, the typewriter omitted the words "try and," thus leaving the contract to read "and the parties of the second part find a purchaser for all the lands." Granville and Danforth claim that they have "tried" to find a purchaser, but have failed, principally because the coal was ordinary bituminous coal worth in the Chicago market $1.25 per ton. In June, 1889, Clifton began suit in the Superior Court against them to recover $150,000 for alleged breach of contract. The case is about to come to trial before Judge Altgeld and complainants say they cannot set up their defense at law, therefore the Circuit Court is asked to restrain the prosecution of the action and to reform the contract by inserting the words "try and."

Affections Worth $10,000.

Henry H. Dubs, a Board of Trade telegraph operator, yesterday began suit in the Superior Court against William C. Albertson for $10,000 damages for alienating the affections of his wife Margarie. Albertson is a Board of Trade man, and it is charged that Mrs. Dubs has left her husband and is now in business with Albertson. Mrs. Dubs has begun divorce proceedings against her husband, charging drunkenness and cruelty, and Judge Tuley enjoined Dubs from interfering with the wife's possession of a flat at No. 388 North Clark street.

Mr. Albertson denies the charges and says that the only connection he has had with the woman has been as agent for her on the Board of Trade.

Mrs. Talcott's "Flyer."

Gertrude S. Talcott is a resident of Cass County, North Dakota, where she owns several large farms. In October, 1888, she deposited with the Board of Trade firm of Elder, McKenney & Applegate $2,331 and a promissory note for $2,500. When the firm got through with her she was told she owed $600. Mrs. Talcott declined to pay the note. The firm sued and Mrs. Talcott set up the gambling defense under the criminal code and won the suit. Then she filed a bill in chancery to compel the commission firm to account to her for $2,331. Judge Tuley yesterday held that the transaction between the parties was gambling and illegal and that complainant was entitled to an accounting. A decree will be entered.

Heavy Damages for Injuries.

A jury in Judge Clifford's court yesterday returned a verdict of $12,500 damages in the suit of John Green against Leroy Payne. In July, 1889, a sign in front of Mr. Payne's stables fell on the plaintiff, severely injuring him. The first verdict was for $11,000.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

132,001—Henry H. Dubs vs. William R. Albertson. Case, $10,000. H. McClory, atty.

132,002—David J. Revell, admr., vs. M. C. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Beach & Beach, attys.

132,003—Albert Wagner vs. George J. and M. Newens. Conf. judgt., $235. M. A. Delany, atty.

132,004—Walter Page vs. William F., Edward C. and Ada W. Stewart and John Culver. Bill. F. Ullmann, solr.

132,005—Henry O. Sifford vs. Burlington Savings Bank. Bill. H. H. Talcott and E. H. Gary, solrs.

132,006—E. R. Bunker vs. A. S. Morris and A. M. Garrison. Debt $1,000, das. $1,000. Lemma & Sykes, attys.

132,007—Frederick F. Bishop vs. John L. Mitchell. Asst., $5,000. Remy & Mann attys.

132,008—Town of Cicero vs. Trustees of Schools, etc. Bill. F. O. Ball, solr.

132,009—Bronson B. Tuttle vs. Axel C. N. Engels et al. Bill. E. F. Gorton and G. W. Brown, solrs.

132,010—Adam J. Wackler vs. Charles and Emma Hagenow. Debt $400, das. $400. R. P. Parker, atty.

132,011—Attach. Withheld for service.

132,012—Mechanics' and Traders' S. L. and B. Assn. vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn. Asst., $1,500. Eastman & Schumacher, attys.

132,013—Eugene F. Stevens vs. Jennie Stevens. Bill. D. Gilmore, solr.

132,014—Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co. vs. Sioux Falls Granite Co. Attch., $317.89. Paden & Gridley, attys.

WITHHELD CASES.—131,991—Thomas Berry et al. vs. Am. Folding Chair Co. Attch., $2,052.12. G. F. White, atty. (Mch. 11.)

131,992—John Nuggett et al. vs. John H. Howard. Asst., $1,200. Baker & Greeley, attys. (Mch. 11.)

131,994—Samuel Severance vs. Pa. Construction Co. Asst. (attch.), $689.81. E. C. Ferguson & Goodnow, attys. (Mch. 11.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

89,630—Jerome J. Danforth et al. vs. Stephen A. D. Clifton. Bill. Kraus, Mayer & Stein and M. L. Raftree, solrs.

89,631—Chicago T. & S. Bk. vs. South Side Express Co. Appl.

89,632—John McCann et al. vs. John and Louisa Kriski. Conf. judgt., $55.15. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

89,633—Anderson Transfer Co. vs. Calumet Canning Co. Asst., $2,000. Same attys.

89,634—Bill. Withheld for service.

89,635—Same.

89,636—Same.

89,637—Henry E. Taylor et al. vs. Clayton G. Broodman and Hattie E. Hair. Bill of interpleader. T. B. Brougham, solr.

89,638—Frank E. Miles vs. C., C. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. W. Sayler, solr.

89,639—Wm. Lippincott vs. H. J. and J. C. Whitcomb. Asst., $5.0. W. H. Sisson and F. J. Partridge, attys.

89,640—C. F. Metz vs. Carl Krell. Conf. judgt., $81.23. L. C. Cooper, atty.

89,641—Ada A. Cole vs. Verney Cole. Bill for div. C. T. Mason, solr.

89,642—Nellie Fleming vs. Flora T. Henry et al. Petn. for partn. John C. Richberg, solr.

89,643—Village L. & B. Assn. vs. Don C. Graham et al. Bill. Stern & Danziger, solrs.

89,644—Same vs. Wm. Heumason et al. Bill. Same solrs.

89,645—Same vs. William Heumason et al. Bill. Same solrs.

89,646—Same vs. Don C. Graham et al. Bill. Same solrs.

89,647—Same vs. Don C. Graham et al. Bill. Same solrs.

89,648—Henry A. Breinig vs. Michael McDonough and Frederick A. Riehl. Replevin, $600. Richolson, Matson & Pease, attys.

89,649—Katharine Steimbach vs. Adam Dietsch, Carl Siebold and Daniel J. Ahern. Case, $2,000. N. M. Plotke, atty.

89,650—James W. Sinclair et al. vs. Samuel Richardson. Bill. J. J. K. O'Kennedy, solr.

89,651—Christian Endeavor Pub. and Supply Co. vs. William S. and Anna Clarke. Bill. Burton & Harris, solrs.

89,652—Bill. Withheld for service.

89,653—People ex. rel. C. A. Williams et al. vs. James Wilson, Clerk Town of Lake View. Pet. for mandamus. Moore & Packard, solrs.

89,654—George M. Emrick vs. Mary Reiter. Conf. judgt., $285. S. A. Walther, atty.

89,655—Mannie Lamping vs. William Lamping. Bill for div. J. Gilkerson, solr.

Withheld cases—89,610—Christian M. Pederson vs. Johanna C. Pederson. Bill. Masterson & Coffee, solrs. (March 11.)

County Court—New Suits.

9,208—Petn. of Horace W. Beck and wife to adopt child. H. W. Wolseley, atty.

9,209—Griffith Mfg. Co. to George P. Foster, Assignmt. Assets, $8,000; liabilities, $6,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE ALTGELD—123,163—Charles F. Thompson et al. vs. James P. Joy; on ver., $337.25.—122,987—James H. Pearson et al. vs. Isaac Davis and William H. Sisson; same, $330 debt, $202 das., debt to be dischgd., etc.; app., bond and bill ex. in 20 da.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—71,145—Robert Law vs. Morris Wheeler; by deflt. $396.18.—88,663—Silas Downing et al. vs. William F. Brabrook; on findg., $1,300.

JUDGE BAKER—88,456—Frederick C. Vehmeyer vs. Clinton Furbeck. On ver. $792 and on attch. issue.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—89,560—Henry I. Johnson vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co. On findg., $50. Satisfied. (Mch. 9.)—83,577—Brigham T. Sanborn vs. Fleming J. Hefling. On ver., $1,500.

JUDGE DRIGGS—78,490—James C. Simm vs. Abraham and Solomon Block. By deflt. $200 and specl exn.—78,491—Same vs. Same. Same, $416.66 and specl. exn.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—4,754—Weaver vs. Dowdle; dec.—4,753—Same vs. Same; dec.—4,755—McCullough vs. Same; dec.—4,756—Same vs. Same; dec.—4,954—Werner vs. Friedrich; dec.—5,264—Schoemann vs. Krayecki; dec.—5,325—Stumfs vs. Goode; dec.—4,380—Nicholes vs. Conner; dec.—4,783—Wayman vs. Wayman; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—2,025—Olin vs. Forsyth; dec.—2,098—Johanna vs. Theodore Thiel; dec. div.

The Call.

JUDGE HAWES—Trial call (March cal.), Nos. 4, 15, 18, 850, 21. No. 3, Chessman vs. Sylvanus, on hg.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 2. Trial call, Nos. 9,142, 9,160, 9,162, 9,169, 9,172, 9,173, 9,261, 9,263, 9,271, 9,275, 9,283, 9,288, 9,289, 9,253, 9,254.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Appeal calendar. Room 214. No first call, trial call, Nos. 11,656, 11,612, 11,762, 11,797, 11,802, 11,812, 11,905, 11,983, 11,985, 11,987, 11,714. No. 11,548, Stubbings vs. Barsleaux, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—(February calendar), Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30.

JUDGE COLLINS—No announcement.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call, trial call, Nos. 977, 998, 1,061, 1,094, 1,152, 1,225, 1,228, 1,285. No. 869, Velske vs. Norton, on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—First call; Nos. 451 to 500, inc.; trial call, Nos. 89,625, 649, 716, 734, 764, 588, 780, 787, 798, 829, 851, 889, 897, 908, 923, 978. No. 615, Vehmeyer vs. Furbish (garn.) on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—(Room 207)—Contested motions in 3,334, 3,056. No 1st call; trial call, Nos. 2,073, 2,087, 2,088, 2,099, 2,100, 2,101, 2,102, 2,103.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No. 1st call; trial call, Nos. 1,120, 1,125.

APPELLATE COURT—Opinions and motions.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE SCALES—Insanity cases. 2 p. m.: 915, In re McLaughlin & Hamberg.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

66—Morrison vs. City of Chicago; time to file appellee's briefs extended to 22d inst.

81—Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company vs. City of Chicago; time to file further briefs for appellee denied.

76—Wilson vs. Dresser; motion to set aside submission and continue.

96—Metropolitan Safety Fund vs. Windover; leave to file briefs instanter.

109—Haywood Company vs. Village of Haywood; motion for time to file abstracts and briefs.

Rehearing Docket.—21—Hayes vs. O'Brien; rehearing allowed.

Court adjourned till Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

220—Andrew J. Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of County Commissioners of Silver Bow County, Montana;

221—Andrew J. Davis, appellant, vs. The Board of County Commissioners of Silver Bow County, Montana; suggestion of death of Andrew J. Davis, the plaintiff in error and appellant herein, and appearance of James A. Talbott, special administrator, etc., filed and entered on motion of J. H. McGowan for defendants in error and appellees, and cases submitted by J. W. Forbis for plaintiff in error and appellant, and by J. H. McGowan for defendants in error and appellees.

1,117—The United States, appellant, vs. Henry O Ewing.

1,151—The United States, appellant, vs. Samuel Thane Poinier.

1,152—The United States, appellant, vs. Edward J. McDermott.

1,603—Edward J. McDermott, appellant, vs. The United States.

1,164—The United States, appellant, vs. Robert Barber.

1,244—The United States, appellant, vs. A. J. Vanduzee; argument commenced by John C. Chaney for the United States, and continued by E. J. McDermott and O. B. Hammann for McDermott, by George A. King for Ewing, by C. C. Lancaster for Poinier and Vanduzee, and submitted on printed argument by R. R. McMahon for Barber.

NO EXTENSION BY ATCHISON.

A Talk with Col. McCook—The Differences Between Hill and Villard.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Col. J. J. McCook and Thomas Baring arrived in Chicago this morning and were closeted all day with President Manvel and Vice-President Springer of the Atchison. Col. McCook said this evening that there was no particular reason for the visit, except that President Manvel left here tonight for a trip over all the Southern Atchison lines, and they wanted to consider a large number of details before he went. Said he: "There is not a word of truth in the report that the Atchison will join the California and Nevada in the formation of a new San Francisco line. The Atchison is not contemplating a foot of extension anywhere. The Colorado Midland was bought almost solely to head off extensions either of the Atchison or any of its competitors. We learned by accident that it was for sale and gobbled it to prevent its falling into the hands of either the Rock Island, Burlington, Missouri Pacific, or any other line which would have continued it to the Pacific coast.

"Yes, there is a decided difference between Hill of the Great Northern and Villard of the Northern Pacific. It appears that Adams, while President of the Union Pacific, agreed with President Hill to share equally the expense of paralleling the Northern Pacific branch from Portland to Seattle. President Hill has plenty of money to complete his Great Northern to the coast, and you can see that this will cut into Northern Pacific territory. A good-sized row is brewing as a consequence, for the paralleling has been pushed so rapidly that the work cannot be undone. Mr. Villard has a grievance against Jay Gould for continuing the work begun by Mr. Adams. The end of the whole business must be that a gigantic stock company will be formed to control all the Western lines in the same way the Pennsylvania company controls the lines west of Pittsburg. Harmony cannot come until it is immaterial what line takes traffic to or from the Pacific coast. There is no possible legal objection to this plan. It must also include the Canadian Pacific."

Camphor in Florida.

It has been prophesied that in ten years' time there will be more camphor trees than orange trees in Florida, and that the camphor-producing industry in that State will become of great importance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Many ladies are martyrs to suffering. Their best help is PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.